

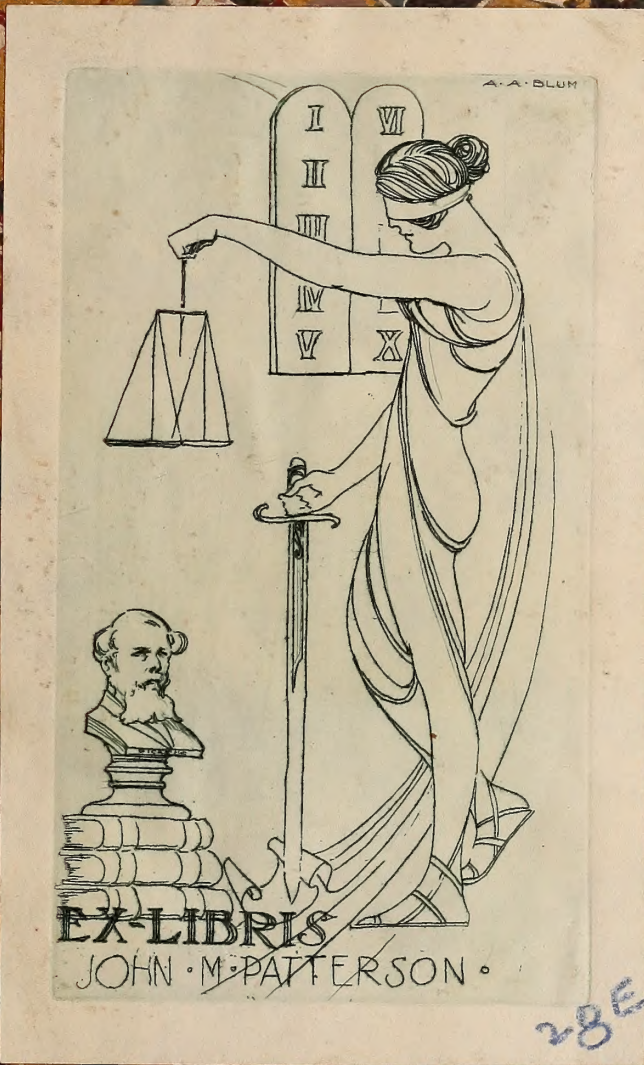


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METHODUS

MA³TER

MEMORIAE



D. Leggan sculp

*The Graver here bath well thy Face design'd.
But no hand FULLER can expresse thy Mind
For That a RESURRECTION giues to those
Whom Silent Monuments did long enclose.*

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
WORTHIES
OF
ENGLAND.

Endeavoured by
Thomas Fuller, D.D.



LONDON,
Printed by J. G. W. L. and W. G. MDCLXII.

MS The Author lies buried in Cranford Church in Middlesex - his Epitaph as follows

Hi jacet Thomas Fuller
 & Collegio Sydneiano in Acad: Cantab.

S. J. T. D.

Majus Ecclesie Rector.

Ingenii acamine, Memoriae Felicitate,
 Morum Probitate, Omnigena Doctrina

(Historia praesertim)

Uti varia ejus summa Equanimitate

Composit. testantur Monumenta

celeberrimus:

Qui dum Viros Anglie illustres opere

posthumo Mortalitati Consecrare

Meditatus est, Ipse Immortalitate est

Consequutus. August 15. 1661

HC



TO HIS
Sacred Majesty.

Most Dread Sovereign :



THE tender of these ensuing Collections is made with as much Fear and Reverence, as it was intended with Duty and Devotion by the *Author* whilest living. The Obligation that lieth upon *me* to endeavour *him* all right, forced me unto this presumption. It is the first voice I ever uttered in this kind, and I hope it will be neither *displeasing* to Your *M A J E S T Y*, or *blamed* by the *VVo*ld; whilest (not unlike that of the Son of *Croesus*) it sounds Loyalty to my *Sovereign*, and Duty to my *Father*.

The matter of this *Work*, for the most part, is the description of such native and peculiar Commodities as the several Counties of Your Kingdom afford, with a revival of the Memories of such Persons which have in each County been eminent for Parts or Learning. If this Age abound
with

with the like, it is their Glory ; if not, the perusal may perhaps
beget in them a Noble Emulation of their Ancestors. May
Your *MAJESTIES* Raigⁿ be Happy and Long,
to see Your *Countries* *COMMODITIES* improved,
and Your *WORTHIES* multiplied.

So prayeth,

Your *MAJESTIES* meanest Subject,

the *Authors Orphan,*

JOHN FULLER.



To the Reader.

READER,



Thou hast here presented to thy view a Collection of the VVorthies of England, which might have appeared larger, had God spared [my dear Father] the Author life. At his death there remained unprinted, the Bishoprick of Durham, the Countie of Derby, Dorset, Gloucester, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, with part of Kent, Devonshire, and the Cities of London and Westminster, which now at length (according to the Copy the Author left behind him, without the least Addition) are made publick.

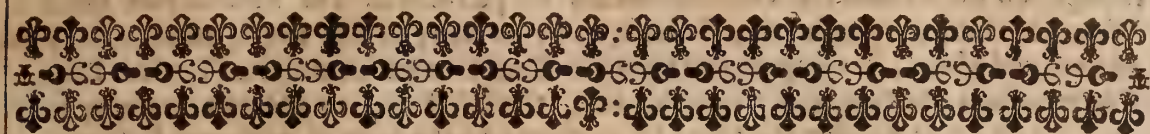
It is needless here to acquaint thee with the nature of the Work, it being already fully set down in the first sixteen sheets thereof. Yet thou mayst be pleased to take notice, that (although the Title promiseth thee only the History of the Worthies of England) in the end there is added a short Description of the Principality of Wales.

The discounting of Sheets (to expedite the Work at severall Presses) hath occasioned the often mistake of the Folio's. What ever faults else occur in this Impression, it is my request, that thou wouldest score them on my want of Care or Skill in Correcting the same, that they may not in the least reflect on the Credit of my dead Father.

JOHN FULLER.

ERRATA.

- First Book* } Pag. 27. Line 7. for *mutive* read *mutire*. l. 8. for *Commorcat* r. *Commoveat*. l. 13.
 for *Profelytes* r. *Prose to its*.
- Gloucestersh.* } Pag. 366. l. 6. add, were *many*. l. 7. for *may seem to be*, r. *many*.
- London* } Pag. 213. l. 44. for *unius* r. *unus*. l. 45. for *duellum* r. *duellam*. l. 47. for *susciendum*
 r. *susciendam*, p. 214. l. 6. for *primus acie* r. *primâ acie*.
- Torkshire* } Pag. 220. l. 40. for *Or, a Fefs betwixt three Water bougets, Or*, r. *Argent, a Fefs be-*
twixt threee Water bougets, Gules.
- Wales* } Preface l. 43. for *grains* r. *pains*, p. 4. l. 31. add *phrase*, p. 17. l. 16. dele *half*. p.
 25. l. 23. for *Castro* r. *Castor*, p. 27. l. 9. for *Gold* r. *no Gold*, p. 34. l. 30. for *is*
here, r. *might have been here*, p. 44. l. 19. for *freed* r. *free*, p. 47. l. 39. for *must*, r.
might, p. 59. l. 39. for *awarded* r. *avoided*, l. 43. for *as* r. *then*.



THE WORTHIES OF ENGLAND.

CHAPTER I.

The Designe of the ensuing Work.



ENGLAND may not unfitly be compared to an House not *very great*, but *convenient*, and the several Shires may properly be resembled to the *rooms* thereof. Now, as learned Master *Camden* and painful Master *Speed* with others, have discribed the *rooms* themselves; so is it our intention, God willing to discribe the *Furniture* of those *rooms*; such Eminent Commodities, which every County doth produce, with the Persons of Quality bred therein, and some other observables coincident with the same subject.

Cato that great and grave Philosopher did commonly demand, when any new Project was propounded unto him, * *Cui Bono*, what good would ensue, in case the same was effected. A Question more fit to be asked, then facile to be answered in all undertakings, especially in the setting forth of new Books, Inasmuch, that they themselves, who complain, That *They are too many already*, help dayly to make them more.

Know then, I propound *five ends* to my self in this Book: First, *To gain some Glory to God*. Secondly, *To preserve the Memories of the Dead*. Thirdly, *To present Examples to the Living*. Fourthly, *To entertain the Reader with Delight*. And lastly, (which I am not ashamed publickly to profess) *To procure some honest profit to my self*. If not so happy to obtain all, I will be joyful to attain some, yea, contented and thankful too, if gaining any [especially the *First*] of these Ends, the Motives of my Endeavours.

First, *Glory to God*, which ought to be the aim of all our actions, though too often our bow starts, our hand shakes, and so our arrow misseth the mark. Yet I hope that our discribing so good a Land, with the various Fruits and fruitful varieties therein, will ingage both Writer and Reader, in gratitude to that God, who hath been so bountiful to our Nation. In order whereunto, I have not only alwayes taken, but often sought occasions, to exhort to thankfulness; hoping the same will be interpreted, no stragling from my Subject, but a closing with my Calling.

Secondly, *To preserve the Memories of the Dead*. A good name is an oyntment poured out, smelt where it is not seen. It hath been the lawfull desire of men in all ages to perpetuate their Memories, thereby in some sort revenging themselves of Mortality,

though few have found out effectual means to perform it. For Monuments made of Wood, are subject to be burnt; of Glass, to be broken; of soft stone, to moulder; of Marble and Metal, (if escaping the teeth of Time) to be demolished by the hand of Covetousness; so that in my apprehension, the safest way to secure a memory from oblivion, is (next his own Vertues) by committing the same in writing to Posterity.

Thirdly, *To present examples to the living*, having here precedents of all sorts and sizes; of men famous for *Valour, Wealth, Wisdom, Learning, Religion, and Bounty to the publick*, on which last we most largely insist. The Scholar being taxed by his Writing-Master, for idleness in his absence, made a fair defence, when pleading that his Master had neither left him *Paper* whereon, or *Copy* whereby to write. But rich men will be without excuse, if not expressing their bounty in some proportion, God having provided them *Paper* enough. [*The * poor you have alwayes with you*] and set them *signal examples*, as in our ensuing Work will plainly appear.

* John 12. 8.

Fourthly, *To entertain the Reader with delight*. I confess the subject is but dull in it self, to tell the time and place of mens birth, and deaths, their names, with the names and number of their books, and therefore this bare Skeleton of *Time, Place, and Person*, must be fleshed with some pleasant passages. To this intent I have purposely interlaced (not as meat, but as condiment) many delightful stories, that so the Reader if he do not arise (which I hope and desire) *Religiosior* or *Doctior, with more Piety or Learning*, at least he may depart *Fucundior*, with more pleasure and lawful delight.

* Gen. 30. 30.

Lastly, to procure moderate profit to my self in compensation of my pains. It was a proper question, which plain dealing *Jacob* pertinently propounded to *Laban* * his Father in Law: *and now when shall I provide for mine house also?* Hitherto no Stationer hath lost by me, hereafter it will be high time for me (all things considered) to *Save* for my self.

The matter following may be divided into *Real* and *Personal*, though not according to the legal acception of the words. By *Real*, I understand the commodities and observables of every County: by *Personal* the Characters of those worthy men, who were Natives thereof. We begin with a Catalogue of the particular heads whereof this book doth consist, intending to shew, how they are *severally useful*, and then I hope, if good as *single instruments*, they will be the better as *tuned in a Consort*.

C H A P. II.

The Real Topicks insisted on in the Respective Counties.

The Native Commodities.

* Acts 6. 1.

NO County hath cause to complain with the *Grecian* * *Widdowes*, that they are neglected in the daily *Ministration*. God hath not given all *Commodities* to one, to elate it with pride, and none to others to deject them with pensiveness; but there is some kind of equality betwixt the Profits of Counties to continue commerce, and ballance trading in some proportion.

* Gen. 2. 12.

We have therefore in this work taken especial notice of the several *commodities* which every *Shire* doth produce. And indeed God himself enjoyneth us to observe the variety of the Earths productions, in this kind. For speaking of the land of * *Havilah*, (where saith he) *there is Gold, and the gold of that land is good, there is Bdellium, and the Onix-stone*. See here how the holy spirit points at those places where God hath scattered such treasure, and the best thereof in all kinds, that man (if so disposed) may know where to gather them up.

I confess *England* cannot boast of *Gold*, and *precious Stones*, with the land of *Havilah*, yet affordeth it other things, both *above* and *beneath* ground, more needful for man's being. Indeed some shires, *Joseph-like*, have a better coloured coat then others; and some with *Benjamin* have a more bountiful messe of meat belonging unto them. Yet every County hath a *Childs portion*, as if God in some sort observed *Gavel-kind*, in the

the distribution of his favours, * *O that men would therefore praise the Lord for his goodness, and declare the wondrous works which he doth for the Children of men.* * Psal. 107. 8.

Know Reader, when a *Commodity* is general to all *England*, then to avoid Repetition, it is entered in that *County* where there was the *first*, or else the *most and best* of that kind. And we have so contrived it, that generally; *Three Commodities* are treated of in every *County*.

The Manufactures.

Some heathen have causlessly complained of nature as a step-mother to man-kind, because other creatures come into the world clothed with Feathers, furs, or fleeces &c. or armed with pawes, claws, beaks, tusks, horns, hoofs, whilst man is exposed naked into the world. I say a causless charge, because providence having given men *Hands, and Reason* to use them, (two blessings denied to other creatures,) all *Clothing and fencing* is eminently and transcendently bestowed upon him.

It is very remarkable to see the *Manufactures* in *England*, not knowing whether more to admire the *Rarity* or *Variety* thereof. Undoubtedly the wealth of a Nation consisteth in driving a native commodity through the most hands to the highest artificial perfection, whereof we have taken especial cognisance in the respective counties, yet so as (though briefly nameing) not largely handling that Manufacture whereon we have formerly insisted.

It must not be forgotten that there be some things which cannot properly be termed *Natural commodities*, because of their quality altered and disguised by mens industry, and yet they attain not the reputation of Manufactures. As salt, being water boyled, malt, barley dried, Cider, Apples pressed; seeing therefore they have a mixt nature they are promiscuously placed as suiteth best with my own conveniency.

Medicinal Waters.

The God of Nature hath not discovered himself so variously wonderful in any thing as in the waters of Fountains, Rivers, &c. *England* hath as large a share herein as any Country, and her springs wonderful on several accounts.

1. *Colour*, Black, Red, Yellow, &c.
2. *Tast*, Sweet, bitter, salt, acide, corroding, astringing, &c.
3. *Odour*, stinking of Sulphur, like the scouring of a gun very fowl.
4. *Sound*, beating sometimes like a March, sometimes like a Retreat on several occasions.
5. *Heat*, Luke-warm, and gradually hot even to scalding.
6. *Weight*, considerably heavier or lighter in proportion to other watters.
7. *Motion*, though many miles from the sea, sympathizing therewith eb- ing and flowing accordingly.
8. *Effects*, some being surgeons to heale sores, others Physitians to cure diseases.

The last is proper for our pen, being the *Largests* of heaven to poor people who cannot go to the price of a costly cure. Of these more have been discovered by casu- alty than industry, to evidence that therein we are not so much beholden to mans paynes as Gods providence. Many Springs formerly soveraign have since *lost their vertue*, yet so that other springs have *found it*, so that their sanative qualities may seem not taken away but removed. And as there are many mean men of great ability yet depressed in obscurity, so no doubt there are in our Land *Aqua incognita* of concealed worth and vertue, in effect no whit inferior to those which in fame are far above them.

However the gift which nature holdeth forth may be doubled in the goodnesse thereof, if the hand of Art do but help to receive it, and the patients be prepared with Physick in the using of such water, otherwise *fons vite*, may be *fons mortis*, if diet, due time, and quantity be not observed.

Some will say that our *English* waters must needs be raw, because so far from the fire, whilst those are better boyled, which lying more south are neerer the sun. But experience avow's the contrary, that *England* affordeth most sanative waters for *English*

bodies, if men were as judicious in taking, as Nature is bountiful in rendering them.

As for the *Proprietaries* of such (or rather of the ground furrounding such) *Medicinal* waters, as I would not have them detrimented in the least degree by the conflux of people unto them: so it is injurious in my judgement for them to set them to sale and make gain of Gods free gift therein. I confesse water was commonly sold in the land of *Canaan* proved by that passage in the * *Prophet*, *He every one that thirsteth come ye to the waters and he that hath no money &c.* Yea so churlish were the *Edomites* to the *Israelites* that they would not give, that is afford them * *water for money*. But it is considerable, *Well-water* in those hot Countries, was acquired with vast pains and expence, it being dearer to sink a well then build an house, besides many frustrations in that kind before their indeavours found full effect, which made it the more equal for the owners, by such sales to make profit, or rather to make up their reparations. But no such cost being expended in the case in hand, it may be accounted a kind of *Simonie*, in such as sell ease and help to poor people, though they may lawfully buy it, as passive and necessitated thereunto.

The Wonders.

Of these *England* affordeth many, which by several authors are variously reckoned up. One reckoneth *four* as most remarkable, * another accounted *six*, a third bringeth then up to * *thirteen*, which since some have increased. Indeed if so many men, had all agreed in one *Number*, that had been a *Wonder* indeed.

But under this *Title* we comprehend all *rarities*, which are out of the ordinary Road of nature, the illustration whereof may minister unto us matter of profitable discourse. Of these *wonders*, some were *transient*, lasting onely for a time, (like extraordinary *Ambassadors* imployed on some great affair,) others *Liegers* and *Permanent*, the most proper for our Pen to observe. And to prevent vacuities in some *Counties* (that this *Topicke* of wonders might be invested with some matter) some *Artificial Rarities* are (but very sparingly) inserted, such as transcend the standard of ordinary performance, But these are cast in as *over weight*, the former being onely our proper subject.

Our great design herein is that men may pay the *Tribute* of their admiration, where the same is due, to God himself, who, as *David* observeth * *only doth great wonders*. Only, exclusively of men and *Angels*. *Doth*, that is really solidly and substantially, *Juglers* doe shew not doe, whose pretty workes are not *Præstationes*, but *Præstigia*. *Great Wonders*, called in Scripture *MAGNALIA*, and if the *Latin* alloweth the word, we could grant the *Diavel* his *Parvalia* doing of petty feats, greated into wonders by his cunning, and our credulity.

Wel let our admiration be given to God, seeing *Deliberate Wondering* (when the soul is not suddenly surpris'd) being raised up to an height is part of adoration, and cannot be given to any creature without some sacrilege. Such wondring consists of *Reverence* and *ignorance*, which best becometh even the wisest of men, in their searches after God his wayes. As for that *unkind wondring*, which melts not man's heart like wax into the praying of God, but claylike hardneth it unto stupefaction, *Behold you despisers and wonder* * *and perish*, God keep all good men from being guilty thereof.

A secondary end I have herein to shew that *England* fals not short of forraign Countries in wonderful sights the same in kind though not in degree. *Italy* hath her *Grotta dela Sibilla*, we in *Summerset-shire* our *Wockley Hole*. *Spain* her *Anas*, we our *Mole*, &c. But wonders like prophets are not without honour save in their own Country, where constancy (or at least *Commonnesse* of *Converse*) with them abateth their respect and reputation.

The Buildings.

Next * we take notice of the signal structures which each County doth afford. Indeed the *Italians* do account all *English* to be *Gothish Buildings*, onely vast, (and greatnesse, must have something of coarsnes therein) however abating for their advantage above us in *Materialls*, *Marble*, *Pophery* &c. their *pallaces* may admire the art in some *English fabricks*, and in our *Churches* especially.

Elisba beholding *Hasael*, wept by way of prophetic foreseeing that (amongst other many

* *Isay* 55. 1.

* *Deut.* 2. 28.

* *H. Hunting-*
ton.
* *Sir John*
Sidney, Samuel
Beauland on
Neneius.

* *Psal.* 136. 4.

* *Acts* 3. 41.

* Reader in
our following
Book we have
inverted the
Method, and
more properly
placed build-
ings next to
Manufactures.

many mischeifs } he would set fire on the strong * Cities (and by consequence on the Fair Houses) in Israel. But well may we weep when looking back on our late Civil war, remembring how many beautiful Buildings were ruined thereby, though indeed we have Cause to be thankful to God that so many are left standing in the Land.

* King. 8. 12.

But what said our Saviour to his Disciples, when transported with wonder at the goodly stones in the Temple, * are these the things you looke upon? such transitory buildings are unworthy of a Christians admiration. And let it be our care that when the fairest and firmest Fabricks fall to the ground, yea when our earthly house be dissolved, we may have an house not made with hands, but eternal in the * Heavens.

* Luke 21. 6.

* 2 Cor. 5. 1.

Local Proverbs.

A PROVERB is much matter decocted into few words. Hear what a learned * Critick saith of them; *Arguta hæ brevesque loquendi formula, quamvis è trivio petita et plebi frequentata suas habent Veneres, et genium cujusque gentis penes quam celebrantur, atque acumen ostendunt.*

* Salmatius è
Levino VVar-
nero.

Some will have a Proverb so called from Verbum a word and Pro (as in Proverbs) signifying Before, being a speech which time out of mind hath had peaceable possession in the mouths of many people. Others deduce it from Verbum a word, and pro for Vice (as in Proverbs) in stead of, because it is not to be taken in the literal sence, one thing being put for an other.

Six essentials are required to the compleating of a perfect Proverb, Namely that it be.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Short. | } Otherwise it is no Proverb but a. | 1. Oration. |
| 2. Playn. | | 2. Riddle. |
| 3. Common. | | 3. Secret. |
| 4. Figurative. | | 4. Sentence. |
| 5. Antient. | | 5. Upstart. |
| 6. True. | | 6. Libel. |

I have only insifted on such local Proverbs in their respective Counties, wherein some proper Place or Person, is mentioned, such as suggest unto us some Historical Hint and the interpretation thereof afford some considerable information, and conduce to the illustration of those Counties wherein they are used.

Herein I have neglected such narrow and restrictive Proverbs as never travelled beyond the smoke of the chimneys of that town wherein they were made, and though perchance significant in themselves, are unknown to the neighbouring Counties, so far they are from acquiring a National reception. Besides, I have declined all such which are Frivolous, Scurrilous, Scandalous, confining our selves onely to such whose expounding may contribute to the understanding of those shires wherein they are in fashion.

Objection.

It is more proper for a person of your profession to imploy himself in reading of, and commenting on the Proverbs of Solomon * to know wisdom and instruction to perceive the words of understanding. Whereas you now are busied in what may be pleasant, not profitable, yea, what may inform the fleshly not edifie the inward man.

* Proverbs
1. 2

Answer.

Let not our fellow servants be more harsh unto us then our Master himself, we serve not so severe a Lord, but that he alloweth us sawce with our meat, and recreation with our vocation.

Secondly, God himself besides such as I may call Supernatural Proverbs (as divinely Inspired) taketh notice and maketh use of the natural or Native Proverbs of the Country, praying, approving, and applying some, * Phystian cure thy self, * The Dog is returned to his Vomit, and the Swine which was washed to her wallowing in the mire; Disliking and condemning others, and commanding * them to be abolished. The Fathers have eaten sowre Grapes, and the Childrens teeth are set on edge. Now seeing Antiquity without Verity is no just Plea that any thing should be continued; On this Warrant, I have in these our Country-Proverbs alledged more than I allow, branding some with a Note of Infamy, as fit to be banished out of our discourse.

* Luke 4. 23.
* 2 Pct. 2. 22.
* Ezck. 8. 2.

Lastly,

* 1 Kings 9. 7.
* 1 Sam. 24.
13.

Lastly, besides *Information* much good may redound to the *Reader* hereby; It was the *council* which a *Wise* gave to a *Great* man, Read *Histories* that thou dost not become a *History*. So may we say, Read *Proverbs* that thou beest not made a *Proverb*, as God threatned the sinful people of * *Israel*. Sure I am that *David* by minding of a *Country*, (no *Canonical Proverb*) viz. [* *Wickednesse proceedeth from the wicked*] was thereby dissuaded from offering any violence to the person of *Saul* then placed in his power, whereby he procured much *Tranquillity* to his own conscience.

We have not confined our selves to *Proverbs* in the *strict* acception thereof, but sometimes insist on such which have onely a *Proverbial Tendency* or *Lye* (as one may say) in the *Marches* betwixt *Proverb* and *Prophecie*, where they afford us a fit occasion to saley forth into such *Discourse*, as may conduce to the *History* of our *Nation*.

The Medicinal Herbs.

Some maintain this Position, *That every Country cures the diseases, which it causes, and bringeth remedies, for all the maladies bred therein.* An opinion which grant not true, yet may have much of Truth therein, seeing every *Country*, and *England* especially affordeth excellent *Plants* were it not partly for mens *laziness*, that they will not seek them, partly for their *ignorance* that they *know not* when they have found them, and partly for their *pride* and *peevishnesse*, because when found, they disdain to use and apply them. Indeed *quod Barum, charum*, what is fetch'd farr, and bought dear, that onely is esteemed; otherwise were many *English* plants as *rare* as they are *useful* we would hug in our hands, what we now trample under our feet.

For proof hereof let not the *Reader* grudge to peruse these words of a grand *Herbalist*, speaking of *Virga Aurea*, or *Golden-rod*, growing plentifully, but discovered lately in *Middlesex*.

Gerard in his *Herbal*. pag. 430.

It is extolled above all other Herbs, for the stopping of blood in Sanguinolent Ulcers, and bleeding Wounds, and hath in time past been had in greater estimation and regard then in these daies; For in my remembrance I have known the dry Herb which came from beyond the Seas, sold in Bucklars-bury in London, for two shillings six pence the Ounce. But since it is found in Hamsted wood, even as it were at the Towns end, no man will give two shillings six pence for an hundred weight of it, which plainly sets forth our inconstancy and suddain mutability, esteeming no longer of any thing (how precious soever it be) then while it is strange and rare.

We may also observe that many base and barren heaths and hills, which afford the least food for beasts, yeeld the best *Physick* for man, One may also take notice that such places that are nearest to *London, Cambridge, Oxford, Bath*, or where some eminent *Herbalist* hath his habitation, afford us the greater variety of medicinal herbes. Not that more have growne but more are knowne thereabouts, where the native plants are not better, but more happie in their vicinitie to such discoverers. And now to be always within the reach if not the touch of mine owne calling we may observe in Scripture that Gods Spirit directs men to the gathering of such *Simples* of his owne planting. *Is there no * balme in Gilead?* True in a literal sense, as well as mystically of our Saviour.

Now the reason why I have been so sparing in this *Topick*, and so seldom insist thereon, is because these *Herbs* grow equally for *goodness* and *plenty*, in all *Counties*, so that no one *Shire* can without manifest *usurpation* intitle it) selfe thereunto. Besides they are so *Common*, and *Numerous*, they would justle out matter of more concernment. However we have noted it where the *Herb* is *rare* and *very useful*, and in our following *Book* (though here the *Method* be transposed) have placed *Medicinal Herbs*, next *Medicinal waters*, conceiving that order most *Natural*.

CHAPTER III.

CHAPTER III.

Of the first Quaternion of Persons.

Viz. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Princes. } 2. \text{ Saints.} \\ 3. \text{ Martyrs. } 4. \text{ Confessours.} \end{array} \right.$

WE take the Word, as it is of the *Common Gender*, inclusive of both Sexes, and extend it onely to *Kings* with their *Wives* and *Children*. Of the second sort we have but few, and those onely from the time of King *Edward* the Fourth, who first married his *Subject*, or *Native* of his Dominions.

We confine our selves to such as were born since the *Conquest*, otherwise we should be *swallowed up*, should we *Lanch* out beyond that date into the *Saxon* Government, especially into the *gulph* of their *Heptarchie*, where a *Prince* could not be seen for *Princes*. But if a *British*, or *Saxon-King* comes under our Pen, we preferre to take *Cognizance* of him in some other notion, (as of *Saint*, *Martyr*, *Souldier*, &c.) so to preserve the *Topick* of *Prince ship* intire according to our design.

We have stinted our selves onely to the legitimate issue of *Kings*. And after such who are properly *Princes*, we have (as Occasion is offered) inserted some who in *courtesie*, and *equity* may be so accepted as the Heires to the Crown, (in the *Lancastrian* difference) though not possessed thereof; or else so near a Kin thereunto, that much of History doth necessarily depend upon them.

We have observed these *Nativities of Princes*, because such signal persons, are not onely *Oakes* amongst *under-woods*, but *land-markes* amongst *Oakes*, and they directorie for the methodical regulation of History. Besides, in themselves they are of special remarke, as more or less remote from the Crown; not onely their own Honour, but the happiness of thousands being concerned in their extraction, and Divine Providence most visible in marshalling the order thereof. For although *Nasci à Principibus fortuitum est*, may pass for a true instance in *Grammar*, it is no right Rule in *Divinity*; which, though acknowledging * *rich and poor the work of Gods hands*, pronounceth *Princes to be men* * of his right hand, made strong for himself, that is, purposely advanced to imploy their own greatness to his glory.

* Job 34. 19.
* Psal. 80. 17.

Let none Object that the *Wives* of *Kings* need not to have been inserted, as Persons of no such consequence in Government; seeing it is the constant practice of the Spirit of God, after the mention of a new King in *Judah*, to record the name of his Mother, and her Parentage; * *His Mothers name also was Micaiah the daughter of Uriel of Gibeah*: * *His mothers name was Althaliah the daughter of Omri* * *His mothers name was Hamutal the daughter of Jeremiah of Libuah*. And Divines generally render this reason thereof, that if such Kings proved godly and gracious, then the memory of their mothers should receive just praise for their good Education; if otherwise that they might be blamed for no better principling them in their Infancy.

* 2 Cor. 13. 2.
* Chron. 22. 2.
* King. 18. 31.

Saints.

This word accepts of several interpretations, or rather they are injuriously obtruded upon it.

1. *Saints of Fiction*, who never were in *rerum natara*, as *St. Christopher* &c.
2. *Saints of Faction*, wherewith our age doth swarme, alledging two arguments for their Saintship. First, that they so call themselves; Secondly, that those of their own party call them so. Neither of these belong to our cognizance.
3. *Saints of Superstition*, reputed so by the Court of *Rome*.
4. *Saints indeed*, parallel to *St. Pauls* * *Widows indeed*, and both deserve to be honoured.

* 1 Tim. 5. 3.

It is confessed, in this our Book we drive a great trade in the third Sort, and I cannot therefore but sadly bemoan that the Lives of these Saints are so darkned with popish *Illustrations*, and farced with *Fanxeties* to their *Dis honour*, and the *Detri-ment* of *Church History*. For as honest men, casually cast into the Company of *Cozeners*, are themselves suspected to be *Cheats*, by those who are Strangers unto them, So the very true Actions of these Saints found in mixture with so many *Forgeries*, have a suspicion of *falsehood* cast upon them.

Inquiring into the causes of this grand abuse, I find them reducible to five heads.

1. First, *Want of honest hearts*, in the *Biographists* of these Saints, which betrayed their Pens to such abominable untruths.

2. Secondly, *Want of able heads*, to distinguish *Rumours* from *Reports*, *Reports* from *Records*, not *choosing* but *gathering*, or rather not *gathering*, but *scraping* what could come to their hands.

3. Thirdly, *Want of true matter*, to furnish out those lives in any proportion. As Cooks are sometimes fain to lard lean meat, not for fashion but necessity, as which otherwise would hardly be eatable for the drynesse thereof; So these having little of these Saints more then their names, and dates of their Deaths (and though sometimes not certain) do plump up their emptinesse with such fictitious additions.

* Acts 12. 3.

4. Fourthly, *hope of gain*, so bringing in more Custome of Pilgrims to the shrines of their Saints.

5. Lastly, for the same reason for which *Herod* persecuted **St. Peter*, (for I count such Lyes a persecuting of the Saints memories) merely because they saw it pleased the people.

* De Trad. Dis-
crisp. l. 5.

By these and other causes it is come to pass, that the Observation of **Vives* is most true, *Quæ de Sanctis Scripta sunt, præter pauca quadam, multis fœdata sunt Commentis, dum qui scribit affectui suo indulget: & non quæ egit Divus, sed quæ illum egisse vellet, exponit*; What are written of the Saints, some few things excepted, are defiled with many fictions, whilst the Writer indulgeth his own affection, and declareth not what the Saint did do, but what he desired that he should have done. To this let me couple the just complaint of that honest Dominican *Melchior* **Canus*. *Dolenter hoc dico, multò severius à Laertio vitas Philosophorum scriptas, quam à Christianis vitas Sanctorum, longèque incorruptius & integrius Suetonium res Caesarum exposuisse, quam exposuerint Catholici, non res dico Imperatorum, sed Martyrum, Virginum & Confessorum*; I speak it to my grief (saith he) that the Lives of the Philosophers are more gravely written by *Laertius*, than Saints are by *Christians*, and that *Suetonius* hath recorded the Actions of the *Cæsars* with more Truth and Integrity, than *Catholicks* have the Lives, I say not of Princes, but even of *Martyrs*, *Virgins*, and *Confessours*.

* Lib. 11. c. 6.

To return to our *English* Saints. As our Catalogue beginneth with *Alban*, it endeth with *Thomas* Bishop of *Hereford*, who dyed *Anno Domini* 1282. the last *Englishman* canonized by the Pope. For, though *Anselme* was canonized after him (in the Reign of King *Henry* the Seventh) he was no *English*, but a *Frenchman*, who dyed more then an hundred years before him. Since which time, no *English*, and few *Foreigners* have attained that honour, which the Pope is very sparing to confer. First because sensible, that multitude of Saints abateth veneration. Secondly, the *Kalendar*, is filled (not to say pestered) with them, justling one another for Room, many holding the same day in copartnership of Festivity. Thirdly, the charge of Canonization is great, few so charitable as to buy it, the Pope too covetous to give it to the memories of the deceased. Lastly, Protestants daily grow more prying into the Popes proceedings, and the [suspected] perfections of such persons, who are to be Sainted; which hath made his Holynesse the more cautious, to canonize none whilst their memories are on the *Must*, immediately after their Deaths, before the same is fined in the Cask, with some competent continuance of time, after their decease.

Noble Martyrs.

St. Ambrose in his *Te Deum* doth justifie the *Epithet*, and by *Martyrs* all know such only are imported, who have lost their lives for the Testimony of a fundamental Truth.

However

However we find the word by one of the purest Writers in the primitive times, attributed to such who were then alive.

Cyprianus Epist. 77. as marshalled by Pamelian.

Cyprianus Nemesiano Felici, Lucio, alteri Felici, Litteo, Coliano, Victori, Faderi, Dativo, Coepiscopis; item, compresbyteris & Diaconibus, & ceteris fratribus in metallo constitutis, martyribus Dei patris Omnipotentis & Jesu Christi Domini, & Dei conservatoris nostri, eternam salutem.

See here how he *bemartyreth* such who as yet did survive, but in so servile a condition (condemned to the mines) that they were almost hopelesse, without miracle to be released. Yet dare we not presume on this precedent of St. Cyprian (children must not do what their *Fathers* may) to use the word so extensively, but by Martyrs understand persons (not in the deepest durance and distresse) but actually slain for the *Testimony of Jesus Christ*; which by an Ingenious pen is thus, not ill expressed.

*What desperate Challenger is He?
Before he perisb in the flame,
What ere his pain or patience be,
Who dares assume a MARTYRS name?
For all the way he goes he's none
till he be gone
It is not dying but 'tis Death,
Only gains a MARTYRS Wreath.*

Now such Martyrs as our Land hath produced, are reducible to three different Ranks.

1. Britons, suffering under *Dioclesian*, the persecuting Roman Emperor, as *Alban, Amphibalus, &c.*
2. Saxons, massacred by the Pagan *Danes*, as King *Edmund, Ebba, &c.*
3. English, murdered by the cruelty of Papists, since the Year 1400. as *William Sawtree, John Badby, &c.*

In the two former of these we are prevented, and they anticipated from us, by the Popes canonizing them under the Title of *Saints*. The third and last only remain proper for our pen, martyred by the Romish Prelates for above an hundred and fifty years together.

I confess I have formerly met with some men, who would not allow them for Martyrs, who suffered in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, making them little better then *Felons de se*, wilfully drawing their blood on themselves. Most of these I hope are since convinc'd in their judgement, and have learn'd more charity in the *School of affliction*, who by their own *Losses* have learn'd better to value the *Lives* of others, and now will willingly allow *Martyrship* to those, from whom they wholly with-held, (or grudgingly gave) it before.

We have reckoned up these Martyrs according to the *places of their Nativity*, where we could find them, which is my *first choice*, in Conformity to the rest of this work. But in case this cannot be done my second *choyce is*, (for know Reader tis no refuge) to rank them according to the place of their death, which is their true *birth-place* in the *Language of Antiquity*. Hear how a right *Antient Authour* expresseth himself to this purpose, * *Apte consuetudinem tenet Ecclesia, ut solennes beatorum Martyrum vel Confessorum Christi Dies, quibus ex hoc mundo ad regionem migraverunt Vivorum, nuncupentur Natales, & eorum Solennia non funebria, tanquam morientium, sed, (utpote in vera vita nascentium) Natalitia vocitentur.* Now if the day of their *Death* be justly entituled their *Birth-day*, the place of their *Death* may be called their *Birth-place* by the same Analogy of *Reason and Language*.

We have given in a List of Martyrs names in their *respective Countyes*, but not their Total Number, only insisting on such who were most remarkable, remiting the Reader for the rest, to the voluminous pains of Mr. *Fox*, who hath written *All*, (and if malicious Papists be believed *more then All*) of this Subject.

* Origen lib. 3. Comment in Job Albinus flac. de divin. Offic. cap. de Sexta Feria pag. 60.

* Nichol. Papa in Epist. ad consulta Bulgavorum cap. 1. in fine.

Worthy Confessors.

All good *Christians* are concluded within the Compase of *Confessors* in the Large acception thereof. * *With the Mouth Confession is made unto Salvation*: But here we restrain this Title to such, who have adventured fair and far for *Martyrdome*, and at last, not declined it by their own Cowardize, but escaped it by Divine Providence. Confessor is a Name none can wear whom it cost *Nothing*, It must be purchased for the Maintenance of the Faith, with the Losse of their Native Land, Liberty, Livelyhood, Limbs, any thing under Life it self.

Yet in this confined sense of *Confessors*, we may say with *Leah*, at the birth of * *God behold a Troop cometh*, Too many to be known, written, read, remembred, We are forced therefore to reconfine the Word to such, who were *Candidates* and *Probationers*, for *Martyrdome* in *proxima potentia*. There was not a *stride*, but, (to use *Dauids* expression) * *but a step betwixt them and Death*, their Wedding Clothes were made (but not put on) for their marriage to the Fire. In a Word they were soft *Waxe*, ready *chafed* and *prepared*, but the *Signature* of a violent *Death* was not *stamped* upon them.

Manifold is the use of our observing these *Confessors*. First to show that God alone hath *Parramount* power of *Life* and *Death*. Preserving those who by men are * *appointed to Dye*. One whose Son lay *very Sick*, was told by the *Physioian*, *Your Son Sir, is a dead man*. To whom the *Father* (not *disheartned* thereat) returned, *I had rather a Physician should call him so an hundred times, than a Fudge on the Bench*, should do it once, whose *Pronouncing* him for a *Dead man*, makes him to be one. But though both a *Physician* in *Nature*, and a *Fudge* in *Law*, give men for *God*; The one passing the *Censure*, the other *Sentence* of *Death* upon them, *G O D*, to whom *belongeth the Issues from Death*, may *Preserve* them long in the *Land of the Living*. Hereof these *Confessors* are *Eminent Instances*, and may God therefore have the *Glory* of their so strange *Deliverances*.

Secondly it serveth to comfort Gods servants in their greatest distress. Let hand joyne in hand; let Tyrants piece the Lions cruelty with the Fox his craft; let them face their plots with power, and line then with policy all shall take no effect. Gods servants (if he seeth it for his glory and their good) shall either be mercifully preserved from, or mightily protected in dangers, whereof these *Confessours* are a *Cloud of Witnesses*.

We have an *English Proverb*, *Threatned Folks live long*, but let me add, I know a *Threatned Man who did never dye at all*, namely the Prophet *Elijah*, Threatned by cruel and crafty *Iesabel*, The * *Gods do so to me and more also, if I make not thy Life like one of their Lives by to morrow at this time*, Yet did he never tast of *Mortality*, being conveyed by a fiery *Chariot* into *Heaven*. Now although our ensuing *History* presenteth not any *miraculously* preserved from *Death*, yet affordeth it Plenty of *strange* *preservations* of *Persons* to extream *Old age*, though they wear the *Marks* of many, and *mighty mens Menaces*, who plotted and practised their *Destruction*.

We have *persued* the same *course* in *Confessors*, which we embraced in *Martyrs*, viz. We have ranked them according to their *Nativities*, where we could certainly observe them, to make them herein *Uniforme* with the rest of our Book. But where this could not be attained, we have entred them in those *Counties*, where they had the longest or sharpest sufferings. And this we humbly conceive proper enough, seeing their *Confessor-ship* in a strict sense did bare true date, from place of their greatest *Persecution*.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Popes, Cardinals and Prelates
before the Reformation.

Popes.

I Meet with a mess of *English* Natives advanced to that Honour. Pope *John-Foan* is wholly omitted, partly because we need not charge that See with suspicious and doubtful crimes, whose notorious faults are too apparent; partly because this *He-She*, though allowed of *English* extraction, is generally believed born at
* *Ments* in *Germany*.

Wonder not that so few of our Countrymen gain'd the *Triple-Crown*. For first, great our distance from *Rome*, who being an Island or little World by our selves, had our Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which formerly was accounted *Alerius orbis Papa*. Secondly, the Italians of late have ingrossed the Papacy to themselves, and much good may their Monopolie do them, seeing our *English* may more safely repose themselves in some other seate, then the *Papal Chair*, more fatal, (it is to be feared) to such as sit therein, than ever * *Eli's* proved unto him.

Yea, I assure you, four *Popes* was a very fair proportion for *England*, For having perused the voluminous book of *Pantaleon*, *De Viris illustribus Germania*; I find but six *Popes Dutchmen* by their Nativity, viz. *Stephen* the Eighth, *Gregory* the Fifth, *Silvester* the Second, *Leo* the Ninth, *Victor* the Second, and *Adrian* the Sixth. Seeing therefore *Germany* in the Latitude thereof, a Continent five times bigger than *England*, measured by the aforesaid * *Pantaleon* with advantage, I say, seeing *Germany*, the Emperour whereof is, or ought to be Patron to the Pope, produced but Six of that Order, *England's* four acquit themselves in a very good appearance.

I need not observe that our *English* word *Pope*, came from the Latine *Papa*, signifying a *Father*, a Title anciently given to other Bishops, but afterwards fixed on the See of *Rome*. One would have him call'd *Papa* by abbreviation, quasi *PAter PAtriarcharum*, fitting only the two first syllables. A pretty conceit, which I dare no more avouch than his Fancy, who affirmed the former syllable in *Papa* to be short in verse, for the *Pope personal*, who indeed are short-lived; whilst the same syllable is long, the word being taken for the succession of *Popes*, who have lasted above a thousand years.

Cardinals.

A word of their Names, Numbers, Degrees, Dignities, Titles and Habit. *Cardinals* are not so called, because the *Hinges* on which the *Church* of *Rome* doth move; but from *Cardo*, which signifieth the * end of a *Tenon* put into a *Mortais* being accordingly fixed and fastned to their respective Churches. Anciently *Cardinalis* imported no more than an Ecclesiastical Person, beneficed and inducted into a cure of Soules; and all Bishops generally made *Cardinals* as well as the *Pope* of *Rome*.

In proof whereof, there were anciently Founded in the Church of Saint *Pauls*, two *Cardinals* chosen by the *Dean* and *Chapter* out of the twelve petty *Canons*, whose Office it was to take notice of the absence and neglect of all in the *Quire*, to give the *Eucharist* to the Minister of that Church and their servants, as well in health as in sickness, to hear Confessions, appoint penance, and to commit the dead to convenient sepulture. And two of them lie buried in the Church of Saint *Faiths* with these Epitaphs.

*Hic homo Catholicus VVilielmus VVest tumulatur,
Pauli Canonicus Minor Ecclesia vocitatur,
Qui fuerat Cardinalis bonus atque sodalis, &c.*

*Perpetuis annis memores estote Johannis
Good Succentoris, Cardinalisque minoris, &c.*

* Godwin in Catal. Cardinal. p. 159.

* 1 Sam. 4. 18.

* We take in all the Netherland.

* Vitruvius, lib. 10. c. 20.

Many other Churches besides Saint Pauls retained this custome
of Cardinal-making.

Viz. } *Ravenna, Aquileia, Millain, Pisa, Beneventana in Italy,*
and *Compostella in Spain.*

But in proceſſe of time *Cardinal* became appropriated to ſuch as officiated in *Rome* and they are reckoned up variously by Authours, *Fifty one, fifty three, fifty eight, ſixty* I believe their number arbitrary to beⁿ creafed or diminished, *ad libitum Domini Papa*. They are divided into three ranks.

Cardinall { Bishops, Assessors with }
 { Priests, Assistants to } the Pope.
 { Deacons, Attendants on }

The former of these have *Chaires* allowed them, and may sit down in presence of his Holynesse, and these are seven in number, whose Sees are in the Vicinage of *Rome*, and some *Englishmen* have had the honour to be dignified by them. †

Bishop of { 1 *Hostia,*
 { 2 *Porto, R. Kilwardby.* Bishop of { 4 *Alba,* *Nic. Breakspeare.*
 { 3 *Sabine,* { 5 *Preneste,* { *Bernar. Anglicus.*
 { 6 *Rufine.* { *Simon Langham.*
 7 Bishop of *Tusculane.*

Cardinall Priests succeed, generally accounted *twenty eight*, divided into foure *Septenari-
naries*, whose Titles are here presented with such *Englishmen*, * who attained to be
honoured with such Churches in *Rome*.

* Sometimes there were several *English* Cardinals successively of the same Title whose names and numbers will be exhibited in their respective *Countries*.

1. St. *Maries* beyond Tyber
2. St. *Chrysogon*
3. St. *Eesily* beyond Tyber
4. St. *Anastasia*
5. St. *Laurence* in *Damazo*
6. St. *Marke*
7. St. *Martin* in the Mounne

8. St. *Sabine*
9. St. *Prisca*
10. St. *Balbine*
11. St. *Nereus* & *Achileus*
12. St. *Sixtus*
13. St. *Marcellus*
14. St. *Susan*.

Steph. Langhton A. D. 1212
Thomas Wolfsey, An. D. 1515
John Morton An. D. 1493

William Alax, An. D. 1587

John Stafford, An. D. 1434
Reginald Pole, An. D. 1540

Phil. Repington, An. D. 1408

15. St. *Praxis*
16. St. *Peter ad vincula*
17. St. *Laurence in Lucina*
18. St. *Crosses Jerusalem*
19. St. *Steph. in Mount Celius*
20. St. *John and St. Paul*
21. The 4. Crowned Saints

22. The holy Apostles
23. St. *Cyriacus in the Baths*
24. St. *Eusebius*
25. St. *Pantiana*
26. St. *Vitalis* -- St. ---
27. St. *Marcelline & Peter*
28. St. *Clement*.

S Anchrus, An. Do. 1261
2 Chr. Bambridge, An. D. 1311

*B*oso An. Dom. 1156
S Robert Curfon, An. Do. 11211
2 Robert Summercote, A.D. 1234

Thomas Bourchier, An. D. 1464
Robert Pullen, An. Dom. 1144
Boso. An. Dom. 1160
John Fisher, An. Dom. 1535

* Bish. *Godwin*
in his Cata-
logue of Car-
dinals, p. 165.

Observe I pray you this Catalogue of Titles (taken out of Sir *Henry Spelman* his Glossary) is imperfect, * *St. Pastor*, being omitted therein, whereof *Boso* was at last made Cardinal. For these Cardinals were not so mortaised to their Churches, but that they might be removed, especially if advanced a Story higher (from *Cardinal Deacons* to *Priests*, from *Priests* to *Bishops*) and sometimes though remaining on the same flore, they were removed (to make room for others) to some other Title. Many more *Englishmen* we had created Cardinals, whose certain Titles are unknown. But let us proceed to the Cardinal Deacons 16. in number,

1. St. *Mary* in *Dompusznica*.
2. St. *Lucy*.
3. St. *Mary* the new.
4. St. *Cosmus* and St. *Damian*
5. St. *Gregory*.
6. St. *Mary* in the Greek School.
7. St. *Mary* in the Porch.
8. St. *Nicholas* by the Prison.

9. St. *Angelus*.
10. St. *Eustachius*.
11. St. *Mary* in the water.
12. St. *Mary* in the broad way.
13. St. *Agathe*.
14. St. *Lucia* on the p of *Sabine*.
15. St. *Quintin*. (Curia.
16. St. The last lost by the Scribe, in

Lonely find one Englishman *Boso* by Name made Cardinal *Deacon*, of *St. Cosmus* and *St. Damian*, but it was not long before he was advanced to be a *Cardinal Bishop*.

The

The habit of Cardinals is all Scarlet, whereof *Theodore Beza* tartly enough, thus expreſſeth himſelf.

*Crede mea nullo ſaturantur murice veſtes,
Divite nec cocco pallia tinſta mihi.
Sed quæ rubra vides Sanctorum cade virorum
Et merſa in ſonti ſanguine cuncta madet.
Aut memor iſtorum quæ celat crimina veſtis
Pro Domino juſto tinſta pudore rubet.*

My clothes in Purple liquor ne're were ſtew'd
Nor garments (truſt me) richly di'd in grain.
Theſe Robes you ſee ſo red, I have imbrew'd
In gore of guiltleſs Saints, whom I have ſlain.
Or mindful of the faults they hide, with ſhame,
The baſhfull clothes do bluſh their wearers
(blame.

They wore alſo a red Hat of a peculiar faſhion to themſelves, and rid abroad on horſback on ſcarlet Foot-clothes, and * *Pope Paul* the Second, made it penal for any beneath their Order in *Rome*, to uſe the ſame. Yea to ſuch a height of pride did they aſpire, that we read this Note in the *Roman Pontifical*, *Notandum, quod Cæſar antequam coronetur ſimplici diademate ſedet poſt primum Episcopum Cardinalem, & ſi quis Rex adest, ſedet tunc poſt primum omnium Presbyterum Cardinalem.* Indeed making their own Canons, and being their own Heralds to Maſhal their own precedency, they had been much to blame if not carving a good portion of Honour to themſelves, whileſt devout Princes, abuſed by bad Inſtructors and their own erroneous Conſciences, gave to the Clergy what they were pleaſed to demaund.

None might elect the Pope, ſave ſuch as were Cardi. yea none out of that Order were eligible into the Papacy, as in *England*, one muſt firſt be a *Sergeant* before he be a *Judge*. Cardinal Deacons were, in equal capacity of being Popes with Cardinal Priests, and oftentimes, were preferred before them as they could ſtrengthen their faction, which carried all in theſe (and I could wiſh in no other) Elections.

WILLIAM ALLEN, who died *Anno 1594*, was the laſt *Engliſhman* advanced to this Honour, ſo that our Country hath not had a Cardinal theſe fixty years, which from the former ſix hundred years, was never without one or two of that Order. This may ſeem a wonder, our Nation being as meriting as any for the *Romiſh* Cauſe, and having as good Heads as any, why ſhould they not weare as gay Hats as others? nor will the reaſons aſſigned for the contrary give ſatisfaction, viz.

1. That the *Pope* commonly makes *Cardinals* to gratifie Foreign Kings, whileſt our *Engliſh* Sovereigns have ever ſince been of a different Religion from his Holineſſe.

2. That our *Engliſh Catholicks* living beyond Seas in the nature of Exiles, and under perfecution (as they call it,) ſo high an honour is inconfiſtent with their ſuffering condition.

3. That our *Engliſhmen* want preferment and Eſtates, to maintain the diſtance of ſo great a dignity.

There are at the preſent two *Engliſh* Natives in *France* of noble extraction and *Romiſh* perſwaſion, much voyced in common diſcourſe for their probability to ſuch preferment; but on what grounds I do not know, and liſt not to enquire.

Surely the matter is not great, ſeeing that dignity hath been obſerved to be rather fatal then fortunate to the *Engliſh*, and attended with ſome ſad and ſudden casualties.

1. Cardinal *Mackelsfield* was four moneths buried before his Cap was brought him.

2. Cardinal *Sertor* dyed in *Italy* in the Juncture of Time, *Inter Pileum datum & ſuſceptum.*

3. Cardinal *Fiſher*, when his Cap was come to *Calis*, had his head ſtruck off at *Tower-Hill*.

4. Cardinal *Somercot* was poyſoned in the very Conclave to prevent his ſelection to the *Popedome*.

5. Cardinal *Ewoſham* was ſent the ſame way on the ſame occaſion.

6. Cardinal *Bambridge* was poyſoned at *Rome*, by one of his ſervants being an *Italian*.

If ſuch their ſucceſſe, I ſuppoſe it far eaſier for *Engliſhmen* to have their caps (though courſer and cheaper) made of our own Countrey-wool, which will be more warm, and may prove more healthful for the wearers thereof. I have done with this Subject, when

* *Platina in ejus vita.*

when I have observed that there is a *Cardinal*, Bishop of *Sabine*, a place near *Rome*; and a *Cardinal Priest* of *Saint Sabine* a *Church* dedicated to her Memory in the same City; the not heeding whereof I suspect hath bred much confusion in our *English Writers*. The best is, our *Englishmen*, when they write of *Places* in *Italy* cannot commit greater and grosser mistakes, then what *Italians* have done, when they have wrote of *Towns* and *Places* in *England*; Though perchance such is their pride, that they will say it is our duty to be exact in *Italy*, and their courtesie to take any notice of *England*.

Let not the *Reader* wonder if *Cardinals* inserted in others, are omitted in our *Catalogue*, viz. *Ulricus*, *Ancherus*, *Theobaldus*, *Bernardus de Anguiscello*, &c. Seeing I am unsatisfied in some of them, whether they were *Cardinals*; in others, whether they were *Englishmen*, *Forreign Countries* laying more probable claim unto them. Nor will it quit the cost of a Contest, nothing more then their names being left in *History* without any other observeables.

Prelates before the Reformation.

Next succeed such eminent Clergy-men who attained to the honour of being Arch-Bishops and Bishops in *England*, and were famous in their generations.

Objection. *These Popes, Cardinals and Prelates, were superstitious persons and Limbs of Antichrist, whose names are better lost then kept. Yea, it mattered not much, if some good Josiah served their bones as those of the idolatrous Priests of** Jeroboam, *even burn them to ashes, that so their bodies and memories might perish together.*

* 2 Kings 23.
16.

Answer. I am afraid our age affords those, who if they were to manage that Act, would together with their bones, sans difference (notwithstanding the distinguishing Epitaph) burn the bodies of the young and old Prophet, I mean utterly extirpate the Ministerial Function. But I answer, it must be confes'd they were deeply died with the Errors and Vices of the Age they lived in, yet so that some of them were for their Devotion exemplary to posterity; and the very worst of them, though yeelding nothing fit for our Imitation, may afford what is well worth our Observation.

And here be it remembred, that the same Epithete in severall places accepts sundry Interpretations. He is called A GOOD MAN in common Discourse, who is not Dignified with Gentilitie; A GOOD MAN upon the Exchange, who hath a responfable Estate; A GOOD MAN in a Camp, who is a tall Man of his Armes; A GOOD MAN in the Church, who is Pious and Devout in his Conversation. Thus whatsoever is fixed therein in other Relations, that Person is A GOOD MAN in History, whose Character affords such Matter as may please the Palate of an Ingenious Reader, and I humbly crave the Honour to be his Taster in this Behalf.

Now of Bishops before the Conquest, the most were meerly *nuda Nomina*, Naked Names. As for such appearing Clothed with remarkable History, most of them move in an higher Sphere of Saints, and so are anticipated. Since the Conquest; for the first seven Kings, many Prelates were Foreigners, generally *French*, and so Aliens from our Subject. It will therefore be seasonable to begin their Catalogue about the time of King Henry the Third, deducing it unto the Popish Bishops, who were deprived in the first of Queen Elizabeth.

C H A P. V.

Since the Reformation.

NExt those *Prelates* before, follow such as were since the *Reformation*, much different (not in *Title* but) *Tenure* from the former, holding their places not from the Pope, but their Prince, and practising the principles of the protestant Religion, for the term of a hundred and twenty years, since the latter end of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth. Amongst these, Malice it self meets with many, which it must allow for their *Living*, *Preaching*, and *Writing*, to have been the main *Champions of Truth* against *Error*, *Learning* against *Ignorance*, *Piety* against *Profaness*, *Religion* against *Superstition*, *Unity* and *Order* against *Faction* and *Confusion*, verifying the judicious observation of *Forreigners*, *Glerus Britannia*, *Gloria mundi*.

These *Prelates*, may be Digeſted into *Five Succeſſive Setts*, or Companies, under their reſpective Arch-biſhops, allowing each of them ſomewhat more then *twenty* years, as large a proportion for the life of a Biſhop; as *ſeventy* years for the age of a man.

1. Arch-biſhop *Cranmers*, whereof four, beſides himſelf, were burnt at the ſtake, and the reſt exiled in *Germany*.

2. Arch-biſhop *Parkers*, in the beginning of *Queen Elizabeth* leading *Halcion-days*, without any conſiderable *Oppoſition* againſt the *Hierarchy*.

3. Arch-biſhop *Whitgiſts*, much *Pen-perſecuted*, and pelted at with *Libellous Pamphlets*, but ſupported by *Queen Elizabeths* Zeal to maintain the *Discipline* eſtabliſhed,

4. Arch-biſhop *Abbot's*, fortunate all the peaceable Reign of King *JAMES*, and beginning of King *Charles*, though the Skie was *Red and Lowring*, foretelling ſoul weather to follow, a little before their Death.

5. Arch-biſhop *Fuxton's*, whoſe *Episcopal Chairs*, were not only ſhrewdly ſhaken, but (as to outward appearance) overturned in our late mutinous *Diſtempers*.

I know the man full well, to whom Mr. *Charles Herle* (President of the *Assembly*) ſaid ſomewhat inſultingly, *He ſaid you News, laſt Night I buryed a Biſhop*, (daſhing more at his *profeſſion* then *perſon*) in *Westminſter Abbey*, to whom the other returned with like *Latitude* to both, *Sure you buried him in hope of Reſurrection*, This our Eyes at this day ſee performed, and it being the work of the Lord, may juſtly ſeem *marvellous in our Sight*.

It is alſo very remakable, that of this *Fift* and *Laſt* Company, [all Biſhops in 1642.] *Nine* are alive at this preſent, viz. (Pardon me if not enumerating them exactly according to their *Conſecration*) *London, Bath, Wells, Ely, Salisbury, Bongor, Covent. and Lichfield, Oxford, Rocheſter* and *Chicheſter*. A *Vivacity* hardly to be parallel'd of ſo many Biſhops in any other age, providence purpoſely prolonging their *Lives*, that as they had ſeen the *Violent Ruining*, they might alſo behold the *legal Reſtitution* of their *Order*.

Now although not the *Quick* but (the) *Dead Worthies* properly pertain to my pen, yet I crave leave of the Reader in my following work, to enter a brief Memorial of the place of their *Nativities*. Partly becauſe lately they were dead though not in *Law*, in the *Liſt* of a *Prevalent party*, partly becauſe they are dead to the *World*, having moſt attained, if not exceeded the age of man *threescore and ten years*.

To conclude, though the *Apoſtles* words be moſt true that the *Leſſer* are *Bleſſed of the Greater*, and that *Imperative* and *Indicative* *Bleſſings*, allways deſcend from the ſuperiour, yet an *Optative* *Bleſſing* (no more then a plain prayer) may properly proceed from an inferiour, ſo that a plain *Prieſt* and ſubmiſſive *Son* of the *Church of England*, may bleſſe the *Biſhops* and *Fathers* thereof. God *Sanctifie* their former *afflictions* unto them, that as the * *Fire in the Furnace* only burnt the *bonds* (ſetting them free who went in *fetter'd*) not the *cloths* (much leſſe the *bodies*) of the children of the captivity, ſo their ſufferings without doing them any other prejudice, may only diſingage their *ſouls* from all *Servitude* to this *World*.

* Dan. 3. 25.

And that for the Future, they may put together, not only the parcels of their scattered Revenues, but compose the minds of the divided People in England, to the Confusion of the *Factions* and Confirmation of the Faithful in Israel.

CHAPTER VI.

Of such who have been worthy States-Men in our Land.

THe word STATESMEN is of great Latitude, sometimes signifying such who are able to manage Offices of State, though never actually called thereunto. Many of these men concealing themselves in a private condition, have never arrived at publick notice. But we confine the term to such, who by their Princes favour have been preferred to the prime places,

Of { 1. Lord CHANCELLOURS.
2. Lord TREASURERS of England.
3. SECRETARIES of State.

To whom we have added some Lord ADMIRALS of England, and some Lord DEPUTIES of Ireland.

Lord Chancellours.

The name is taken from CANCELLI, which signifies a kind of wooden Network, which admitteth the eyes of people to behold, but forbids their feet to press on Persons of Quality, sequestred to sit quietly by themselves for publick employment. Hence Chancells have their denomination, which by such a fence were formerly divided from the body of the Church; and so the Lord Chancellour had a Seat several to himself, free from popular intrusion.

I find another Notation of this Office, some deducing his name à Cancellando, from Cancelling things amisse, and rectifying them by the Rules of Equity and a good Conscience, and this relateth to no meaner Author then *Johannes* * *Sarisburyensis*.

Hic est qui Leges Regni Cancellat iniquas, 'Tis he, who cancelleth all cruel Lawes,
Et mandata pii Principis aqua facit. And in Kings Mandates Equity doth cause,
Siquid obest populis, aut legibus est inimicum If ought to Land or Laws, doth hurtful prove,
Quicquid obest, per eum definit esse nocens. His care that hurt doth speedily remove.

He is the highest Officer of the Land, whose principal imployment is to mitigate the rigour of the Common Law with Conscientious qualifications. For as the Prophet complaineth that the Magistrates in Israel had turned * JUDGEMENT into WORMWOOD, the like would dayly come to passe in England, where High Justice would be High injustice, if the bitterness thereof were not sometimes seasonably sweetned with a mixture of Equity.

He also keepeth the Great Seal of the Land, the affixing whereof preferreth what formerly was but a Piece of written Parchment, to be a Patent or Charter. For though it be true what Solomon sayes * Where the word of a King is, there is power; yet that word doth not act effectually, until it be produced under the publick Seal.

Some difference there is between learned Authours, about the antiquity of this Office, when it first began in Eng^d.

Polydore Virgil, who though an Italian, could (when he would) see well into English Antiquities, makes the Office to begin at the Conquest. And *B. Godwin* accounteth them sufficient-ly ridiculous, who make *Smithin* Bishop of Winchester, Chancellor of England under K. *Athelwolfe*. Several persons are alledged * Chancellours to our English Kings before the Conquest, and King *Ethelred* appointed the Abbat of *Elie*, but in * *Regis Curia Cancellarii ageret dignitatem*.

* In his book called *Nugæ curialium*, or *Polycraticon*.

* Amos 5. 7.

* Eccles. 8. 4.

* See Master *Philpots* Catalogue of English Chancellours, p. 1. 233.
* History of Eely.

The Controversie may easily be comprized by this distinction; Chancellour before the Conquest, imported an Office of credit in the *Kings Court* (not of *Judicature*, but) of *Residence*, much in the nature of a *Secretary*. Thus lately he was called the Chancellour (understand not of the Diocess, but) of the Cathedral-Church, whose place was to pen the Letters belonging thereunto. Whereas the notion of the Kings Chancellour since the Conquest, is enlarged and advanced to signifie the supreme Judge of the Land.

The *Lord Keeper* of the *Great Seal*, is in effect the same with the *Lord Chancellour* of *England*: save that some will have the *Lord Chancellours* place *ad Terminum Vita*, and the *Lord Keepers* *ad placitum Regis*. Sure it is, that because *Nicholas Heath* late Arch-Bishop of *York*, and Chancellour of *England*, was still alive, though outed of his Office, Sir *Nicholas Bacon* was made Lord Keeper, and in his time the power of the Keeper was made equal with the authority of the Chancellour by Act of Parliament.

We have begun our Catalogue of Chancellours at Sir *Thomas More*, before whose time that place was generally discharged by Clergy men, entered in our Book under the Title of *Eminent Prelates*. If any demand, why such Clergy-men, who have been *Lord Chancellours*, are not rather ranked under the Title of *Statesmen*, than under the Topick of *Prelates*? Let such know, that seeing *Episcopacy* is challenged to be *jure Divino*, and the *Chancellours* place confessed to be of *Humane Institution*, I conceive them most properly placed and to their best advantage.

If any ask, why the *Lord Chancellours* who meddle so much in matters of Law, are not rather digested under the Title of *Lawyers* then under that of *Statesmen*? Let such know, it is done, because some Chancellours were never *Lawyers ex professo*, studying the Laws of the Land, for their intended *Function*, taking them only in order to their own private accomplishment. Whereof Sir *Christopher Hatton* was an eminent instance. As we begin our Catalogue with Sir *Thomas More*, we close it with Sir *Thomas Coventry*, it being hard to say, whether the *Former* were more *Witty* and *Facetious*, or the *Later* more *Wise* and *Judicious*.

Lord Treasurers.

Kings without Treasure will not be suitably obeyed, and Treasure without a Treasurer will not be safely preserved. Hence it was that the Crowns and Scepters of Kings were made of gold, not only because it is the most pure and precious of metalls, but to show, that wealth doth effectually evidence and maintain the strength and state of Majesty. We may therefore observe, not only in *prophane* but *holy writ*; not only in *Old*, but *New Testament*, signal notice taken of those who were * over the Treasury, in which great place of Trust, the Eunuch served *Candace Queen* * of *Ethiopia*.

* Ezra 1. 8. 7
Neh. 13. 13.
* Acts 8. 27.

The Office of *Lord Treasurers* was ever beheld as a *Place of great charge and profit*. One well skilled in the *Perquisites* thereof, being demanded, what he conceived the yearly value of the place was worth? made this Return, That it might be worth *some thousands of pounds* to him (who after death) would go instantly to *Heaven*, twice as much to him, who would go to *Purgatory*, and a *Nemo Scit* to him who would adventure to go to a *worse place*. But the plain truth is, He that is a *Bad Husband* for himself, will never be a good one for his Sovereign, and therefore no wonder if they have advanced *fair Estates* to themselves, whose Office was so *Advantageous*, and they so *judicious* and *prudent persons*, without any *prejudice* to their Master, and (for ought I know) Injury to his Subjects.

We have begun our Catalogue at *William Lord Powlett* Marquess of *Winchester*. For although before him, here and there *Lay-Lords* were Intrusted with that Office, Yet generally they were *Bishops*, and so anticipated under our Topick of *Eminent Prelates*; and blame me not if in this particular, I have made the Lustre of the *Lords Spiritual*, to Eclipse the *Lords Temporal*, drowning their Civil Office in their *Ecclesiastical Employment*. We close our Catalogue of *Lord Treasurers*, with *Francis Lord Cottington*.

Secretaries of State.

There were but *two* of these at once in the *Kings* time, whereof the *one* was styled the *Principal Secretary*, the other the *Secretary of Estate*. Some have said that the first in the *Senioritie* of *Admission*, was accounted the *Principall*, but the *Exceptions* in this kind, being as many as the *Regularities* (the *Younger* being often brought over the head of the *elder* to be *Principal*) Their *chiefnesse* was *Penes Regis Arbitrium*. Nor was the one confined to *Forreign Negotiations*, the other to *domestick businesse*, (as some have believed) but *promiscuously* ordered all *affaires*, though the *Genius* of some *Secretaries* did incline them most to *forreign Transactions*. Their *Power* was on the matter alike, and *Petitioners* might make their *Applications* indifferently to either, though most addressed themselves to him, in whom they had the *greatest Interest*. Their *Salaries* were some *Two hundred pounds* a piece, and *five hundred pounds* a piece more for *Intelligence* and *Secret Service*.

Before the Reformation *Clergy-men* (who almost were all things) were generally *Secretaries of Estate*, as *Oliver King*, Secretary to *Edward 4.* *Edward 5.* and *Henry the 7.* and those came under our Pen in the Notion of *Eminent Prelates*. We therefore begin our Catalogue of *Secretaries* from *Sir Thomas Cromwell*, in the Reign of King *Henry the Eighth*, because from him until our Time a continued Series of *Lay-men* have discharged that Office.

We conclude our *Secretaries of State* with *Sir John Cook*, who perceiving his aged body not so fit for such *Active times*, resigned his Place about the beginning of the *Long Parliament*, though surviving some years after in a private condition. We will for the more safety follow the Pattern of so wise a *States-man*, and where he gave over his Office, we will give over writing of those *Officers*, for fear we tread too neere on the Toes of the *Times*, and touch too much on our *Modern distempers*.

Amiralls or Admiralls.

Much difference there is about the Original of this word, whilst most probable their Opinion who make it of *Eastern Extraction*, borrowed by the *Christians* from the *Saracens*. These derive it from *Amir*, in *Arabick* a Prince, and *Alius*, *Belonging to the Sea*; in the *Greek Language*, such mixture being preceded in other words. Besides, seeing the *Sultans Dominions* in the Time of the *Holy War*, extended from *Sinus Arabius*, to the *North Eastern* part of the *Midland-Sea*, where a barbarous kind of *Greek* was spoken by many, *Amirall* (thus compounded) was significantly comprehensive of his Jurisdiction, *Admirall* is but a *Depraving* of *Amirall* in vulgar mouths. However it will never be beaten out of the *Heads* of the *Common sort*, that seeing the *Sea* is *Scene of Wonders*, something of *Wonderment* hath incorporated it self in this Word, and that it hath a *Glimps*, *Cast*, or *Eye* of *Admiration* therein.

Our *English Kings* following the Precedent of the *Politick Romans*, who very seldom entrusted places of great importance (especially during life) in a *single person*, as also that they might *gratifie more* and *trust less*, divided the *Over-sight* of *sea-matters* betwixt a *Triumvirate* of *Amiralls*, and (like wary *Merchants*) ventured the charge in several bottoms for the more Safety.

1. The North Amirall.

His jurisdiction reached from the Mouth of *Thames*, to the outmost *Orcades* (though often opposed by the *Scots*) and had *Yarmouth* for his prime Residence.

2. The South Amirall.

His Bounds stretched from the *Thames Mouth* to the *Lands end*, having his station generally at *Portsmouth*.

3. The West Amirall.

His power extended from the *lands end* to the *Hebrides*, (having *Ireland* under his Inspection) *Milford Haven* the chief Stable for his *Wooden Horses*.

I find that *Richard Fitz-alin* Earl of *Arundell*, was by King *Richard the second*, made the first *Amirall* of all *England*, yet so, that if *Three Co-Admiralls* were restored as formerly, his Charter expired. *John Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, was, the first of *Hen. the seventh*, *Amirall* of *England*, and kept it until the day of his Death. Afterwards

wards Men were *chequered*, at the pleasure of our *Princes*, and took their *turns* in that *office*. For this cause I can make no certain Catalogue of them, who can take with my most fixed Eye, no *steady aime* at them (the same persons being often alternately *In*, and *Out* of the *Place*) whilst Officers *protermino vita*, may be with some certainty recounted.

Yet have we sometimes inserted some *Memorable Admiralls* under the Title of *Statesmen*; and *Vice-Admiralls* under the *Topick* of *Seamen*, because the former had no great knowledge in *Navigation*, (I say great) it being improper, they should be *seamasters* who in no degree were *seamen*) and were employed rather for their *Trust*, then *skill*, to see others do their *Duty*, whilst the latter were allwayes persons well experienced in *Maritime* affairs.

Lord-Deputies of IRELAND.

Ever since King *Henry* the second conquered *Ireland*, few of our *English* *Princes* went thither in person, and none continued any long time there, save King *John*, and King *Richard* the second, neither of them over-fortunate. But that Land was governed by a Substitute, commissioned from our *Kings*, with the same power though sometimes under several names.

Lord Lieutenants.
These were also of a double nature, for Some staid in Eng. Others went over land and appointed into Ireland, trans-Deputies under acting all things them, to act all by presence, not Irish Affairs. prozie.

Lord Deputies.
Immediately deputed by the King to reside there. We insist on this title, as which is most constant and current amongst them.

Lord Chief Justices.
Not of the Kings Bench or Common-pleas but of all Ireland. This power was sometime sole in a single person and sometimes equally in two together.

Thus these three Titles are in sense *Synonima*, to signifie the same power and place. Some erroneously term them *Presidents* of *Ireland*, a Title belonging to the particular Governours of *Mounster* and *Connagh*.

It is true of *Ireland* what was once said of *Edom*, their *Deputies* were *Kings*. No *Vice-roy* in *Christendome* (*Naples* it self not excepted) is observed in more state. He chooseth *Sheriffes*, and generally all Officers, save *Bishops* and *Judges*, and these also, though not made by his *commanding*, are usually by his *commending* to the King. He conferreth *Knighthood*, hath power of life and death, signified, by the *Sword* carried commonly before him, by a person of Honour. His attendance and *House-keeping* is magnificent, partly to set a Copy of State to the barbarous *Irish*, by seeing the difference betwixt the rude rabble routs runing after their native Lords, and the solemnity of a regulated retinue; partly to make in that *Rebellious* Nation, a reverential impression of Majesty, that by the *Shadow* they may admire the *Substance*, and proportionably collect the State of the King himself, who therein is represented. Our *English* *Kings* were content with the Title of *Lords* of *Ireland*, until King *Henry* the Eighth, who, partly to shew his own power to assume what style he pleased, without leave or liberty from the Pope (whose Supremity he had suppressed in his Dominions) partly the more to awe the *Irish*, wrote himself King thereof, *Anno Dom.* 1541. from which Year we date our Catalogue of Lord *Deputies*, as then, and not before, *Vice-Royes* indeed.

Indeed it was no more then needs, for King *Henry* the Eighth to assume that Title, seeing, *quod efficit tale magis est tale*, and the Commission whereby King *Henry* the Second made *William-Fitz-Adelme* his Lieutenant of *Ireland*, hath this direction; *Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Regibus; Comitibus, Baronibus, et omnibus fidelibus suis in Hibernia, salutem.*

Now, though by the post-poning of these *Kings* to *Arch-bishops* and *Bishops*, it plainly appears that they were no Canonical *Kings*, (as I may say) I mean solemnly invested with the *Emblems* of *sovereignty*, [the King of *Connagh*, the King of *Thomond*] yet were they more then *Kings*, even *Tyrants* in the exercise of their *Dominions*, so that, King *Henry* was in some sort necessitated to set himself King Paramount above them all.

1 King. 22. 47.

* 6 Johannis
Claus. membra-
ni 18
* 6. Her. 3.
Chart. m. 2.

CHAPTER VII.

Of Capital Judges, and Writers on the
Common Law.

BY CAPITAL JUDGES, we understand not those who have power to condemn Offenders for *Capital Faults*, as all the Twelve Judges have (or any Serjeant commissioned, to ride the Circuit,) but the Chief Judges, who as Capital LETTERS stand in Power and Place above the rest, viz. 1. the Chief Justice of the Kings Bench. 2. of the Common Pleas, 3. the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Learned Antiquary, Sr. Henry Spelman, * avoweth the Title of Capital Justicers, properly applicable to these alone.

* In his
glossary verb,
Justiciarius.

The Chief Justice of the Kings, or Upper Bench, is commonly called the Lord Chief Justice of England, a Title which the Lord Chancellor (accounting himself Chief in that kind) looks on, as an injurious usurpation. And many alive may remember how Sr. Edward Cook was accused to K. James, for so styling himself in the Frontespiece of his Reports, Part the Tenth and Eleventh, in so much, that the Judge was fain to plead for himself, *Erravimus cum Patribus*, as who could have produced plenty of Precedents therein.

2. The chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Place beneath, is in Profit above the former. So that some have out of Designe quitted That, to accept of This: Amongst these was Sr. Edward Mountagne, in the Reign of K. Henry the eighth, who being demanded of his Friends, the Reason of his Self-degradation? *I am now (saith he) an Old Man, and love the Kitching above the Hall, the Warmest place best suiting my Age.*

The Chief Baron is chiefly imployed in the Exchequer, to decide causes which relate to the Kings Revenue.

Their Brevia or Writts did commonly run with this Clause, That the Judge should have and hold his PLACE, *quam diu se bene gesserit*, so long as he well behaved himself, on this Token, That Sr. John walter, Lord chief Baron of the Exchequer, being to be outed of his Place, for adjudging the Loan-mony illegal, pleaded for himself; That he was guilty of no Misdemeanour, who had only delivered his Judgment according to his Conscience. Others are granted from the King, *durante nostro beneplacito*; to continue in their Office, during his will and pleasure.

We begin the Army of our Judges, (for some Few, like the Forlorne Hope, advance higher,) about the time of King Edward the first. It is impossible exactly to observe that Inn of Court, wherein each of them had his Education, especially some of them being so Ancient, that in their times, Lincolnes Inn and Greys Inn were Lincoln's Inn and Grey's Inn, I mean, belonged to those their Owners, from whom they had their Names, as being, before they were appropriated to the Students of our Municipal Lawes.

Here I will condemn my self, to prevent the condemning of others, and confesse our Characters of these Judges to be very brief and defective. Indeed, were the Subject we treat of overstrewed with Ashes, (like the floor of Bells Temple) it were easie to finde out and follow the Footsteps therein: But here is no such help to Trace the Footings of Truth, Time having almost out-worn all impressions thereof. I perceive though Judges leave more Land than Bishops, they leave lesse Memorials behind them, of the time, place, and manner, when and where born, and dyed, and how they demeaned themselves.

In the same Topick with Judges, we have also placed such as have been Writers of our Common-Law, and such conjunction (we hope) is no disparagement, considering many of them were Capital Judges, (as Broke, Dyer, Coke, &c.) and the rest, learned Men, of great repute in their Profession, in so much that the Judges themselves, in several Cases, have submitted to their Judgments.

And here I can but admire at the comparative paucity of the Books of our Common-Law, in proportion to those written of the Civil and Canon Law. Oh how corpulent are

are the *Corpus'es* of both those Lawes. Besides their *Shadows* are far bigger than their *Bodies*; their *Glosses* larger than their *Text*.

Infomuch, that one may bury *two Thousand* pounds and upwards in the Purchase, and yet hardly compasse a Moity of them: whereas all the *Writers* of the *Common-Law*, (except they be much multiplyed very lately) with all the *Year-Books* belonging thereunto, may be bought for *threescore pounds*, or thereabouts, which with some men is an Argument, that the *Common-Law* imbraceth the most *compendious* course to decide Causes; and by the *fewness* of the Books, is not guilty of so much difficulty and tedious prolixity, as the *common* and *civil Lawes*.

Yet is it most true, that *common Law-books* are dearer than any of the same Proportion, *Quot libri, tot libræ*, holdeth true in many, and is exceeded in some of them. Yea, should now an *old common Law-book* be *new-printed*, it would not quit cost to the *PRINTER*, nor turn to any considerable account. For the Profession of the *Law* is narrow in it self, as confined to *few persons*, and those are already *sufficiently furnished*, with all Authors on that Subject, which with *carefull keeping* and *good using*, will serve them and their *sons sons*, unto the third Generation. So that a whole Age would not carry off a *New Impression* of an *Ancient Law-book*, and (*quick return* being the life of trading) the tediousness of the sale would eat up the profit thereof.

All I will adde is this, that, That *TAYLOR*, who being cunning in his Trade, and taking *exact measure* of a Person, maketh a suit purposely for him, may be presumed to fit him better than those, who, (by a general aim) at *randome* make Cloaths for him. In like manner, seeing our *municipal Law*, was purposely composed by the *Sages* of this Land, who best knew the *Genius* of our *Nation*, it may be concluded more proper for our people, and more applicable to all the Emergencies in this *half-Island*, than the *civil Law*, made for the *general Concernment* of the whole *Empire*, by such who were unacquainted with the *Particularities* of our *Land* and *Nation*.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Souldiers and Seamen, with the necessity to encourage the Trade of Fishing.

SOULDIERs succeed, though it almost affrighteth my Pen to meddle with such *Martial Persons*. It is reported of the God of the *Jews*, That he would have no share in the *Pantheon* at *Rome*, except he might have (and that justly too) the whole Temple to himself. So lately we have been so sadly sensible of the boisterousness of *Souldiers*, one may suspect, they will [though unjustly] juggle all others out of the Book, to make room for themselves.

But since their violence hath (blessed be God) been seasonably retrenched, we have adventured to select some *signal Persons* of that Profession, whose Prowesse made eminent impression on *Forreign Parts* (so purposely to decline all meddling with the dolefull and dangerous Distractions of our Times) beginning our List in the Reign of King *Edward* the 3d. and concluding in the beginning of King *Charles*.

Seamen.

Surely Divine Providence did not make the vast body of the Sea, for no other use, than for *Fishes* to disport themselves therein, or, (as some do conceit) only for to quench and qualifie the drought and heat of the Sun with the moysture thereof, but it was for higher intendmens. Chiefly, That by sailing thereon, there may be the continuing of *Commerce*, the communicating of Learning and Religion (the Last from *Palestine* the Staple thereof) and the more speedy and convenient portage of Burthens, seeing, a laden Ship doth *sle* in comparison of the *creeping* of an empty Waggon.

Now to speak what Envy cannot deny, Our *Englishmen*, either for *Fights*, or *Discoveries*, whether for *tame Ships*, Merchants Men, or *Wild Ships*, Men of War carry away the Garland, from all Nations in the Christian World.

Learned

* Hoc certum
est, omnibus
hodie gentibus
navigandi
industria,
& peritia,
superiores esse
Anglos, &
post Anglos
Hollandos.

Learned *Keckerman*, * who being a *German* by birth, was unbiafed in his judgment, and living in *Dantz*, (a Port of great trading, whither *Seamen* repaired from all parts) and writing a Book *De re nautica*, may be presumed skillful therein, alloweth the *English* the best *Seamen*, and next to them the *Hollanders*. And if the later dare deny the truth hereof, let them remember the late Peace they purchased of the *English*, and thank God, that they met with so conscientious *Chapmen*, who set no higher price thereon.

Yea, Let the *Dutch* know, that they are the *Scholars* to the *English*, in some of their Discoveries: For I find the four first *Circumnavigators* of the World thus qualified for their Nativities,

- | | | |
|--|----|---|
| 1. <i>Magellanus</i> , a <i>Spaniard</i> . | 25 | 3. <i>Sr. Thomas Candish</i> , an <i>Englishman</i> . |
| 2. <i>Sr. Francis Drake</i> , an <i>Englishman</i> . | 26 | 4. <i>Oliver Noort</i> , an <i>Hollander</i> . |

But be it known, That the last of these had an *Englishman*, Captain * *Mellis* by name, Pilot to conduct him.

* Purchase, his
Pilgrims, lib. 2.
Page 17.

Yet let not my commending of our *English* *Seamen* be misinterpreted, as if I did not refer all successe to the goodnesse of God, the grand *Admiral* of the World. The praising of *Instruments* (by way of subordination) is no more detrimental to the honour of the *Principal*, than the praising of the edge of the *Axe* is a disparagement to the strength of the *Arm* which useth it. God I confesse by his Providence ordereth all by *Land* and by *sea*; yea, he may be said to be the first *Shipwright*; for I behold the *Arke*, as a *Bird*, wholly hatcht, but utterly unfledg, without any feathers of *Masts* and *Tackling*, it could only float, and not sail, yet so, that therein was left pattern enough for humane *Ingenuity* to improve it to *Naval* perfection.

* 1 Kings, 9.
27.

Yea, God himself hath in Scripture taken signal notice of the dextrous in this nature, on which account we finde the *Tyrians*, or *Men* of * *Hiram*, praised, for that they had knowledge of the sea, when sent with the servants of *Solomon* to *Ophir*.

We begin our Catalogue of *Seamen* in the Raigo of King *Edward* the 3d. before which time there were many good *seamen* in *England*, but few good *English-seamen*, our King using *Mariners* of the *Hanse Towns*. But it is no good huswifery to hire *Chairwomen* to do that, which may as well and better be done by her own servants. In the time of *Edward* the third, *England* grew famous for *Sea-fights* with the *French*, and encreased in credit, especially since the *Navy Royal* was erected by *Q. Elizabeth*.

Some conceive it would be a great advancement to the perfecting of *English* Navigation, if allowance were given, to read a Lecture in *London* concerning that Subject, in imitation of the late *Emperour CHARLES the fifth*, who wisely considering the rawness of his *Seamen*, and the manifold shipwracks which they sustained in passing and repassing between *Spain* and the *West Indies*, established, not only a *Pilote Major*, for the examination of such as were to take charge of *Ships* in that voyage, but also founded a Lecture for the *Art of Navigation*, which to this day is read in the *Contraction House* at *Sivil*: the Readers of which Lecture, have not only carefully taught and instructed the *Spanish Mariners* by word of mouth, but have also published sundry exact and worthy Treatises, concerning *Marine causes*, for the direction and encouragement of *Posterity*.

Here it were to be wish'd, That more care were taken for, and encouragement given to the breeding of *Fishermen*; whom I may call the spawn, or young *Frie* of *seamen*; yea such as hope that *Mariners* will hold up, if *Fishermen* be destroyed, may as rationally expect plenty of *hony* and *wax*, though only *old stocks* of *Bees* were kept without either *Casts* or *Swarmes*.

Nor can *Fishermen* be kept up, except the publick eating of *Fish* at set times be countenanced, yea enjoyned by the State. Some suspect, as if there were a *Pope* in the belly of every *Fish*, and some bones of superstition in them, which would choak a conscientious person, especially if *fasting dayes* be observed. But know that such Customes grew from a treble root, of *Popery*, *Piety*, and *Policy*; and though the first of these be p'uck'd up, the other must be watered, and maintained; and *Statesmen* may be mortified and wise without being *superstitious*: Otherwise the not keeping of *Fasting-dayes* will make us keep *Fasting-Dayes*, I mean, The not forbearing of *Flesh*, for the feeding on *Fish*, for the good of the STATE, will in proceffe of time prove the ruine of *Fishermen*, they of *Seamen*, both of *Englishmen*.

We are sadly sensible of the truth hereof in part, (God forbid , in whole) by the decay of so many Towns on our North-east Sea, *Hartlepool, Whitebay, Bridlington, Scarborough, Wells, Cromer, Lestoft, Alborough, Orford*, and generally all from *New-castle to Harewitch*, which formerly set out yearly (as I am informed) *Two Hundred Ships*, and upwards, imployed in the *Fisherie*, but chiefly for the taking of *Ling*, that Noble Fish, corival in his *Foule* with the *surloin of Beef*, at the *Tables of Gentlemen*.

These *Fishermen*, set forth formerly, with all their male Family, *sea-men, sea-youths*, I had almost said, *sea-children* too, (seeing some learn'd the Language of *lar-board*, and *star-board*, with *Bread, and Butter*,) Graduates in *Navigation*, and indeed the *Fishery* did breed, the natural and best elemented *seamen*.

But since our late *Civil Wars* not three ships are imployed yearly for that purpose, *Fishermen* preferring rather to let their Vessels lye, and rot in their Havens, than to undergo much pain and peril; for, that would not at their return quit cost in any proportion.

So that it is suspicious, That in proceſſe of time we shall lose, (the Masters being few and aged) the Mystery of *Ling-catching*, and perchance the Art of taking and handling some other kinde of sound and good Fish, no Nation (without flattery to our selves be it spoken) using more care and skill in ordering of that Commodity.

Yea, which is a greater mischief, it is to be feared, that the seminary of *sea-men* will decay. For (under correction be it spoken) it is not the long voyages to the *East-Indies* &c. which do make, but marr *sea-men*, they are not the *Womb*, but rather the *Grave* of good Mariners, it is the *Fishery* which hath been the Nurfery of them, though now much disheartened, because their Fish turn to no account, they are brought to so bad Markets. Nor is there any hope of redressing this, but by keeping up *Fasting-Dayes*, which our *Ancestors* so solemnly observed. I say, Our *Ancestors*, who were not so weak in making, as we are willfull in breaking them, and who consulting the situation of this Island, with the conveniencies appendant thereunto, suited their *Laws* and accommodated their *Customes* to the best benefit thereof.

Nor was it without good cause why *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* were by them appointed for *Fish-dayes*: I confesse some Forreigners render this Reason, (and father it upon *Clemens Alexandrinus*) that, Because those dayes were dedicated by the Heathen, the one to *Mercury* the God of cheating, the other to *Venus* the Goddesse of lust, therefore the Christians should macerate themselves on that day with *Fasting*, in sorrowful remembrance of their Pronity to the vices aforementioned: But waving such fancies our *English Fish*, or *Fasting-Dayes* are founded on a more serious consideration.

For our *English Fishermen*, in *Kent, Sussex, Hantsbire, &c.* set forth on *Monday*, and catch their Fish, which on *Tuesday* they send up to *London*, where on *Wednesday* it is sold and eaten. Such therefore, who lately have propounded to antidate *Fish-eating*, and to remove it from *Wednesday* to *Tuesday*, must thereby occasion the encroaching on the *Lords-Day*, to furnish the Markets with that Commodity. Again, such *Fishermen* as returned on *Tuesday*, set forth afresh on *Wednesday*, to take Fish, which on *Thursday* they send up to *London*, to supply the remainder of the Week; It being observable, that so great is the goodnesse of God to our Nation, that there is not one week in the year wherein some wholesome Fish, caught on our own Coast, is not in the prime Season thereof.

As for *Staple* or *Salt-Fish*, there are those that are acquainted in the *Criticismes* thereof, and have exactly stated, and cast up the proportions, who will maintain, that it will do the deed, and set up the *Fishery* as high as ever it was, if every one in *England* able to dispend a Hundred Pounds per annum, were enjoyned to lay out Twenty Shillings a Year, in *staple-fish*, a Summ so inconsiderable in the Particulars, that it will hurt none, and so considerable in the total, it will help all of our Nation. If any censure this for a tedious Digression, let it be imputed to my Zeal for the good of the *Common-wealth*.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Writers on the Cannon and Civil Law, Physick, Chemistry, and Chirurgery.

I Sometimes wondered in my self at two things in the *Primitive Church*, during the time of the Apostles, First, That seeing they enjoyed all things in* common, what use they had of *Lawyers*, seeing no Propriety, no Pleading, and such a Communion of all things gave a *Writ of Ease* to that Profession. And yet I find mention made of * *Zenas* the *Lawyer*, no *Scribe of the Law*, (as many amongst the Jews) but no *monks*, an *Advocate*, or *Barrister* therein.

Secondly, I wondered what use there was of *Physicians* in the Church, seeing the Apostles miraculously cured all Maladies, and so (in my apprehension) gave a *Supersedeas* to the *Practitioners* in that Faculty, and yet I find honourable mention made of * *Luke*, the beloved *Physician*.

But since I have wondred at my wondring thereat; For that *Communion of Goods* was but *temporal*, for a short continuance, and *topical*, of a narrow compasse, practised onely in *Judea*, or thereabouts, whilst the Churches amongst the Gentiles continued their *propriety*, and particularly at *Rome*, where *Zenas* had his Habitation, and had work enough, no doubt, to exercise his Profession, even amongst Christians themselves.

As for the Apostles, they had not alwayes power at their own pleasure to work Miracles and cure diseases in all Persons, no, nor allwayes in themselves (witness * sick *St. Paul*, receiving in himself the Sentence of Death) but as they were directed, for the glory of God, and other occasions: And therefore notwithstanding their miraculous Power, *St. Luke* might have plenty of Practice in his Profession. Nor was it probable, that God (the *Authour of all Ingenuity*) would by the giving of the Gospel utterly extinguish any *literal Calling*, which formerly had been publickly, lawfully, and needfully professed.

We have in our following Book, given in the *List* of some Eminent *LAWYERS*, *Civilians*, and *Cannonists*, who have wrote on that Subject, though we confesse them very few in Number, their Profession being lately undeservedly disgraced, though now we congratulate the probability of the Restitution thereof to its former Dignity. Sure I am, in the dayes of *Queen Elizabeth*, when an *Embassadour* was sent to Foreign *PRINCES*, if it were an *Affair of grand importance*, and more than a mere matter of *magnificent complement*, some able *Civilian*, [as *Doctor Hadden, Dale, Fletcher, &c.*] was joyned in Commission with the Noble-man, imployed on that *Embassie*. And as the *Iron-Doggs* bear the burthen of the fuel, while the *Brasen-Andirons* stand onely for state, to entertain the Eyes; so the *Negotiating part* was loaded on the *Civil Lawyers*, whilst the *Pomp-pageantry* was discharged at the cost of the *Noble-man*.

Writers on Physick.

The Precept in the Apocrypha hath a Canonical Truth therein, *Honour the Physician for necessity sake*; and although King *Asa* justly received little benefit by them, because of his preposterous addressing himself to them, before he went to * God: and the *Woman* in the Gospel (troubled with the *Issue*) reaped lesse ease by * their Endeavours; because God reserved her a Subject for his own Miraculous Cure; yet in all Ages Millions have been cured by their Practice.

The *Ancient Brittons*, who went without *Cloathes*, may well be presumed to live without Physick; Yet, seeing very Beasts know what is good for themselves (the *Dear*, the *Cretan Dictamum*, and *Toad*, his *Antidote of plantaine*) sure they had some experimental Receipts used amongst them, and left the rest to Nature, and Temperance to cure: The *Saxons* had those they termed *Leaches*, or *Blond-letters*, but

* Acts 4. 31.

* Tit. 3. 13.

* Colos. 4. 14.

* 2 Cor. 1. 8, and 9.

* 2 Chron. 16.

* Luke 8. 43.

but were little skilled in methodical practise. Under the *Normans*, they began in *England*, (and would we had ferch'd Physicians onely, and not Diseases from *France*.) Yet three hundred years since it was no distinct Profession by it self, but practiced by men in Orders, witness * *Nicholas de Fernham*, the chief *English Physician* and Bishop of *Durham*, *Hugh of Evesham*, a Physician and Cardinal, *Grisant*, a Physician and Pope. Yea, the word Physician, appears not in our Statutes, till the days of King *Henry* the eight, who incorporated their Colledge at *London*, since which time they have multiplied and flourished in our Nation, but never more, and more learned then in our age, wherein that Art, and especially the *Anatomical* part thereof is much improved, our Civil Wars perchance occasioning the latter.

We begin our Catalogue at *Richardus Anglicus* our first Physician, flourishing Anno 1230. and continue to Doctor *Harvey*, whom I may term *Gulielmus Anglicus*, such honour he hath done *England* by his worthy Writings. Thus wishing them all happy success in their Practice, I desire a custome in *France*, and other foreign parts, naturalized in *England*, where a Physician is liable to Excommunication, if visiting a Patient thrice before he acquainteth a Priest of his sickness, that so the Medicine for soul and body, may go hand in hand together.

Chimistry.

Chimistry is an ingenious Profession, as which by Art will force somewhat of worth and eminence from the dullest substance, yea the obduras't, and hardest-hearted body, cannot but shed forth a tear of precious liquor, when urged thereunto with its intreaties.

They may be termed Parcel-physicians, every day producing rare experiments, for the curing of many diseases. but

I must confess there occurs but few, (and of those few, fewer *Modern* ones) through the whole series of our Book: Yet may we be said to have extracted the spirits (I mean such as were eminent therein) of this Profession, being confident the judicious Reader, will value one Jem, before many Barly Corns, and one Drop of a true extract, before many Bottles of worthless water.

Chirurgery.

Necessary and ancient their Profession, ever since mans body was subject to enmity and casualty. For, that promise, * *A bone of him shall not be broken*, is peculiar to Christ. As for the other, * *To keep them in all their ways, that they dash not their foot against a stone*, though it be extended to all Christians, yet it admitteth (as other temporal promises) of many exceptions according to Gods will and pleasure.

It seemeth by the Parable of the good * *Samaritan*, who bound up the Passengers wounds, pouring in Oil and Wine, that in that age, ordinary persons had a general insight in Chirurgery, for their own and others use. And it is reported to the just praise of the *Scotch* * Nobility, that anciently they all were very dextrous thereat, particularly it is written of *James* the fourth King of *Scotland*, *Quod vulnera scientissime tractaret*, He was most skilful at the handling of wounds. But we speak of Chirurgery, as it is a particular Mystery, Professed by such as make a Vocation thereof. Of whom we have inserted some (eminent for their Writings or otherwise) amongst Physicians; and that (as we hope) without any offence, seeing the healing of diseases and wounds were anciently one Calling, (as still great the Sympathy betwixt them, many diseases causing wounds, as *Ulcers*, as wounds occasioning diseases, as *feavers*,) till in process of time they were seperated, and *Chirurgions* only consigned to the Manual Operation. Thus wishing unto them, the three Requisites for their practise, an *Eagles Eye*, a *Ladies Hand*, and a *Lions Heart*, I leave them, and proceed.

* See their several Characters under their Names in our ensuing Book.

* John 10. 39.

* Psal. 91. 12.

* Luke 11. 34.

* Buchanan *Rerum Scoticarum* lib. 13. fol. 138. pag. 1.

C H A P. X.

Writers.

BEING to handle this Subject, let not the Reader expect that I will begin their Catalogue from Fabulous Antiquity, or rather fanciful Fabels. For if the first Century of *J. Bale* or *J. Pits.* their British Writers were Garbled, four parts of five would be found to be Trash, such as

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|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Samothēs Gigas</i> | 5. <i>Bardus Drwydus</i> | 9. <i>Aquila Septonius</i> |
| 2. <i>Magus Samotheus</i> | 6. <i>Albion Mareoticus</i> | 10. <i>Perdix Prasagus</i> |
| 3. <i>Sarron Magius</i> | 7. <i>Brytus Julius</i> | 11. <i>Cambra Formosa</i> |
| 4. <i>Druys Sarronius</i> | 8. <i>Gerion Augur</i> | 12. <i>Plenidius Sagax, &c.</i> |

Of these some never were men, others (if men) never were Writers, others (if Writers) never left Works continuing to our age, though some Manuscript-Mongers may make as if they had perused them. It is well they had so much modesty, as not to pretend inspection into the *Book of life*, seeing all other books have come under their *Omni-vi-dencie*.

We are content to begin our number, at *Gildas* (commonly surnamed) *the wise*, (flourishing about the year 580.) and are right gald to have so good a General, to lead our Army of *Writers*, taking it for a token of good success.

Now these Writers were either such who wrote before, or since the Reformation of Religion. The former again fall generally under a *treble division*, as either *Historians*, *Philologists*, or *Divines*, and we will insist a little on their several employments.

Of Writers on Philology and Divinity.

* Rom. 16.15.

Doctor *Collens* Kings Professor in Cambridge, and that Oracle of Eloquence once founded his Speech (made to entertain Strangers at the Commencement) on the words of * Saint Paul, *Salute Philologus and Olympas*. Under the former, he comprised all persons perisent, eminent in *Humane Learning*, under the later, all skillful in *Heavenly Divinity*.

Indeed Philology properly is *Terse* and *Polite Learning*, *melior literatura*, (married long since by *Martianus Capella* to *Mercury*) being that *Florid skill*, containing onely the *Roses* of learning, without the *prickles* thereof, in which narrow sense *thorny Philosophy* is discharged as no part of *Philology*. But we take it in the larger notion, as inclusive of all *human liberal Studies*, and preposed to *Divinity*, as the *Porch* to the *Palace*.

Having passed the *Porch* of *Philology*, we proceed to the *Palace* of *Divinity*. The Writers in this Faculty, we distinguish into *two* sorts. First, *Positive Divines*, such I mean, whose works are either Comments on, or else expositions of some portion of Sacred Writ. Secondly, *School-men*, who have made it their business to Weave fine Threads of nicer Distinctions.

Writers on History.

This is either *Ecclesiastical* or *Civil*. Of both these, *England* presenteth many, but generally *Moncks* before the Reformation, who too much indulging to *Holy Fraud*, have forced their Books with many feigned miracles, to the prejudice of truth. However, herein *foreign Historians* have been as guilty as *English-men* of the same Age, witness the complaint of * *Mariana* the Jesuit, which one may justly wonder how it passed the *Index Expurgatorius*. *Quis enim negare possit Fastos Ecclesiasticos, aliquando adulatione Temporum, aut potius incuria hominum, multis maculis contaminatos, libris aliis, quibus*

* In his book of the coming of Saint James the Apostle into Spain, ch. 1.

quibus preces Ecclesiastica ritusque sacrorum continentur, multas fuisse inpersas confusasque fabulas & commenta: Addam nonnunquam in Templis reliquias dantes, prophana Corpora pro sanctorum (qui cum Christo in cælo regnant) exuviis sacris fuisse proposita. Est enim miserum negare non posse, quid sit turpe confiteri; at nescio quo pacto fictis sæpe fabulis, & præ posteris mendaciorum nugis, populus magis quam veritate ac sinceritate capitur, ea est mentis nostra inanitas, has sordes, ubi semel irrepperunt in Ecclesiam sacrorum ritus libros Ecclesiasticos, nobis fortassis dormientibus, attrectare nemo audet, mutive nemo, ne impietatis suspicionem commoveat, scilicet, & Religioni adversarius esse videatur.

Nor hath our Land been altogether barren of Historians since the Reformation, having yielded some of as tall parts, and large performances, as any Nation in Christendome.

Besides these, we have adventured to adde such as have been eminent in Poetry, which may not unfitly be termed the binding of Profelites good behaviour, tying it to the strict observation of time and measure.

Amongst these, some are additioned with the Title of *Laureat*, though I must confess, I could never find the root whence their Bays did grow in *England*, as to any solemn institution thereof in our Nation. Indeed, I read of *Petrarch*, (the pre-coetaneous of our *Chaucer*) that he was crowned with a Laurel, in the * *Capitol*, by the Senate of *Rome*, Anno 1341. as also that *Frederic* the third Emperour of *Germany*, gave the Laurel to * *Conradus Celtes*, and since the Count Palatines of the Empire claime the privilege, solemnly to invest Poets with the Bays.

* *Vita Petrac.*

* *Holdastus lib. tom. 3 p. 482.*

The branches hereof, in all ages have been accounted honourable, in so much that King *James* in some sort, wav'd his crown (in the two and twenty-shilling-pieces) to wear the Laurel in his new twenty-shilling-pieces. On the same token, that a wag passed this jeast thereon, That Poets being always poor, Bays were rather the embleme of wit then wealth, since King *James* no sooner began to wear them, but presently he fell two shillings in the pound in publique valuation.

As for our English Poets, some have assumed that style unto themselves, as *John Kay* in his Dedication of *The Seige of Rhodes* to King *Edward* the fourth, subscribing himself his humble Poet *Laureat*. Others have in complement given the title to such persons as were eminent in that Faculty, and nothing more usuall then to see their pictures before their Books, and Statues on their Tombs, ornamented accordingly. However, all this is done by civil courtesie, or common custome, no ceremonious creation in Court or University. I write not this, as if I grudged to Poets a whole grove of Laurel, much less a sprig to incircle their heads, but because I would not have any specious untruth imposed on the Readers belief.

Yet want there not those, who do confidently averr that there is always a *Laureat* Poet in *England*, and but one at a time, the Laurel importing Conquest and Sovereignty, and so by consequence solenens in that faculty; and that there hath been a constant succession of them at Court, who beside their salary from the King, were yearly to have a tun of win, as very essential to the heightning of fancy. This last I conceive founded, on what we find given to *Geffery Chaucer*,

Vigesimo secundo anno Richardi secundi concessum Galfrido Chaucer unum dolium vini per annum durante vita, in portu Civitatis London, per manus capitalis pincerna nostri.

But *Chaucer*, besides his poetical accomplishments, did the King service both in war and peace, as Souldier and Embassadour, in reward whereof, this and many other boons were bestow'd upon him.

Musicians.

Musick is nothing else, but wild sounds civilised into Time and Tune. Such the extensiveness thereof, that it stoopeth as low as bruit beasts, yet mounteth as high as Angels. For Horses will do more for a whistle then for a whip, and by hearing their bells gingel away their weariness.

The Angels in Heaven imploy themselves in Musick, and one ingeniously expresseth it to this effect *

*We know no more what they do do above,
Save only that they Sing, and that they Love.*

*The Concept is Mr. Waller's, whose book is nor by me at the present to transcribe the very words.

And although we know not the Notes of their Musick, we know what their Ditty is, namely *Hallalu-jah*.

* Gen. 4. 21.

Such as cavil at Musick, because * *Juball*, a descendant from wicked *Cain*, was the first founder thereof, may as well be content to lye out of dores, and refuse all cover to shelter them, because *Jaball*, of the same extraction, being his own brother, first invented to dwell in Tents.

I confess there is a company of pretenders to Musick, who are commonly called *Crowders*, and that justly too, because they *Crowd* into the company of Gentlemen both *unsent* for, and *unwelcome*; but these are no more a disgrace to the true professors of that faculty, then *Monkies* are a disparagement to *man-kind*.

Now right antient is the use of Musick in *England*, especially if it be true what I read in a worthy Father, and I know not which more to admire, either that so memorable a passage should escape Master *Camdens*, or that it should fall under my observation. *Clemens Alexand. Strom. lib. 6. pag. 632.*

Λέγουσι δὲ καὶ οἱ τὰς ἰσοεῖας πανταξάμηναι.

* ἀμφὶ τὴν Βρετανικὴν νῆσον ἀντεῖν τι ὑποκαίμενον ὅρει ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς κορυφῆς χάσμα. Εμπέπλοντο δὲ ἐν τῷ ἀνέμῳ εἰς τὸ ἀπλεῖον καὶ πρὸς ἐρηνηνομένη πῆς κόλποις τῶ ὀρύγματι, κυμβάλων εὐρύθμους κρουμένων ἢ καὶ ἐξακρόαται.

They say, even those which compose histories, that in the Island of *Britanny*, there is a certain Cave, lying under a Mountain, in the top thereof gaping. The wind therefore falling into the Cave, and dashing into the bosome of a hollow place, there is heard a tinckling of Cymbals, beating in Tune and Time.

* In *Britaniâ Insulâ*. So *Syl. Eurygus* Latines it.

* By Master *Stephens*, a learned servant to the Bishop.

Where this musical place should be in *Britain*, I could never find; yet have been informed, * that Doctor *Miles Smith*, Bishop of *Hereford*, found something tending that way (by the help of an active fancy) in *Herefordshire*. But waving this *natural*, the antiquity of *artificial* Musick in this Island, is proved by the practice of the *Bards*, thereby communicating Religion, Learning and Civility, to the Britans.

Right glad I am, that when Musick was lately shut out of our Churches, (on what default of hers I dare not to enquire) it hath since been harboured and welcomed in the Halls, Parlors and Chambers, of the primest persons of this Nation. Sure I am, it could not enter into my Head, to surmise that Musick would have been so much discouraged by such who turned our Kingdome into a Commonwealth, seeing they prided themselves in the armes thereof, an *impaled Harp* being *Moity* of the same. When it was Ask'd *what made a good Musitian*, one Answered a *good voice*, another that it was *skill*, but he said the truth, who said, it was *incouragement*. It was therefore my constant wish, that seeing most of our Musicians were men of maturity, and arrived at their full age and skill, before these distracted times began, and seeing what the Historian wrote in another sence, is true here in our *acception* and *application* thereof, *Res est unius seculi populus virorum*; I say, I did constantly wish, that there might have been some seminary of youth set up, to be bred in the faculty of Musick, to supply succession, when this Set of Masters in that Science had served their generation.

Yet although I missed of what I did then desire, yet thanks be to God, I have lived to see Musick come into request, (since our Nation came into *right Tune*) and begin to flourish in our Churches and elsewhere, so that now no fear but we shall have a new generation skillful in that Science, to succeed such, whose age shall call upon them to pay their debt to nature.

If any who dislike Musick in Churches, object it useless (if not hurtful) in Divine Services, let them hear what both a learned and * able Divine alledgeth in defence thereof.

* *Hookers Eccle. Pol.* pag. 858. Sect. 38.

So that although we lay altogether aside the consideration of Ditty or Matter, the very Harmony of sounds being framed in due sort, and carried from the Ear to the spiritual faculties of the Soul, it is by a native puissance and efficacy greatly available to bring to a perfect temper, whatsoever is there troubled, apt as well to quicken the spirits, as to allay that which is too eager, sovereign against melancholy and despair, forceable to draw forth Tears of Devotion, if the Mind be such as can yield them, able both to move and moderate all affections.

In recounting up of *Musicians*, I have only insisted on such who made it there profession, and either have written books of that faculty, and have attained to such an eminence therein, as is generally acknowledged. Otherwise the work would be endless to recount all up who took it as a quality of accomplishment, amongst whom King *Henry* the eighth must be accounted, who (as *Erasmus* testifies to his knowledge) did not onely sing his part sure, but also compose services for his Chappel, of *four*, *five*, and *six* parts, though as good a *Professor* as he was, he was a great *destroyer* of Musick in this Land; surely, not *intentionly*, but *accidentaly*, when he suppressed so many *Quires* at the *Desolution*.

Romish Exile Writers.

After the Writers before the Reformation, succeed those Romish banished Writers since the same, all living since the reign of *Q. Mary* which might have been distanced from the former with a black line interposed, as beheld under a far different (yea worse) qualification. For the superstitions of the former were the more pardonable, as living in a dark age, which are less excusable in these since the light of the Gospel.

I confess the word *Exile* carries much of commiseration therein, and with charitably minded men bespeaks pitty to the persons, untill the cause of their banishment be well considered. For some in the first of Queen *Elizabeth* willfully left the Land, and so in effect banished themselves, others having their lives forfeited by the Laws, had their deaths mercifully commuted by our Magistrates into banishment.

Objection. These men might have been lost without loss, and been omitted in your book as no limbe, but a wen, yea an ulcer thereof.

Answer. Grant them never so bad, being digested into a Classis by themselves, their mixture cannot be infectious to others. Secondly, Abate their errors, and otherwise many of them were well meriting of the Commonwealth of learning. Lastly, The passages of their lives conduce very much to the clearing of Ecclesiastical History.

In noting of their nativties, I have wholly observed the instructions of *Pitfens*, where I knock off with his death, my light ending with his life in that subject, since which time I have neither list to enquire, nor conveniency to attain, of these Romish fugitives beyond the seas.

A just Complaint of the numerosity of needless Books.

Solomon was sensible of this vanity, even in his time, when pronouncing of *Book there is no end*. The Heathen Poet took notice thereof,

Scribimus indocti doctique Poemata passim. | { *Poems write a main we do,*
| { *Learned and unlearned too.*

All this was before the invention of Printing, when books came but single into the publique, which since that Mistry is made common, come swimming into the world like shoals of Fishes, and one edition spawneth another. This made learned *Erasmus* for company sake to jeer himself, that he might the more freely jeer others, * *Multi mei similes hoc morbo laborant, ut cum scribere nesciant, tamen a scribendo temperare non possunt.* Many men like my self, are sick of this decease, that when they know not how to write, yet cannot forbear from writing.

A worthy English Barronet in his book (incomparable on that subject) hath clearly and truly stated this point.

Here I expect, that the judicious Reader will excuse me, if I take no notice of many Modern Phamphliteers, seeing unlearned Scriblers, are not ranked with learned Writers; yea, it was, though tartly, truly said, to the Author of such a book,

Dum scateant alii erratis, datur unica Libro | *Whilst others flow with faults, but one is past*
Menda tuo, totum est intiger error opus. | *In all thy book, 'tis fault from first to last.*

Indeed

* In prefat, in tertiam seriem quarti Tomi Hierom. p. 408.

Indeed the Press, at first a *Virgin*, then a *chast Wife*, is since turned *Common*, as to prostitute her self to all Scurrilous Pamphlets. When the Author of an idle and imperfect book, endeth with a *cetera desiderantur*, one altered it *non desiderantur, sed desunt*. Indeed they were not (though wanting) wanted, the world having no need of them, many books being like King *Joram*, who lived *not being desired*, yea, the Press begineth to be an oppression of the Land, such the burden of needless books therein.

Some will say, the charge may most justly be brought against your self, who have loaded the Land with more books, then any of your Age. To this I confess my fault, and promise amendment, that God willing hereafter I will never Print book in the *English* tongue, but what shall tend directly to Divinity.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of Benefactors to the Publick, wherein also Choise Charities are recommended to men of Estates.

These are reducible to severall Heads, and we will begin with them who have been Builders of

CHURCHES.

Such *Centurions* who have erected us *Synagogues*, places for Gods publick VVorship, seem to me to have given good testimony of their Love to our nation. Bitter was the *Brave* which railing *Rabsheca* sent to holy *Hezekiah* proffering him * 2000 Horses on Condition that the other were but able to find *Riders* for them. But it grieves me to see the *Superstition* of the former insult over the religion of this present age, bragging that she left us *ten thousand Churches* and *Chappels* more or lesse ready built, if we can find but *repairers* to keep them up: It is in my opinion both dishonorable to God, and scandalous to all good men to see such houses daily decay: But there is a generation of people who to prevent the verifying of the old proverb, *Fater noster built Churches, and our Father plucks them down*; endeavour to pluck down both *Churches* and *Our Father* together, neglecting, yea despising the use both of the one and the other. Be it here remembred, that it is not only equal but just, that such as have been *Founders* of *Churches* or *Grand Benefactors* unto them, should have due Respect in preserving their *Monuments* from *Violation* or *Incroachment* of others. I urge this the rather, because abuses have been frequent in this kind, even to those that have deserved best. I cannot with patience remember the Story of *Henry Keble* Lord Maior of *London* 1511. who, besides other *Benefactions* in his Life time, rebuilt *Alder-Mary-Church* run to very Ruines, and bequeathed at his Death a thousand pounds for the finishing thereof. Yet within sixt y years after, his *Bones* were unkindly yea inhumanely cast * out of the *Vaule* wherein they were buried, his *Monument* plucked down for some *Wealthy Person* of the present times, to be buried therein, I could not but on this Occasion rub up my old Poetry;

* *Isaiah* 36.8.

* *Stowes Survey* of *London*, pag. 89.

* *Idem* p. 267.

Facit Indignatio Versus.

The Author to *Alder-Mary Church*.

Ungrateful Church, overrun with rust,
Lately buried in the dust;
Utterly thou hadst been lost,
If not preserv'd by *Keble's* cost:
A *Thousand Pounds* might it not buy,
Six foot in length for him to lie:
But outed of his quiet Tombe,
For later Corps he must make Roome:
Tell me where his Dust is cast,
Though't be late, yet now at last;
All his Bones with Scorne ejected,
I will see them recollected:
VVho faine my self would Kinsman prove
To all that did God's Temples love,

Alder-Mary Churches Answer.

Alas! my Innocence excuse,
My Wardens they did me abuse,
VVhose Avarice his Ashes sold,
That Goodness might give place to Gold;
As for his Reliques, all the Town,
They are scattered, up and down;
See't a Church repaired well,
There a Sprinkling of them fell;
See't a new Church lately built:
Thicker there his Ashes spilt:
O that all the Land throughour,
Kebles Dust were throwne about
Places scattered with that seed,
VVould a Crop of Churches breed.

I could wish this was the last *Barbarisme* in this kind, and am sorry that upon small Inquiry, I could insist on later Instances.

Free-Schools and Colledges.

I place *Schools* before *Colledges*, because they are *introductory* thereunto, intended for the breeding of *Children* and *Youth*, as the other for *youth* and *men*. And seeing much of Truth is contained in our English Proverb, *It is as good to be unborn as unbred*, such may in some sort seem their *Second-Parents*, who have provided for their *Education*.

These *Schools* are of two kinds. First, those wherein only a Salary is given to the School-master to teach Children *gratis*, and these I confesse are good. Secondly, such wherein a select number of Scholars have competent maintenance allowed towards their Living in the University, and these all will acknowledge are better. Some do suspect a surfeit in our Land of the multitude of *Schools*, because the *Nursery* is bigger then the *Orchard*, the one breeding more *Plants* then the other can maintain *Trees*, and the Land not affording sufficient preferment for them, Learning is forced to stoop to mean Courses to make a Livelihood. But I conceive that *Store in this kind is no sore*; and if we must not *do evil that good may come thereof*, we must not forbear doing that which is *good*, for fear of *accidental Evils* which may arise from the same.

Bridges.

Builders of *Bridges* (which are *high-waies* over water) and makers of *Caused waies*, or *Causways* (which are *Bridges* over dirt) though last in order, are not least in benefit to the Common-wealth. Such conveniences save the lives of many, ease the labour of moe painful travellers, and may be said in some sort to lengthen the day, and shorten the way to men in their journeys; yea, *Bridges* make and keep this our *Island* a *Continent* to it self. How great the care of the ancient *Romans* to repair them, for the safety of passengers, appears by the origination of *Pontifex*, having the inspection over bridges, by his primitive institution.

Indeed the word *bridge* appears not in all Scripture, whereof this the reason; the rivers of *Palestine* were either so shallow, that they were passable by *foords*, as of * *Fabbok*, * *Arnon* and * *Jordan*, before it grew navigable; or else so deep, that they were ferried * over, as *Jordan*, when neer his fall into the *Dead Sea*: but most of ours in *England* are of a middle size; so deep, that they cannot be foorded; so narrow, that they need not to be ferried over. Hence come our so eminent *bridges*, in so much that such structures are accounted amongst our *English* * *Excellencies*.

However *Palestine* was subject with *England* to the same inconveniences of bad high-waies, and therefore in the List of Charitable Actours reckoned up by the * Prophet, he is accounted as a principal, *The restorer of paths to dwell in*; for indeed some waies may be said *not-habitable*, being so deep and dirty that they cut off all *intercourse*, the *End general* of all mens dwelling together.

I will conclude this *Topick* of *Bridges* with this memorable accident. Mawd Q. to King *Henry* the first being to pass the River *Ley* about *Stratford*, near the falling of the said River into the *Thames*, was almost * drowned in riding over it. But this proved the bad cause of a good effect; For hereupon she built the Beautiful *Bridge* there, for the benefit of Travellers: and the Village probably from a fair *Arch* or *Bow* therein, received (as some conceive) the addition of *Stratford Bow*. Far be it from me to wish the least ill to any who willingly would not have their fingers to ake, or an hair of their heads lessned. Yet this I could desire, that some *Covetous churls* who otherwise will not be melted into works of charity, may in their passing over Waters be put into *Peril* without *Peril*. Understand me, might be endangered to fright but not hurt, that others might fare the better for their fears; Such *Misers* being minded thereby to make or repair *Bridges* for publick *Safety* and *convenience*.

Alms-houses.

Because we live in an age, wherein men begin to be out of *charity* with charity it self; and there be many *covetous* (not to say *sacrilegious*) people, whose Fingers itch

* Gen. 32. 22.
* Isaiah 16. 2.
* Judges 3. 28.
* 2 Sam. 19. 18.
* Anglia, mons,
pons, &c.

* Isaiah 48. 12.

* 1. 2. Brit.
1. 2. 3.

to be *Nimming* the *patrimony* of the poor ; we will here present the Cavils of this against the charity of former ages herein.

Cavil. 1. Show us the foundation of such Structures in Scripture, either in the *Old* or *New Testament*. As for the place with *five porches*, wherein the * *impotent poor lay*, near the Pool of *Bethesda*, it was of another Nature. Alms-houses therefore not being *Jure Divino* may lawfully be abolished.

* John. 5. 2.

Answer. The Constitution of the *Jewish* was far different from our *English* Commonwealth, wherein every one originally was a *Freeholder* of some proportion of land, which, though aliened, reverted to the Owner at the year of *Jubilee*. There needs not an *express* or particular precept for all our actions, that general one, * *He that hath pity upon the Poor lendeth unto the Lord*, is bottome broad enough to build more Alms-houses on, than all ages will afford. Besides this precept, we have the practice of the primitive Christians in the time of the Apostles, * *parting with the propriety* of all their estate, and well then may we appropriate a *part* of ours, for the releif of the Poor.

* Prov. 19. 17.

* Acts 4. 34.

Cavil. 2. The builders of them for the most part, have been people formerly guilty of oppression, who, having lived like Wolves, turn Lambs on their death-beds, and part with their Fleece to people in want. Having ground the faces of the poor, they give the *Toll* thereof to build an Alms-house, though too little to hold half the beggars which they have made.

Answer. The aspersion cannot be fastned on many Founders, so free from the same, that malice may sooner break her own Teeth and Jawes too, then make impresson on their reputation. But, grant the charge true, in this sense, *Beatum est fuisse*, *Blessed are they that have been BAD*; * *And such were some of you*: Let not envious man repine at that, whereat the blessed Angels rejoyce, the conversion of sinners, and their testifying thereof by such publique expressions.

* I Cor. 6. 11.

Cavil. 3. Such Builders generally have a Pope in their Belly, puffed up with a proud opinion to merit by their performances.

Answer. When did the *Caviller* steal the *Touch-stone* of hearts? (for, God, I am sure would not *lend* it him, who saith, * *My Glory will I not give to another*) that he is so well acquainted with mens thoughts and intentions. *Charity*, saith the * *Apostle*, *thinketh no evil*, whereas this *Caviller* thinks little good. We are bound to believe the best of such Founders, especially of such who lived Since the Reformation, whereby the dangerous Error of merit was exploded.

* Isaiah 42. 8.

* I Cor. 13. 5.

Cavil. 4. Grant them guiltlesse of Superstition, they are guilty of Vain-glory. Witness the building of such houses commonly by high-way sides, whenas our Saviour saith, *Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doth*.

Answer. The Objecter shall have leave to build his Alms-house, in what private place he please; in the middle of a Wood, if he shall think fitting, (But we know who saith) *Let your Light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorifie your Father which is in heaven. That they may see yours good works*, though not as *finis operis*, yet as *modus operandi* thereby to provoke others to imitation.

* Matth. 5. 16.

Cavil. 5. As some affirm of *Tobacco*, that it causeth as much Rheume as it bringeth away: Alms-houses do breed as many Poor as they relieve. People in such places, presume to be idle, beholding Hospitals as their Inheritance, wherein their old age shall be provided for.

Answer. What is good *per se*, ought not to be waved for what is ill *per accidens*. This calleth aloud, to the care and integrity of Feoffees intrusted, to be wary in their elections. Besides, I must stick to mine old Maxime, It is better that *Ten Drones* be fed then *one Bee* be famished.

Cavil. 6. Such places are generally abused against the will of the Founders. Statutes are neglected. What is said of the Laws in *Poland*, that they last but three dayes, is as true of the short lived orders in Alms-houses. Not the most indigent, or who have been the most laborious, but the best befriended reap the benefit thereof.

Answer. I could wish that Alms-houses were the only places, wherein Laws were broken. But grant too much truth in the *Cavil*, all will say *from the beginning it was not so*, and I will hope, *Unto the end it shall not be so*.

Cavil. 7. Hospitals generally have the *Rickets*, whose heads, their Masters, grow over great and rich, whilst their poor bodies pine away and consume.

Answer. Surely there is some other cure for a *Ricketish* body, than to kill it, viz. by opening obstructions and deriving the Nutriment to all parts of the same. But, enough of this unwelcome Subject, whereof what is spoken, is not to put new Cavils into the heads of any, but to pluck old ones out of the hearts of too many, who have entertained them. If these our Answers seem not satisfactory to any, Know, that as a *left handed man* hath great odds in *Fencing*, against one that is *right handed*: so in Controversies of this kind, *Cavillers* with their *sinister* inferences from mens frailties, have a vast advantage over those, who are of candid and ingenuous dispositions. Many faults must be confessed in such Foundations, which for the future may be amended.

But, grant corruptions should continue in such foundations, it is not plea enough for their abolition. If the sentence of condemnation was pronounced on those, who saw Christ naked, and would not * cloth him; how heavy a doome will fall on such, who found *Christ clothed*, and *stript him* in his poor Members of endowments given to their maintenance?

Mat. 25. 43.

Here let me recommend some choice Charity to bountiful Hearts and plentiful Estates.

It were arrant presumption for any to imprison freedom it self, and confine anothers Bounty by his own [pretended] Discretion. Let the charitably minded do what, when, where, how, to whom, and how much, God and their own goodnesse shall direct them. However it will not be amisse humbly to represent unto them the following considerations: The rather because many well affected to the publick good, have lately been disheartned with the frustrations of former Charity.

First, for the time: it is best to do it whilst they are living, to prevent all suspicions that their intentions should be misimployed. *Sam* will not be angry with me for saying *Cham* was a Mocker of his Father. *Peter* will not be offended if I call *Judas* a betrayer of his Master: *Honest Executors* will take no exception if I justly bemoan that too many dishonest ones have abused the good intents of the *Testators*. How many Legacies found and whole in themselves have proved before they were payed, as maimed as the Cripples in the *Hospitals*, to whom they were bequeathed? Yea as the blinded *Syrians* (desiring to go, and beleiving they went to * *Damascus*) were led to their Enemies, and into the midst of *Samaria*, so is it more then suspicious, that many blind and concealed Legacies, intended for the *Temple of God*, have been imployed against the *God of the Temple*.

* 2 King. 6. 20.

Next for the objects of well doing. Surely a vigilant Charity must take the *Alarm* from the Groans of the Prisoners.

The Schoolmen reduce all Corporal Charity to seven principal heads,

* Jer. 38. 11.
* 1 Kin 18. 13
* Neh. 5. 17.
* Gen. 14. 16.
* Acts 9. 39.
* Acts 16. 33.
* Acts 8. 2.

1 <i>Visto</i>	1 <i>Visit men in Misery</i>	1 * <i>Ebedmelech</i>	1 <i>Jeremiah</i>
2 <i>Poto</i>	2 <i>Give drink to the Thirsty</i>	2 * <i>Obediah.</i>	2 <i>The Prophets.</i>
3 <i>Cibo</i>	3 <i>Meat to the Hungry</i>	3 * <i>Nehemiah</i>	3 <i>The Jews & Rulers</i>
4 <i>Redimo To</i>	4 <i>Rescue the Captive</i>	As 4 * <i>Abraham</i>	did to 4 <i>Lot</i>
5 <i>Tego</i>	5 <i>Cover the Naked</i>	5 * <i>Dorcas</i>	5 <i>The Widowes</i>
6 <i>Colligo</i>	6 <i>Dress the Wounded</i>	6 * <i>The good Faylor</i>	6 <i>Saint Paul</i>
7 <i>Condo</i>	7 <i>Bury the Dead</i>	7 <i>The Devout men.</i>	7 <i>Saint Stephen.</i>

See here how these 7. kinds of good Works are placed like the *Planets*, whilst to Redeem *Captives*, stands like the Sun in the midst of all the rest.

Indeed it may be sadly presumed; that such Captives oft times want *Visiting*, *Meat*, *Drink*, *Clothes*, *Dressing*, and all things but *burying* (except any will say, that they are buried alive; Liberty being the Life of mans life) so that the Redeeming of *Captives* is eminently comprehensive of all these outward acts of *Charity*. Yea this *Act* may extend it self to a *Spiritual Concernment*; to save many Souls from *Damnation*; seeing it may be feared that many despairing of Ransome, may put their Souls in Thraldome

come to purchase the Liberty of their Bodies, and renounce their Religion.

I could therefore wish, That there were in *London*, a Corporation of able and honest Merchants (whereof that City affordeth a plentiful choice) legally impowered to receive and imploy the charity of well affected people for a General *Goale Delivery*, of all *English* Captives, in *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, *Algier*, *Salli*, &c. And our Countrymen first discharged, if there were any Surplusage running over, that it might be disposed for the ransoming of Christians of what Country soever. This were a *Heroick Act* indeed, whereby Christians endeavour to be like Christ himself, who was the *Grand Redeemer*.

Oh, that I might be but instrumental (in the least degree) to advance their Enlargement; I should behold it as an advancement to my self. Two Reasons make me the more importunate therein; One, because the *Papists* had a Company of *Fryers* in *England*, of the Order of the *Holy Trinity*, *De Redimendis Captivis*, which being now extinct, I humbly conceive that we are bound in Conscience, as to quench the Superstition, so to continue the Charity of so good a design. Secondly, because whilst other Beggars can tell their own Tale, we must plead for them who cannot plead for themselves; There being so great a Gulf of distance betwixt us and them; And God grant, That we may never passe over to theirs, but they return to our Condition.

Objection, 1. It maketh *Marriners Cowards*, who presuming on good mens charity, that they shall be ransomed, do not fight it out valiantly against the *Turks*, as they ought and might, but surrender themselves on such expectations.

Answer. I see not but the same *Objection* lies with equal force against the Redeeming of Souldiers taken in land Fights, by what Foe soever, by exchange, or otherwise. Secondly, accidentall and sinister miscarriages, ought not to discourage any sincere intention. Lastly, let those, who have given the best testimonies of their Valour, be first redeemed, and let them lye longer, to suffer bad usage, till the feeling thereof, shall convert them into more valour, if (after their Liberty procured) engaging again on the same occasion.

Objection, 2. The late *Long Parliament* made an *Act*, since (after some intermission) renewed, charging a Taxe on *Merchants Goods* (known by the name of *Algier Dutie*) for the Redemption of Captives in *Turkey*.

Answer. The blessing of God light on the hearts of those (if living) who first moved, and since revived it, as I doubt not but those departed this life, have found their Reward. I could heartily wish, that yearly a Catalogue were printed of the names of such prisoners thereby redeemed, not knowing whether it would be more honourable for, or *Satisfactory* to this *Nation*. But seeing such provisions fall short of doing the Work, and cannot strike home to break off the Fetters of all Prisoners, It will not be amiss to implore the *auxiliary Charity* of others.

Next I desire them to reflect upon aged sequestred *Ministers*; whom with their charge, the (generally ill paid) *fifth part* will not maintain, say not it will be interpreted an affront to the *State* to Relieve them, which it hath adjudged Offenders. If the best of beings should observe this Rule, all the World would be starved. Secondly, some of them, abateing only that their Conscience inclined them to the Royal Cause, were otherwise unblameable both in Life and Doctrine. Thirdly, the better *Divines* they were, the worse they are able to shift for themselves, having formerly no excursion into secular affairs, so that applying themselves only to, and now debarred the exercise of the Ministry, they are left in a sad condition. Lastly, allow them faulty, yet *quid teperi infantes?* &c. It is pity their Wives and Children should be ruined for their offence, but enough hereof, seeing in motions of this Nature, a word is enough to the wise, and half a word too much for others.

Lastly, I recommend unto their Charity, such Servants who have nothing save what they have gained by their industry, and have lived seven years and upwards, with the same Master, I mean not *Apprentices*, but such *Covenant Servants*, which are bound to their Masters (their year being ended) with no other Indentures then their own discretion, and are sensible that they must run a hazard, and may loose with their alteration. Especially such *Females*, who prefer a good Master in certain, before a good Husband in hopes, and had rather serve in plenty, then wed and adventure Poverty.

Reader, this passage being written some 3. years since, I could not command my own right hand to cross it out, but it must stand as it did.

I confels such is the cruelty of some Masters, no Servant can, and such the ficklenesse of others, no Servant may stay long with them. such a Master was he, who being Suitor to a Gentlewoman, came every time he visited her, waited on by a new man (though keeping but one at once) such was his unconstancy and delight in Change. Whereupon when taking leave of his Mistress, he proffered to salute her *spare your Complements* (said she unto him) *for probably I shall shortly see you again, but let me, I pray you, salute your Servant, whom I shall never behold any more.*

However though sometimes the fault may be in the Masters, or Mistresses, yet generally Servants are to be blamed in our Age, shifting their places so often without cause. The truth is, the Age that *makes good Soldiers, marrs good Servants*, cancelling their obedience, and allowing them too much Liberty. What *Nabal* applied falsely and spitfully to *David* (*There be many Servants now a dayes which break away every man from his Master*) was never more true then now. Yea, what *Tully* said of the *Roman* * *Consull* (chose in the morning and put out before night) some Servants have been so *vigilant*, they never slept in their Masters houses, so short their stay, so soon their Departure.

The Ficklenesse and Fugitivenesse of such Servants, justly addeth a valuation to their Constancy, who are Standards in a Family, and know when they have met with a good Master, as it appears, their Masters know when they have met with a good Servant. It is pity but such *Properties of a Household* should be encouraged, and Bounty bestowed upon them, may be an occasion to fixe other Servants to stay the longer in their places, to the general good of our Nation.

I desire these my Suggestions should be as inoffensively taken, as they are innocently tendred. I know there was in the water of * *Bethesda* after the Angell had troubled it, a medicinal power. I know also that such impotent folk as lay in the *five porches*, were the proper Subjects to be cured: But alas! they wanted one at the critical instant, to bring their wounds and the Cure together, and to put them seasonably into the water. I am as confident that there be hundreds in *England*, really willing and able to Relieve, as that there are *Thousands* that do desire, and in some sort deserve their charity. But there wanteth one in the proper juncture of time, to pretent such poor objects, to their liberality, and if these my weak endeavours may be in any degree instrumentall to promote the same, it will be a great comfort unto me.

I will conclude this Subject with a motive to *Charity*, out of the Road of, besides, if not against the ordinary *Logick* of Men.

* *Give a portion to Seven and to Eight, for thou knowest not what evill shall be upon the Earth.*

To *Seven and to Eight*, that is, extend thy Bounty to as high a Proportion of deserving persons, as can consist with thy Estate, for thou knowest not what evill will be upon the Earth, Matters are mutable, and thou mayest need the relief of others.

Ergo, saith the Miser, part with nothing, but keep all against a Wet day, not so, *Solomon*, advising to secure somewhat in a safe bank, the backs and bowels of the Poor. Never Evil more likely to, never People less knowing of the same then our selves. And therefore the Counsell never out of, is now most in season.

Why Benefactors Since, are distinguished from them, Before the Reformation.

I conceive it not fit to mingle both together, for these two Reasons. First, because of the difference of their Charity Since the Reformation, as not parched up by the Fear of the Fire of Purgatory, but kindly ripened by the Sun, viz. A Clear Apprehension by the Light of the Scripture, that they were bound to do good Works.

Secondly, because a Romish * *Goliath* hath defied our English *Israel*, taxing our Church Since the Reformation, as able to shew few considerable pieces of Charity, in comparison of those beyond the Seas, who may hence be easily confuted.

Indeed

1 Sam. 25.10
* Habemus vigilem consulem qui in consiliatu suo non quiescit.

* John 6.

* Eccles. 11.1.

* Mr Kaye the Jesuite.

Indeed when I read the emulations between *Peninna* and *Hanna*, it mindeth me of the contests betwixt the Church of *Rome* and us, such the conformity between them.

*Her * Adversary provoked Hanna sore, for to make her fret, because the Lord hath shut up her Womb.*

*But how did Hanna rejoyce afterwards? The * Barren hath born seven, and she that hath many Children, is waxed feeble.*

It is confessed immediately after the Reformation, Protestant Religion stood for a while in amaze (scarcely recovered from the *Marian Persecutiō*) and was but * barren in good works. But since her beginning to bear fruit, she hath overtaken her Roman Corival, and left her fairly behind.

* 1 Sam. 1. 6.

* See the Life of Mr. William Lambert in Kent.

* 1 Sam. 2. 5.

Let the extent of time, and content of ground be proportionably stated, and England cannot be matched for Deeds of *Charity* in any part of *Spain, France, and Italy*, as by the ensuing Catalogue of Benefactors to the Publick will appear.

Objection. You had better omitted them, leaving them modestly to multiply and increase in their own silence and secrecie. You know how dear *David* paid for * numbring the people.

* 2 Sam. 24. 15

Answer. *David* did not offend in meer numbring the people, but in not paying the Poll-money, appointed by * God in such cases (purposely to decline the Plague) which omission argued his Pride of heart. It is lawful for Protestants, without any just suspicion of Vain-glory and Ostentation, to make a list, and take the number of Benefactors in this kind, provided the *Quit-rent* of praise, be principally paid to the Lord of Heaven. Besides we are not Challengers, but Defenders of our selves herein, against the challenge of another, desiring to do it in all humility, in confidence of our good cause.

* Exod 30. 12.

And here I can hold no longer, but must break forth into a deserved commendation of good works. *Glorious things in Scripture are spoken of you, yea fruits of the spirit.* By them the Gospel is graced, wicked men amazed, some of them converted, the rest of them confounded, weak Christians confirmed, poor Christians relieved, our faith justified, our reward in Heaven by Gods free grace amplified; *Angels* rejoyce for them, *Devils* repine at them, God himself is glorified in them. Oh therefore! That it were in my power, to exhort my Countrymen, to pursue good works with all earnestnesse, which will add so much to their account.

Some will say, if the *English* be so forward in deeds of Charity, as appeareth by what you said before, any exhortation thereunto is altogether superfluous.

I answer, the best disposed to Bounty may need a Remembrancer; and I am sure that Nightingale, which would wake, will not be angry with the Thorn which pricketh her Breast when she noddeth. Besides, it is a Truth what the Poet saith,

Qui monet ut facias quod jam facis, ipse monendo Laudat, & hortatur comprobata sua. Who, what thou dost, thee for to do doth move, Doth praise thy Practice, and thy Deeds approve. [prove.]

Thus the exhortations of the Apostles at *Jerusalem*, were commendations of St. Paul, Only they would that we should remember the poor, the same which I also was forward to do.

Lastly, though many of our Nation be free in this kind, there want not those, who instead of being Zealous are Fealous of good works, being so far from shining themselves, that they enviously endeavour to extinguish the light of others; whose Judgements I have laboured to rectifie herein.

The Stating of the Word REFORMATION, with the Extensiveness thereof.

No word occurs oftner in this our Book then REFORMATION: It is as it were the *Aequator*, or that remarkable Line, dividing betwixt Eminent Prelates, Learned Writers, and Benefactors to the Publick, who lived Before or After It.

Know then that this Word in Relation to the Church of England, is of above twenty years extent. For the Reformation was not advanced here, as in some Forraign Free-States,

States, suddenly not to say (*rapidly*) with popular Violence, but *Leisurely* and *treatably* as became a matter of so great importance, besides the meeting with much *opposition*, retarded the proceedings of the *Reformers*.

We may observe that the *Jews* returned from the *Captivity of Babylon* at three distinct times, under the Conduct of several persons.

* Ezra. 2. 2.

1. When the main Body of the *Captives* was brought home by * *Zorobabel*, by whom the second *Temple* was built.

* Ezra 8. 5.

2. When a considerable *Company* returned with * *Ezra*, by whom the *Church* part (as I may tearmit) was settled in that Nation.

* Nehem. 2. 6.

3. When * *Nehemiah* (no doubt with suitable attendance) came home and ordered the *State moiety* repairing the *VValls of Jerusalem*.

In like manner we may take notice of three distinct *Dates* and different degrees of our *English Reformation*, though in relation to the *Jewish*, I confess the *method* was altogether inverted. For,

1. The *Civil* part thereof, when the *Popes Supremacy* was banished in the Reign of King *Henry the Eight*.

2. VVhen the *Church Service* was reformed, as far as that Age would admit, in the first year of King *Edward the Sixth*.

3. VVhen the same (after the *Marian interruption*) was resumed and more refined in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The first of these I may call the *morning Star*. The second the *dawning of the day*. The third the *Rising of the Sun*; and I deny not but that since that time his *light* and *heat* hath been increased.

But now the *Question* will be, what is to be thought of those *Prelates*, *Writers*, and *Benefactors*, which lived in the *aforsaid* Interval betwixt the Beginning and Perfecting of this *Reformation*. For these appear unto us like unto the *Batable* ground lying betwixt *England* and *Scotland* (whilest as yet two distinct *Kingdomes*) in so dubious a posture it is hard to say to which side they do belong.

It is *Answered* the only way to decide this *difference* is to observe the *Inclinations* of the said persons so far forth as they are discovered in their *Writings* and *actions*: such as appear in some good degree favourers of the *Gospel* are reputed to be *since* whilest those who are otherwise, are adjudged to be *Before* the *Reformation*.

CHAP. XII.

Of Memorable Persons.

THe former *Heads* were like *private Houses*, in which persons accordingly *Qualified*, have their several habitations. But this last *Topick* is like a publick *Inn*, admitting all *Comers* and *Goers*, having any *extraordinary* (not vitious)

Remark upon them, and which are not clearly reducible to any of the former *Titles*. Such therefore, who are *over*, *under*, or *beside* the *Standard* of *Common* persons; for *strength*, *stature*, *fruitfulness*, *Vivacity*, or any other observeable eminence, are lodged here under the *Notion* of *Memorable Persons*, presuming the pains will not be to *Me* so much in *marking*, as the pleasure to the *Reader* in *knowing* them.

Under this *Title* we also repose all such *Mechanicks*, who in any *Manual Trade* have reached a clear *Note* above others in their *Vocation*.

Objection. It is *Deforme Spectaculum* an uncouth Sight, to behold such *handy-craftsmen* blended with *Eminencies* in *ingenious professions*; such a *mottley colour* is no good wearing. How would *William Cecill*, Lord *Treasurer* of *England*, and *Baron* of *Burghleigh* be offended, to behold *James York* the *Blacksmith*, set with him at the same *Table* amongst the *Natives* of *Lincolne-shire*?

Answer. I am confident on the contrary, that he would be highly pleased, being so great a *Statesman*, that he would countenance and encourage his *Industrious Country* man, accounting nothing *little*, without the help whereof, greater matters can either

not

not be attained or not long subsist. Yea, we see what signal notice the Spirit of God takes of the * *three Sons of Lamech*, the first Founders of *Tent-making, Organs, and Iron-works*; and it is observable, that whereas all their names are forgotten, which built the *Tower of Babel* (though done on design to get them a * name) these three *Mechanicks*, viz. *Fabal, Fubal, and Tubal Cain*, are *nominatim* recorded to all posterity. Thus is it better to bottome the perpetuity of ones memory, on *honest Industry and ingenious diligence*, then on *Stately Structures and expensive magnificence*.

* Gen. 4. 21, 22, 23.

* Gen. 11. 4.

I confesse it is easier to add to any art than first to invent it, yet becaule there is a perfection of *degrees*, as well as *Kinds*, *Eminent Improvers* of an art may be allowed for the *Co-inventers* thereof, being *Founders* of that *accesion*, which they add thereunto, for which they deserve to be both *regarded* and *rewarded*.

I could name a worshipful Family in the *South of England*, which for 16. several descents, and some *hundreds of years*, have continued in the same stay of *Estate*, not acquiring one foot of Land, either by *match, purchase, gift, or otherwise*, to their ancient *Patrimony*. The same may be said of some *handycrafts*, wherein men move in the same compasse, but make no further *progresse to perfection*, or any considerable *improvement*, and this I impute generally to their want of competent encouragement.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Lord Maiors of LONDON.

I Have concluded this Work with these *Chief Officers* in that great City. A place of so great Honour and Trust, that it hath commonly been said, that on the death of an *English King*, The *Lord Maior* is the Subject of the greatest *Authority* in *England*, Many other Offices determining with the *Kings Life* (till such time as their *Charters* be renewed by his Successor) whereas the *Lord Maiors Trust* continueth for a whole year, without any renewing after the *Inter-Regnum*.

Objection. Such persons had better been omitted, whereof many were little better then *πασίλης ἀπροι*, Though by good fortune they have loaded themselves with *Thick clay*, and will be but a burden in your Book to the Readers thereof.

Answer. All Wise men will behold them under a better Notion, as the *Pregnant proofs* of the truth of 2. Proverbs, not *contradictory*, but *confirmatory* one to another.

Prov. 10. 22.

The Blessing of the Lord maketh Rich.

Prov. 10. 4.

The hand of the Diligent maketh Rich.

The one as the principal, the other as the Instrumental cause, and both meeting in the persons aforesaid.

For though some of them were the Younger Sons of Worshipful and Wealthy Parents, and so had good Sums of Money left them; Yet being generally of mean extraction, They raised themselves by Gods Providence, and their own Painfulness. The City in this Respect, being observed like unto a Court, where Elder Brothers commonly spend, and the younger gain an Estate.

But such *Lord Maiors* are here inserted, to quicken the Industry of Youth, whose Parents are only able to send them up to (not to set them up in) *London*. For what a comfort is it, to a poor Apprentice of that City, to see the Prime Magistrate thereof, Riding in his *Majoralibus* with such Pomp and Attendance, which another day may be his hap and happiness.

Objection. It commeth not to the share of one in *twenty thousand*, to attain to that Honour; and it is as impossible for every poor Apprentice in process of time to prove *Lord Maior*, as that a *Minum* with long living should become a *Whale*.

Answer. Not so, the later is an utter Impossibility as debarred by nature, being Fishes of several kinds. Whereas there is a Capacity in the other, to arrive at it,

which puts *hopes* (the only *Tie* which keeps the heart from breaking) into the hearts of all of the attainableness of such preferment to themselves.

Doctor *Hutton* Arch-bishop of *York*, when he came into any *Great Grammar School* (which he did constantly visit in his visitations) was wont to say to the young Scholars, *Ply your Books Boys, ply your Books, for Bishops are old men*, and surely the possibility of such dignity is a great Encouragement to the Endeavours of Students.

Lord Maiors being generally aged, and always but *Annual*, soon make Room for Succession, whereby the Indeavours of all *Freemen* in *Companies* are encouraged. But if they should chance to *fall short*, as unable to reach the *Home of Honour* (I mean the Majoralty it self, yet if they take up their Lodgings at *Sheriffe, Alderman, and Common-Councillour* with a good Estate, they will have no cause to complain.

I confesse some *Counties* in our ensuing Discourse, will appear *Lord-Maior-less*, as *Cumberland, Dorset-shire, Hant-Shire, &c.* However though, hitherto, they have not had, hereafter they may have Natives advanced to that Honour, and it may put a lawful Ambition into them, to contend who shall be their *Leader*, and who should first of those Shires attain to that Dignity. As lately *Sir Richard Cheverton Skinner* descended (I assure you) of a right antient and worshipful Family, was the first in *Cornwall*, who opened the Dore for others (no doubt) to follow after him.

Nor must it be forgotten that many have been *Lord-Maiors Mates*, though never remembred in their *Catalogues*, viz. Such, who by *Fine* declined that Dignity, and as I am glad that some will *Fine*, that so the Stock of the Chamber of *London* may be increased, so am I glad that some will *not fine*, that so the State of the *City of London* may be maintained.

I begin the observing of their *Nativities*, from *Sir William Sevenoke, Grocer, Lord Maior 1418*. For though there were *Lord Maiors* 200. years before, yet their Birth-places generally are unknown. It was, I confesse, well for me in this particular, that *Mr. Stow was born before me*, being herein the Heir of Endeavours, without any pain of my own. For knowing that *Cuilibet Artifici in sua Arte est credendum*, I have followed him and who him continued, till the year 1633. at what time their Labours do determine. Since which Term, to the present year, I have made the Catalogue out by my own Inquiry, and friends Intelligence. To speak truth to their due praise, one may be generally directed to their *Cradles*, though by no other *Candle*, then the *Light of their good works*, and *Benefactions* to such places.

CHAP. XIV.

A Catalogue of all the Gentry in ENGLAND, made in the Reign of King HENRY the Sixth, why inserted in our Book.

After we have finished the Catalogue of the worthy Natives of every Shire, We present the Reader with a List of the Gentry of the Land, solemnly returned by select Commissioners into the Chancery, thence into the Records in the Tower on this occasion.

The Commons in Parliament complained, that the Land then swarmed with *Pilours, Robbers, Oppressors of the People, Man-stealers, Fellons, Outlaws, Ravishers of Women, Unlawful Hunters of Forrests and Parks, &c.* Whereupon it was ordered, for the suppressing of present and preventing of future mischeifs, that certain Commissioners should be impowered in every County, to summon all persons of Quality before them, and tender them an Oath, for the better keeping of the Peace, and observing the Kings Laws both in themselves and Retainers.

Excuse me, Reader, if I be bold to interpose my own Conjecture, who conceive, what ever was intended to palliate the Businesse, The Principal Intent was, *to detect and suppress such who favoured the Title of York*; which then began to be set on foot, and afterwards openly claimed, and at last obtained the Crown.

2. *Even-done,*

Of the method general used in this Catalogue.

The first amongst the Commissioners is the Bishop of their Diocese, put before any Earl, partly because he was in his own Diocese, partly because giving of Oaths (their proper work) was conceived to be of Spiritual cognisance.

Besides the Bishop, when there were three (as generally) Commissioners, the first of them was either an Earl, or at least (though often intituled but Chivaler) an Actual Baron, as will hereafter appear: And which will acquaint us partly with the Peerage of the Land in that Age.

Next follow those who were Knights for the Shire in the Parliament foregoing, and, if with the addition of Chivaler or Miles, were Knights by dubbing; before of that their Relation.

All Commissioners expressed not equal Industry and Activity in prosecution of their trust. For besides the natural Reasons, that in all Affairs, some will be more rigorous, some more Remiss by their own Temper, some more, some less fancied their Employment, insomuch as we find some Shires;

1. Over done, as Oxford and Cambridge-Shires, whose Catalogues are too much allayed, descending to persons of meaner quality.

2. Even done, as generally the most are, where the Returns bear a competent proportion to the Populoufness and numerousness of the Counties.

3. Under done, as Shropshire, York-shire, Northumberland, &c. where the Returns do not answer to the extent of those Shires.

4. Not done. Which I sadly confess, and cannot help, being Twelve in number as hereafter will appear.

I dare not conjecture the cause of this Casualty, whether in such Shires, the Oaths were never Tendered, or tendered and not taken, or taken and not returned, or returned and not recorded, or recorded and not preserved, or preserved but misplaced in some Roll, which hitherto it hath not been my hap to lite upon.

It is possible that some disgusted the Kings Design, as who under the pretence of keeping the peace, indeavourd to smother and suppress such, who should appear for the Title of York, whereof more in the Respective Countyes.

May the Reader be pleased to take notice, that in the Reign of Henry the Sixth, *de such a place*, began then to be left off, and the addition of Knight and Squire to be assumed. Yet because no Fashion can be generally followed at first, such additions are used in the Returns of some Shires, and neglected in others.

In some Counties we have the Names of a few Mechanics, returned with their Trades, Brasier, Smith, Ironmonger, &c. Who no doubt were considerable, either in themselves, as Robustious Persons, or in their Servants as Numerous, or in their popular and tumultuous Influence of others. And grant these passing under the name of *Valeeti*, (whereof formerly) it appears by the penalty imposed on their Recufancy of the Oath, that they were substantial people which stood (and probably could make others go) on their own Account.

Some Clergymen, not only Regular, as Abbots and Priors, but secular Parochial priests, are inserted in some Returns. These some will say might well be omitted, as nothing Informative to the Gentry of the Land, because *dead Stakes in the Hedge*, then unconcerned in posterity, because forbidden marriage. However I have here presented as I found them, intending neither to mingle nor mangle, conceiving that if I were found guilty either of Omissions or Alterations, it might justly shake the credit of the whole Catalogue. Indeed it the word Superstition importeth not Trespassing on Religion, and if the bare signification be adequate to the Etymology thereof, a *Super Stando*, for standing in his own opinion too curiously, on a thing which in the Judgement of others, may not Merit so much Exquifitenesse, I here voluntarily confess my self Superstitious in observing every *Punctillo* according to the Original.

May the Reader be pleased to take notice that in mens proper names, some letters of like sound, are confounded in vulgar pronunciation, as V for F. Fenner and Venner, K. and C. Kary and Cary; F. and Ph. as Purfrey and Purphrey, though the name be the same in both. Sometimes the name is spelled, not truly, according to Orthography,

but according to the common speaking thereof, which melteth out some essential Letters, as *Becham* for *Beauchamp*.

Again there is such an allusion betwixt the forms of some letters (nothing symbolizing in sound) that as they are written (though not in *ordinary*) in *Record-hand*, they may easily be mistaken by Writer or Reader, through the similitude of their Character, as,

{ m } { e } { n } { f } { n } { l } { g } {
{ w } { o } { u } { s } { s } { r } { i } { s }

This hath put us many times to a *stand*, and sometimes to a *loss*, what letter, it hath been. But we have in all particulars conformed our Transcript to the original in all possible exactness, though afterwards taking the boldness to interpose our opinion in our observations.

A later List might be presented of the *English* Gentry, towards the end of the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, but such would be subject to just exception. For, as the *Gibeonites*, though by their *mouldy bread*, and *clouted Shooes*, pretending to a long peregrination, were but of the Vicinage: So most of those Gentry, notwithstanding their specious claim to Antiquity, will be found to be but of one Descent, low enough in themselves, did they not stand on the vantage ground, heighned on the Rubbish of the Ruines of Monasteries.

CHAP. XV.

Of SHIRE-REEVES or SHIRIFFES.

REEVE (which hath much Affinity with the Dutch *Grave*) signifieth an Officer to oversee and order, being cheif in the Shire. In Latin *Vice-comes*, or *Vice-count*. And, seeing shadows in effect are as ancient as the bodies, they may be beleived as old as *Counts*, and *Counts* as *Counties*, and *Counties* as King *Alfred*, who first divided *England* into Shires about the year of our Lord 888.

The late fashion was, that the Clerk of the Peace for each County, in *Michaelmas-Term*, presented to the Lord Cheif Justice of the Kings Bench, sixe or more names of able persons for that Office. The Lord Cheif Justice calling the other Judges into the *Exchequer Chamber* (where the *Attorney General*, and the *Sollicitour* attends) presented three out of that number unto the King, out of which the King pricks one, who stands Sheriffe of the County.

His Power is sufficiently known, to suppress Riots, secure Prisoners, distrain for Debts, execute Writs, return the choice of Knights and Burgesses for Parliament, empannel Juries, attend the Judge, see the Execution of Malefactors, &c.

Several Statutes * have provided, that no man should be Sheriffe in any County, except he hath land sufficient in the same County, to answer the King and his people. And it is remarkable, that since the beginning of that Office, it appeareth not upon any Record, that ever any Sheriffe *pro tempore* failed in his Estate, but was responsible in his place. Whereas it is too plain by sad Precedents, that some Receivers (being men of meaner estates) have.

Sheriffes are bound to abide in their proper persons, within the * County, that they may the more effectually attend their Office. And in our Remembrance, some great persons, whose Activity in Parliament was suspected, have been made Sheriffes to keep them out of harms way, and confine them at home. But later years have dispenced with such critical Niceties, (unreasonable that the Sheriffe himself should be a Prisoner in his own County) allowing him more liberty on the providing of an able Deputy in his absence.

Though I will not avouch it true, there may be somewhat of truth in their spiteful observation, who maintain, that the *Shrevalty* in ancient times was *Honos sine Onere*, in the middle times *Honos cum onere*, and in our days, little better than *Onus sine honore*, though I trust the Office will now be restored to its former honour.

Honos

* 9 Edward 2.
Lincoln. 4. Ed.
3. 2. 5. Ed. 3. 4.

* 4 Hen. 4. 5.

Honos sine onere, An honour without a burden. As when Prince Edward the first, was for many years together High-Sheriffe of Bedford and Buckingham-shire; and many prime Peers of the Land, were Honorary Sheriffes, gracing the place with accepting it; living where they pleased themselves, and appointing their *Substitutes* to transact the businesse of the County.

Honos cum onere, An Honour with a burden, From King Edward the Third, till within our Remembrance. For the principal Gentry in every shire, of most ancient extractions and best Estates, were deputed for that place, keeping great Attendance and Hospitality: So that as some transcripts hath for the fairness of their Character not only evened, but exceeded the Original, the *Vice-comes* have *pro tempore* equalled the Count himself and greatest Lords in the Land for their Magnificence.

Onus sine honore, A Burden without Honour, when it was obtruded on many as a punishment for the trouble and charge thereof, and laid as a burden, not on the back of that horse which was best able to carry it, but who was least able to cast it off, great persons by friends and favour easily escaping it, whilst it was charged on those of meaner estates: Though I do beleive it found all them Esquires, and did not make any so, as some will suggest.

Hence was it, that many Sheriffs were forced to consult principles of Thrift, not being bound so to serve their Country, as to disserve themselves and ruine their estates; and instead of keeping open houses (as formerly) at the Assises, began to latch (though not lock) their dores, providently reducing it to an ORDINARY expence, and no wise man will conclude them to be the less loyal Subjects, for being the more Provident Fathers.

At the end of every Shire, after the forenamed Catalogue of the Gentry, in the Reign of King Henry the Sixth, I have set down a List of the Sheriffes from the Beginning of King Henry the Second, untill the end of King Charles, carefully collected out of the Records. For I hope that by the former, which I call my Broad (representing the Gentry of one Generation all over England) and this which I term my Long Catalogue, extending it self successively through many Ages, I hope, I say, both being put together, may square out the most eminent of the Antient Gentry, in some tolerable proportion. Most eminent, seeing I confesse, neither can reach all the Gentry of the land.

For as in the Catalogue of King Henry the Sixth, many antient Gentlemen were omitted, who were Minors in age, and so uncapable of taking an Oath, so doth not the List of Sheriffs comprehend all the Gentry in the Shire, finding three sorts of people excluded out of the same.

Such who were { 1. Above }
 { 2. Besides } Discharging the Office.
 { 3. Beneath }

Above. Such were all of the Peerage in the Land, which since the Reign of King Edward the third were excused I am sure *de facto*, not imployed in that place, as Inconsistent with their Attendance in Parliament.

Secondly, Such who were *Besides the Place*, privileged by their profession from that Office, which may be subdivided into,

1. *Swordmen*, Imployed in Wars beyond the Seas, thus Sir Oliver Ingham, and Sir John Fastoffe both great men, and richly landed in Norfolk, were never Sheriffes thereof, because imployed in the French Wars, the one under King Edward the Third, the other under King Henry the Fifth.

2. *Gownmen*, as Iudges, Sergeants at Law, Barristers, Auditors, and other Officers in the Exchequer, &c.

3. * *Cloakmen*. Such Courtiers as were the Kings Servants and in ordinary attendance about his Person.

Lastly, Such as were *Beneath the Place*, as men of too narrow Estates to discharge that Office, especially as it was formerly in the magnificent expensiveness thereof, though such persons might be Esquires of right ancient Extraction.

* In relation to the present Mode, otherwise they also were Gownmen anciently

And here under favour I conceive, that if a strict Enquiry should be made after the Ancient Gentry of *England*, most of them would be found amongst such *middle-sized* Persons as are above *two hundred*, and beneath a *Thousand pounds* of Annual Revenue. It was the *Motto* of wise Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, *Mediocria firma*, Moderate things are most lasting. Men of great Estates in National Broiles have smarted deeply for their Visible Engagements, to the Ruine of their Families, whereof we have had too many sad Experiments, whilst such persons who are moderately mounted above the level of Common people into a Competency, above *want* and beneath *Envy*, have by Gods blessing on their frugality, continued longest in their Conditions, entertaining all alterations in the *State*, with the less destructive change unto themselves.

Let me add, that I conceive it impossible for *any man*, and difficult for a *Corporation of men*, to make a true Catalogue of the *English Gentry*. Because, what *Mathematicians* say of a *Line*, that it is *Divisibilis in semper divisibilia*, is true hereof, if the *Latine* were, (which for ought I know, if as *usualis*) as *Elegant*, *Addibilis in semper addibilia*. Not only because *New Gentry* will every day be added (and that as I conceive justly too, for why should the *Fountain of Honour* be stopped, if the *Channel of desert* be running?) but because *ancient Gentry* will dayly be newly discovered, though some of them perchance for the present, but in a poor and mean condition, as may appear by this particular.

It happened in the Reign of King *James*, when *Henry* Earl of *Huntington*, was Lieutenant of *Leicester-shire*, that a *Labourers son* in that County, was pressed into the Wars, as I take it to go over with *Count Mansfield*. The *Old man* at *Leicester*, requested his Son might be discharged, as being the only *Staff* of his Age, who by his *Industry* maintained him and his *Mother*. The *Earl* demanded his name, which the *man* for a long time was loth to tell (as suspecting it a fault for so poor a man to confess a Truth) at last he told his name was *Hastings*. *Cosen Hastings* said the *Earl*, we cannot all be *Top Branches of the Tree*, though we all spring from the same Root, Your Son my *Kinsman* shall not be pressed. So good was the meeting of *Modesty* in a poor, with *Courtesie* in an *Honourable Person*, and *Gentry* I believe in Both. And I have reason to beleive, that some who justly own the Surnames and blood of *Bohuns*, *Mortimers*, and *Plantagenets* (though ignorant of their own extractions) are hid in the heap of *Common-people*, where they find that under a Thatched Cottage, which some of their Ancestors could not enjoy in a *Leaded Castle*, contentment with quiet and security.

To return to our Catalogue of *Sheriffs*. I have been bold to make some breif historical Observations upon them, which I hope will not be displeasing to the Reader, whom I request first to peruse our *Notes on Bark-shire*, because of their publick Influence on the rest, facilitating some Difficulties which return in the *Sheriffes* of other Counties.

After we have presented the *Sheriffs* names, we have annexed their addition, either of estate, as *Esquire*, or degree, as *Knight*, *Baronet*, &c. and this we have done always after, sometimes before *K. Henry the Sixth*. For, although the *Statute of Additions*, was made in the first of King *Henry the fifth*, to *Individuise* (as I may say) and separate persons from those of the same name: And although it took present effect in such Suits and Actions, where proceffe of *Utlary* lieth, yet was it not universally practiced in other Writings, till the End of the Reign of King *Henry the Sixth*.

After their additions, we have in a distinct Columel, assigned the places of their Habitation, where we could proceed with any certainty, leaving some blanks to employ the Industry of others. We have endeavoured (as neer as we could) to observe proportion of time, in denoting their places, lest otherwise our *There* be confuted by our *Then*, the date of the Kings Reign which is prefixed. If sometimes we have made a *Prolepsis*, with *Virgil* his *Lavinia Litora*, I mean if we have placed some *Sheriffs* too early in their possessions, a little before their Families were fixed there, I hope the candid Reader will either wink or smile at the mistake.

It often commeth to pass, that the same *Sheriff* in the same Shire, hath two or more fair Seats. This should raise their Gratitude to God, whose own Son was not so well provided, not having where to lay his hand. In this Variety, our Catalogue presenteth but one, sometime the oldest, sometimes the fairest, and sometimes (freely

freely to confels) what comes first to my memory. The best is , truth doth not abate thereby , knowing so much Law ; that where a man hath an household in two places , he shall be said to dwell in both of them ; so that this addition in one of them , doth suffice.

Next to the place of *Sheriffes* , we set down their *Arms* , whereof largely in the next *Chapter*. We conclude the *Catalogue* of *Sheriffes* with a *Comment* upon them presenting their most remarkable *Actions*. Our *Husbandmen* in *Middlesex* , make a distinction between *Dodding* and *Threshing* of *Wheat* , the former being only the *beating* out of the *fullest* and *fairest* *Grain* , leaving what is *Lean* and *Lank* to be *Threshed* out afterwards. Our *Comment* may be said to have *Dodded* the *Sheriffes* of several *Counties* , insisting only on their most *memorable actions* , which are extant in our *Printed Histories* , otherwise my *Eyes* could not look into lock'd *Chests* (I mean) pierce into the *private Records* of *Families* , carefully concealed and kept in their choicest *Cabinet*. Besides , such *unprinted Records* are *infinite* (understand it in the same sense in which the strength of *Tire* is called * *Infinite*) too many for one *Authour* to manage , and therefore are left to such as undertake the *Description* of several *Counties*.

Nahum. 3.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Coats of ARMS, affixed to such, who have been Sheriffs of Counties.

Something must be premised of *Arms* in general. They may seem in some sort to be *Jure Divino* to the *Jews* , having a *Precept* for the practise thereof. Every * *man of the Children of Israel* shall pitch by his own *Standard* , with the *Ensign* of their *Fathers house*.

* Numb. 2. 2.

The use thereof is great both in *War* and *Peace*. I begin with *War* , because *Arms* had their first rise from *Arms* , and had a military *Origination*. Without these an *Army* cannot be *methodized* , and is but an heap of men. Like an *Army* (saith the * *Scripture*) terrible with *banners*. Without which an *Army* is not terrible , but ridiculous , routing it self with its own confusion. Now , as no *Army* without *banners* ; so no *banner* without *Arms* therein. If the *Trumpet* give * an uncertain sound , who shall prepare himself to the *battail*. Now , as the *Trumpet* tells the time , so the *banner* proclaims the place of meeting , and if it have not distinguishable *Emblems* therein , who shall know whither to repair to his *Captain* or *Company* ?

* Cant. 6. 4.

* 1 Cor. 14. 8.

Arms are also useful in *peace* , to distinguish one man from another. They be termed *Nomina visibilia* , visible names. For , as a name notifieth a man to the *Ear* , so his *Arms* do signifie him to the *Eye* , though dead many years since ; so signal the service of *Arms* on *Tombs* , to preserve the memory of the deceased.

Arms anciently were either assumed or assigned. For at first men took what *Arms* they pleased , directed by their own fancy. A *Cuttome* still continuing in the *Low-Countryes* , where the *Burgers* chuse their own *Arms* with as great confidence as *Tradesmen* make their mark , or *Innkeepers* set up their *Signs* in *England*. Assigned *Arms* were such as *Princes* , or their *Officers* under them appointed to particular persons , in reward of their *Service*. And , whereas *Assumed Arms* were but personal , these generally were *Hereditary* and descended to their *Families*.

It is the rule general in *Arms* , that the plainer the ancients , and so consequently more honourable. *Arma primò nuda sine ornatu*. And when a memorable *Gentleman* (understand me such an one , the beginning of whose *Gentry* might easily be remembered) was mocking at the plain *Coat* of an ancient *Esquire* , the *Esquire* returned , I must be fain to wear the *Coat* , which my great-great-granda-father left me , but had I had the happiness to have bought one , as you did , it should have been guarded after the newest fashion. Two colours are necessary and most highly honourable ; though both may be Blazoned with One Word [as VARREY] (formerly born by the *Beauchamps* of *Hatch* in *Wilt-*

Wile shire, and still quartered by the Duke of Somerset) three are very honourable; four commendable; five excusable; more, disgraceful. Yet have I seen a Coat of Arms (I mean within the Escoccheon) so piebald, that if both the Metalls, and all the Colours (seven in all) were lost elsewhere, they might have been found therein.

Such Coats were frequently given by the Heralds (not out of want of wit, but will to bestowe better) to the new Gentry in the End of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth. One said of a Coat that it was so well victualled, that it might endure a Siege, such the plenty and variety of Fowl, Flesh and Fish therein; though some done so small, one needed a magnifying glasse to discover them; but such surfeited Coats have since met with a good *Physician, who hath cured many of them.

I can not but smile at his fanſie, who (counting himself, no doubt, wonderfully wittie) would be a reformer of our Heraldry, and thought it fine, if it were thus ordered, that all,

1 Descended of ancient Nobility.	§	1 Or.
2 Extracted from undoubted Gentry.		2 Argent.
3 Advancing themselves by Sea-adventures.	§	3 Azure.
4 Raised by their Valour in War.	§ should give their Field	4 Gules.
5 Gown-men preferred for Learning.		5 Sable.
6 Countrymen raised by good Husbandry.	§	6 Vert.

Indeed, as these Metals and Colours are reckoned up in order, so are they reputed in honour, save that the contest betwixt Azure and Gules is not so clearly decided.

Or and Azure in composition are conceived the richest; Argent and Sable the fairest coat, because setting off each other discernable at the greatest distance. The Lion and Eagle are reputed the most honorable, the Cross the most religious bearing; A Bend is esteemed the best Ordinarie, being a Belt born in its true posture athwart, as a Fess is the same worne about the middle. Things natural in the charge presented in their proper colour are best; and herbes Vert far better than Or, as flourishing better than fading; even stained are no stained colours when natural. But seeing the whole mystery of Heraldry, dwells more in the region of fanſie, than judgment, few rules of assurance can be laid down therein.

We meet with some few coats which have reasons rendered of their bearing. Thus, whereas the Earls of Oxford anciently gave their Coat plain, quarterly Gules and Or, they took afterward in the first a Mullet or Star Argent, because the cheite of the house had a Falling-star (as my *Authour saith) alighting on his shield, as he was fighting in the Holy-land. But it were a labour in vain for one to offer at an account, for all things borne in Armorie.

This mindeth me of a passage in the North, where the ancient and worthy Family of the Gascoignes gave for their Arms the Head of a Lucie or Pike, cooped in Pale; Whereon one merrily,

*The Lucy is the Finest Fish,
That ever graced any Dish;
But, why you give the Head alone,
I leave to you to pick this Bone.*

A Question which on the like occasion may be extended to Beasts and Fowle, whose single heads are so generally born in several Coats.

After the names and places of Sheriffs exemplified in their respective Counties, we have added their Arms ever since the first of King Richard the second. And, though some may think we begin too late (the fixing of Hereditary Arms in England, being an Hundred yeas ancients) we find it sometimes too soon to attain at any certainty therein.

In peruseing these Arms, the Reader will meet with much observeable variety, viz. 1. That the same Family sometimes gives two paternal Coats, as,

Spencer,

* Mt. Camden.

* Camdens remains in the Title of Armory.

Spencer in Northampton-shire. } Quarterly Arg. and Gules, the second and third, charged with
a Fret Or, over all on a Bend Sable 3. Escallops of the First.
Azure a Fess Ermin betwixt 6. Sea-Meaws heads erased Arg.

Sometimes two distinct Families and Names, give the self same Coat, as in Bark-shire,

Fettiplace } Gules 2 Chevron's Argent.
Hide.

The same name, but being distinct Families in several Counties, give different Arms.

Grey. } In Leicester-shire, Barry of 6. Argent and Azure, in Chief 3. Torteauxes.
In Northumberland, Gules a Lyon Rampant with a Border engrailed Argent.

The same Name in the same Shire, being distinct Families, gives different Coats, as in Northampton-shire.

Green. } Of Greens-Norton, Azure three Bucks trippant Or.
Of Drayton, Argent a Cross engrailed Gules.

The same name and Family in the same Shire, gives the same Coat for Essentials, but disguised in Colours as in Northampton-shire.

Tresham. } Of Lisden.
Of Newton.

The same Family giveth a Coat this day, bearing some general allusion to, but much altered and bettered from what they gave some sixty years since, and forbearing to give an instance hereof, for some reason, I refer it to the Readers Discovery.

Contented with the Coat it self, I have not inserted the differences of younger Houses, Crescents, Mulletts, Martlets, &c. Chiefly because they are generally complained of, and confessed as defective, subject to coincidence, and not adequate to the effectual distinguishing of the branches from the same root.

As the affixing of Differences if done, were imperfect, so the doing thereof, is not only Difficult, but also Dangerous. Dangerous, for it would bring many Old houses (and new ones too) on his Head, who undertakes it, so undistinguishable are the Seniorities of some Families, parted so long since, that now it is hard to decide, which the Root, and which the Branch. I remember a Contest in the Court of Honour, betwixt the two Houses of Constable, the one of Flamborough head, the other of Constable-Burton, both in York-shire, which should be the Eldest. The Decision was, it was never decided, both sides producing such ancient Evidences, that in mounting up in antiquity like Hawks, they did not only Lessen but fly out of Sight, even beyond the Kenn and Cognizance of any Record. The Case I conceive occurs often betwixt many Families in England.

Some names we have left without Arms. Physicians prescribe it as a Rule of health, to rise with an appetite; and I am loth the Reader should fill himself with all which he might desire. But (not to dissemble) I could not with all mine own, and friends skill and industry, attain their Coats, as of Families either extinct in those Counties before the first, or only extant therein since the last Visitation of Heralds. Yet let not my ignorance be any mans injury, who humbly desireth, that such Vacuities may hereafter be filled up by the particular Chorographers of those respective Counties.

This I am sure, A needle may be sooner found in a Bottle of Hay, (a task though difficult, yet possible to be done) than the Arms of some Sheriffs of Counties be found in the Heralds Visitations of the said Counties. For many were no Natives of that Shire, but came in thither occasionally from far distant places. Thus the Arms of Sir Fervis Clifton (thrice High-Sheriff of Kent in the Reign of King Henry the Sixth) are invisible in any Kentish Heralds Office, as not landed therein himself though living at Braburn, on the Jointure of Isabel his Wife, the * Widdow of William Scot Esq; and I doubt not but instances of the same Nature frequently are found in other Counties.

We will conclude this Discourse of Arms with this memorable Record, being as ancient as the Reign of King Henry the Fifth.

* Villare Cant.
pag. 26.

Claus. 5. Henrici Quinti Membrana 15. in Dorso in Turre Londinenfi.

Rex Ric. Salutem. &c. Quia prout informamur diversi homines qui in viaggiis nostris ante hæc tempora factis, Arma & Tunicas Armorum vocat. Coat Armours in se susceperunt, ubi nec ipsi, nec eorum Antecessores hujusmodi Armis ac Tunicis Armorum temporibus retroactis usi fuerint & ea in presenti viagio nostro in proximo Deo dante faciend. exercere proponant; Et quanquam Omnipotens suam gratiam disponat prout vult in naturalibus, equaliter Diviti & Pauperi; volentes tamen quemlibet Ligeorum nostrorum predictorum juxta status sui exigentiam modo debito pertractari & haberi. Tibi præcipimus quod in singulis locis intra Ballivam tuam, ubi per breve nostrum nuper promonst. faciendis proclamari facias quod nullus cujuscunq. status, Gradus, seu conditionis fuerit, hujusmodi Arma sive Tunicas Armorum in se sumat, nisi ipse jure Antecessorio vel ex donatione alicujus ad hoc sufficientem potestatem habentis ea possideat aut possidere debeat. Et quod ipse Arma sive Tunicas illas ex cujus dono obtinet, die Monstrationis sue personis ad hoc per nos assignatis seu assignandis manifeste demonstret Exceptis illis qui nobiscum apud Bellum de Agincourt Arma portabant sub pænis non admissionis ad proficiendum in viagio predicto sub numero ipsius cum quo retentus existit, ac perditionis Vadium suorum ex causa predicta præceptorum, nec non rasura, & ruptura dictorum armorum & Tunicarum vocat. Coat-armours, tempore monstrationis sue predicto, si ea super illum monstrata fuerint seu inventa, & hoc nulla tenus omitas, T. R. apud Civitatem, Nov. Sarum Secundo die Junii.

Per ipsum Regem.

The King to the Sheriff health, &c. Because there are divers men as we are informed, which before these times in the Voyages made by us, have assumed to themselves Arms and Coat-Armours where neither they nor their Ancestors in times past used such Arms or Coat Armours, and propound with themselves to use and exercise the same in this present Voyage which (God willing) we shortly intend to make. And although the Omnipotent disposeth his favours in things Natural, as he pleaseth, equally to the Rich and Poor, yet We willing that every one of our Leige Subjects, should be had and Handied in due manner, according to the Exigence of his State and Condition. We command thee, that in every place within thy Bailiwick, where by Our Writ we have lately shewn, you cause to be proclaimed, that no man of what State Degree or Condition soever he be, shall take upon him such Arms or Coats of Arms, save he alone who doth possess or ought to possess the same, by the right of his Ancestors, or by Donation and Grant of some, who had sufficient power to assign him the same. And that he, that useth such Arms or Coats of Arms, shall on the day of his Muster, manifestly shew to such persons assigned, or to be assigned by us for that purpose, by virtue of whose gift he enjoyeth the same. Those only excepted who carried Arms with us, at the Battle of Agincourt; under the penalties not to be admitted to go with us in Our foresaid Voyage under His Command by whom he is for the present retained, and of the loss of his wages, as also of the rasing out, and breaking off the said Arms called Coat-Armours at the time of his Muster aforesaid, if they shall be shewed upon him, or found about him. And this you shall in no case omit. Witnesse the King at the City of New Sarum, June the second.

Consimilia Brevia diriguntur Vicecom. Wilts, Suffex, Dorf. sub eadem data.

I could wish a reviving of this Instrument in our Age, many Up-starts in our late Civil wars, having injuriously invaded the Arms of ancient Families.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the often Altering of Surnames, and the Various Writing thereof.

HAVING dealt so largely in Surnames, it is necessary to observe, that Surnames of Families have been frequently altered, some Families deposing their *Old*, and assuming *new names* on several occasions: But chiefly for,

1. *Concealment* in time of Civil Wars. A Name is a kind of *Face*, whereby one is known; Wherefore taking a false name is a *Vizard* whereby men disguise themselves, and that lawfully enough, when not fraudulently done to deceive others, but discreetly in danger, to secure themselves: Thus during the Contest 'twixt *York* and *Lancaster*, *Carington* in *Warwick-shire* took the name of *Smith*. *La Blunt* the Name of *Croke* in *Buckingham-shire*, with many others.

2. For *Advancement* when adopted into an estate, as *Newport* the Name of *Hatton*, in *Northampton-shire*; *Throckmorton* the Name of *Carew* at *Beddington* in *Surrey*, as long before *Westcoat* the Name of *Littleton* in *Stafford-shire*.

Besides the same Surname continued, hath been variously altered in *Writing*. First, because Time teacheth New *Orthography*, *altering*, *spelling*, as well as *speaking*. Secondly the best *Gentlemen* anciently were not the best *Scholars*, and (minding matters of more moment) were some what too incurious in their *Names*. Besides, *Writers ingrossing Deeds*, were not over critical in spelling of *Names*, knowing well where the person appeared the same, the Simplicity of that age, would not fall out about *Misnomer*.

Lastly, Ancient Families have been often removed into several Counties, where several Writings follow the several pronunciations. What Scholar knoweth not, that ^{zeus} their Greek Name for *Jupiter*, is by their *seven Dialects*, written *ten several ways* and (though not so many *Dialects* in *England*) there is a real difference betwixt our *Southern*, *Western*, and *Northern* Pronunciations.

Hence it is that the same Name hath been so often disguised unto the Staggering of many, who have mistook them for different.

Idem non Idem, quaruntque in Nomine Nomen.

The *same* they thought was not the *same*,
And in their *Name* they sought their *Name*.

Thus I am informed, that the Honourable Name of *Villiers* is written fourteen several ways, in their own Evidences, and the like (though not so many) Variations, may be observed in others.

And the Name of *Roper* in *Darby-shire*, changed from *Musard* to *Rubra-Spatha*, *Rospear*, *Rouspee*, *Rooper*, *Roper*. I insist the longer on this point, because in our *Catalogue of Sheriffs*, the same Surname is variously written, which some (without cause) may impute to my *carelesnesse*, being the effect of my *care*, conforming the *Orthography* exactly to the Original, where such variation doth plainly appear, and however such Diversity appeareth in the Eye of others, I dare profess that I am delighted with the *Prospect* thereof.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of Modern Battels.

IMmediately before our *Farewell* to the Respective Counties, we have inserted a Breviate of *Modern Battels* since our Civil Distempers. I need here premise nothing of the difference betwixt a *Skirmish* (being only the Ingagement of Parties) and a *Battle* being an incounter betwixt Generals with their *Armies*. Nor yet of the difference betwixt *Prælium* a *Fight* or *Battel*, and *Bellum* a *War*, the former being a Fight in Field, the later the continuance of Hostility (which may be for many years) whilst the difference dependeth undecided. *Peracto Prælio manet Bellum*. And though a *Truce* may give a *Comma* or *Colon* to the *War*, nothing under a *Peace* can put a perfect *Period* thereunto.

In describing these *Battels*, I am for distinction sake necessitated to use the word *Parliament* improperly, according to the *Abusive* acception thereof for these latter years. Let us think and judge with the *Wise*, but if we do not speak with the *Vulgar*, we shall be Dumb to the *Vulgar*. Otherwise I know a *Parliament* properly, is a compleat *Syllogisme*, the *Lords* and *Commons* being the two *Propositions*, the *King* the *Conclusion* thereof, and our English Tongue wanteth one word to express the dissenting part of a *Parliament*, and I trust in God, as our *Language* doth not afford the *Name*, so our *Land* shall not hereafter behold the Nature thereof.

These *Battels* are here inserted, not with any intent (God knows my heart) to perpetuate the odious Remembrance of our mutual Animosities; that *Heart burnings* may remain, when *House burnings* are removed, but chiefly to raise our Gratitude to God, that so many *Battels* should be fought in the bosome of so little a Land, and so few *Scars* and *Signs* thereof extant in their visible Impressions. Such, who consider how many men we have lost, would wonder we have any left, and such, who see how many we have left, that we had any lost. In a word, as it is said of the best Oyl, that it hath no *Tast*, that is, no *Tang*, but the pure Natural Gust of Oyl therein, so I have indeavoured to present these *Battels* according to plain Historical truth, without any partial Reflections.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Number of Modern Shires or Counties in England;
And why the WORTHIES in this Work are digested
County-ways.

ISay *Modern*, not meaning to meddle with those antiquated ones, which long since have lost their Names and bounds, as * *Winchelcomb-shire* united to *Gloucester-shire*, * *Howdon-shire* annexed to *York-shire*, and *Hexham-shire* to *Northumberland*. As little do we intend to touch on those small Tracts of Ground, the County of *Poole* and the like, being but the extended Limits and Liberties of some Incorporations.

We add *Shires* or *Counties*, using the words promiscuously as the same in sense. I confess, I have heard some *Criticks* making this distinction betwixt them, that such are *Shires* which take their Denomination from some principal Town, as *Cambridge-shire*, *Oxford-shire*, &c. Whilst the rest not wearing the Name of any Town, are to be reputed *Counties*, as *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, &c. But we need not go into *Wales* to confute their Curiosity (where we meet *Merioneth-shire*, and *Glamorgan-shire*, but no *Towns* so termed) seeing *Devon-shire* doth discompose this their English Conceit; I say,

English

* Rob. de Gloucester, & Co. dex, Wigornien-
sis.

* Camdens Brit.

English Shires and Counties, being both *Comitatus* in Latine.

Of these there be *nine* and *thirty* at this day, which by the *thirteen* in *Wales*, are made up *fifty two*, *England* (largely taken) having one for every Week in the year.

Here let me tender this for a real Truth, which may seem a *Paradoxe*, that there is a County in *England*, which from the *Conquest*, till the year 1607 (when Mr. *Camdens* last *Latine Britannia* was set forth) never had *Count* or *Earl* thereof, as hereby may appear,

In his Conclusion of *Bark-shire*.

Hæc de Bark-shire, quæ hæcenus Comitatus honore insignivit neminem.

Immediately it followeth.

In hujus Comitatus complexu sunt Parochiæ 140.

Now this may seem the more strange, because *Comes* and *Comitatus* are relative. But, under favour I humbly conceive, that though *Bark-shire* never had any *Titular*, *Honourary* or *Hereditary Earl*, till the year 1620. (when *Francis Lord Norris* was created first *Earl* thereof) yet had it in the *Saxons* time (when it was first modelled into a *Shire*) an *officiary Count*, whose Deputy was termed *Vice-comes* as unto this day.

Why the Worthies in this Work are digested County-ways.

First, this Method of Marshalling them is new, and therefore I hope nevertheleſſe acceptable. Secondly, it is as informative to our judgements, to order them by Counties according to their place, as by *Centuries* (ſo oft done before) according to the time; ſeeing *WHERE* is as eſſential as *WHEN* to a mans being. Yea both in ſome ſort may be ſaid to be *jure divino*, underſtand it ordered by Gods immediate providence, and therefore are coupled together by the Apoſtle, *Acts 17. 26. And hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation.* If of their habitation in general, then more eſpecially of the moſt important place of their Nativity.

The Spirit of God in Scripture taketh ſignal notice hereof, * *The Lord ſhall count when he writes up the people, That this man was born there.* * *Philip was of Bethſaida, the City of Andrew and Peter;* and all know how *St. Paul* got his beſt Liberty, where he ſaw the firſt light in *Tarſus a City of Cilicia.*

* *Pſal. 87. 6.*
* *John 1. 44.*

When *Augustus Caſar* iſſued out a decree to taxe the whole World, it was ordered therein, that * *every own ſhould go into his own City*, as the moſt compendious way to prevent confuſion, and effectually to advance the buſineſſe. I find the ſame to expedite this work, by methodizing the *Worthies* therein according to the reſpective places of their Nativities. If ſome conceive it a pleaſant ſight in the City of *London*, to behold the Natives of the ſeveral Shires, after the hearing of a Sermon, paſſe in a decent equipage to ſome Hall, there to dine together for the continuance and increaſe of Love and Amity amongſt them: Surely this Spectacle will not ſeem unpleaſant to ingenuous Eyes, to ſee the *Heroes* of every particular County, modelled in a body together, and marching under the Banners of their ſeveral Eminencies.

* *Luke 2. 8.*

Here may you behold how each County is *Innated* with a particular *Genius*, inclining the Natives thereof to be dexterous, ſome in one profeſſion, ſome in another; one carrying away the credit for *Souldiers*, another for *Seamen*, another for *Lawyers*, another for *Divines*, &c. as I could eaſily inſtance, but that I will not foreſtall the Readers Obſervation; ſeeing ſome love not a Roſe of anothers gathering, but delight to pluck it themſelves.

Here alſo one may ſee, how the ſame County was not always equally fruitful in the production of worthy perſons; but, as Trees are obſerved to have their bearing and barren years: So Shires have their riſe and fall in affording famous perſons, one age being more fertile then another, as by annexing the dates to their ſeveral Worthies will appear.

In a word, my ſerious deſire is, to ſet a noble emulation between the ſeveral Counties, which ſhould acquit themſelves moſt eminent in their memorable off-ſpring. Nor let a ſmaller Shire be diſheartned herein, to conteſt with another larger in extent, and and more populous in perſons, ſeeing *Viri* do not always hold out in proportion to *Homines*. Thus we find the Tribe of *Simeon*, more numerous than any in *Iſrael* (*Judah* and *Dan* only excepted) as which at their coming out of *Egypt*, afforded no fewer, than

* Num. 1. 23. than * *fifty nine thousand and three hundred*. Yet that Tribe did not yeild Prince, Preist, Prophet, or any remarkable person; *Apocrypha*, *Jewish* only excepted. *Multi gregarii*, *pauci egregii*; and *Multitude* with *Amplitude* is never the true Standard of Eminency, as the judicious Reader by perusing and comparing our County Catalogues, will quickly perceive.

A Case of Concernment propounded, and submitted to the Equity of the Reader.

It is this. Many Families time out of mind, have been certainly fixed in eminent Seats in their respective Counties, where the Ashes of their Ancestors sleep in quiet, and their Names are known with honour. Now possibly it may happen, that the cheif Mother of that Family, *travelling* in her *Travel* by the way side, or by some other Casualty, as *visit of a friend*, &c. May there be delivered of the Heir of her Family. The Question is, whether this Child shall be reputed the Native of that place where his Mother accidentally *touch'd*, or where his Father, and the Father of his Fathers have *landed* for many Generations.

On the one side, it seemeth unreasonable to any man according to his *Historical conscience*, that such a *casual case* should carry away the Sole credit of his Nativity. This allowed, & *tota Anglia Londinizabit*, a Moiety almost of the Eminent Persons in this Modern age, will be found born in that City, as the *Inn-general* of the *Gentry* and *Nobility* of this Nation. Whether many come to prosecute Law-Suits, to see and to be seen, and on a hundred other occasions, among which I will not name, *saving of house-keeping in the Countrey*.

One Instance of many. I find by the Register of *St. Dunstons*, in the *West, London*, that *Thomas wentworth* afterward *Earl of Strafford* was born in that Parish, and Christned in the Church aforesaid, his Mother big with Child, probably coming thither for the conveniency of a Midwife. Now what a wrong is it to deprive *Woodhouse, Wentworth* in *York-Shire*, where his Family hath continued in a noble Equipage for many years, there possesst of a large Revenue, of the honour of his Nativity?

On the other side it is clear in the Rigour of the Law (and I Question whether *Chauncery* in this case, will or can afford any *Remedy*) that the *Minute* of the Birth of any person at any place, truly entitles t he same to his Nativity. This is plain by the Statutes of those *Colledges* in either *University*, that confine *Fellowships* to *Counties*, and it will be said, *transit onus cum honore*, the *burthen* as well as the *Profit* is to be conveyed on the same occasion.

Reader, the case thus stated, is remitted to thy own arbitration. However thus far I have proceeded therein, in this following Work, that when such *Alterations* (for I can give them no better term) and accidental Straglings from the known place of their Family shall appear unto me, I am resolved to enter them in those places accordingly. But until I receive such Intelligence, I will confidently admit them in that place which is generally known in persons of Honour for the principal habitation of their Family.

CHAP. XX.

That Clergy-men formerly carried the Register of their Birth-place in their Surnames, and why; As also that (Since the Reformation) the Sons of the married Clergy have been as successeful as others.

IT was fashionable for the Clergy (especially if Regulars, Monks, and Friars) to have their *Surnames* (for *Syr-names* they were not) or *upper-names*, because superadded to those given at the *Font*, from the places of their Nativity, and therefore they are as good evidence to prove where they were born, as if we had the deposition

position of the *Midwife*, and all the *Gossips* present at their Mothers labours. Hence it is that in such cases we seldome charge our Margin with other *Authors*, their Sirname being Author enough, to avow their *births* therein.

Some impute this custome to the pride of the *Clergy*, whose extraction generally was so obscure, that they did *ἐπαυχόμενοι τῆς πατρὸς*, were ashamed of their Parentage. An uncharitable opinion, to fixe so foul a fault on so holy a function; and most false, many in Orders appearing of most honourable Descent. Yet *Richard* Bishop of *London*, quitted *Angervill*, though his Father Sir * *Richard Angervil*, was a Knight of worth and worship, to be called of *Bury*; where he was born, and *William* Bishop of *Winchester* waved *Pattin* to wear *Waynfleet*, though he was eldest Son to * *Richard Pattin* an Esquire of great ancientry.

Others say, that the *Clergy* herein affected to be *Levi-like*, * who said to his Father and to his Mother I have not seen him, practising to be *Mimicks* of * *Melchisedech*, *Ἀπ' ὅτου, ἀπ' ὅτου, ἀνεπαύρητος*, without Father, without Mother, without Descent, to render themselves independent in the World, without any coherence to carnal relations. Surely some were well minded herein, that as they might have no children, they would have no Fathers, beholding the place of their Birth, as co-heir at least to their estates, to which many did *ἀπὸ δούλου τὰ ἱεροῦ*, plentifully pay for their nursing therein.

Question. But oftentimes it comes to passe, That there be many Towns in *England*, the same to a Title both in spelling and calling. So that on such uncertain Evidence, no true Verdict can be found for their Nativity. One instance of many, *William* of *Wickham* was the famous Founder of *New Colledge* in *Oxford*. But how can his Cradle be certainly fixed in any place, when it is equally Rockt betwixt twenty Villages of the same Denomination.

	Shire.	Hundred.		Shire.	Hundred.
1	<i>Wickham</i>	<i>Berks Kentbury</i>	7	<i>Wickham Bonant</i>	<i>Essex Uttlesford</i>
2	<i>High Wickham</i>	<i>Bucks Burnham</i>	8	<i>Wickham</i>	<i>Hants Titchfield</i>
3	<i>West Wickham</i>	<i>Bucks Disborough</i>	9	<i>Wickham-brux.</i>	<i>Kent St. Austins</i>
4	<i>Wickham west</i>	<i>Camb. Chilforde</i>	10	<i>Wickham East</i>	<i>Kent Sutton</i>
5	<i>Wickham</i>	<i>Essex Thurstable</i>	11	<i>Wickham VWest</i>	<i>Kent Ibidem</i>
6	<i>Wickham S. Paul</i>	<i>Essex Hinckford.</i>	12	<i>VVickham</i>	<i>Linc. Ellowe.</i>
		Shire. Hundred.			
	13	<i>VVickham Brook</i>	<i>Suffolk Risbridge</i>		
	14	<i>VVickham</i>	<i>Suffolk Wilforde</i>		
	15	<i>VVickham Skeyth</i>	<i>Suffolk Hartesmer</i>		
	16	<i>VVickham</i>	<i>Oxford Banbury</i>		
	17	<i>VVickham</i>	<i>Sussex Bramber</i>		
	18	<i>VVickham</i>	<i>York Ridall</i>		
	19	<i>VVickham</i>	<i>York Pickering</i>		
	20	<i>VVickham Abbey</i>	<i>York Ibidem.</i>		

See here a *Lottery*, and who dare assure himself of the prize, having *Nineteen* Blanks against him. Indeed if *Election* should be made by the Eminency of the place, *High VVickham* in *Buckingham-shire* would clearly carry it, as an ancient *Borough Town*, sending *Burgesses* to *Parliament*. But all these being *VVickhams* alike, bring in their *Claims* to the aforefaid *VVilliam*, and how shall the right be decided? The same *Question* may be demanded of several other persons on the same occasion.

Answer. I confels the case often occurs, though seldome so many places be *Competitors*; wherefore herein we have our Recourse to the *Circumstances* in the History of such a controverted Person, and Consult the most important of them with our greatest Diligence and Discretion.

Noscitur è Socio qui non Noscetur ab ipso.
We by their Company do own.
Men by themselves to us unknown.

Such

* *Burton* in his Description of *Leicester-sh.*
* *Godwins* in his Catal. of the Bishops in *Winchester.*
* *Deut.* 33. 9.
* *Heb.* 7. 3.

* Collected out of the useful Book of *Villare Anglicanum.*

Such *Circumstances* may be called the *Associats* of a mans Life, as where *they most conversed*, had their *Kindred*; got their *Preferment*; &c. And these though not severally, joyntly serve as so many Lights to expound the place of his Birth, and clearing the *Homonymie* of many places, *state that Town* justly wherein he was born.

Thus are we not only in *Bivio* or *Trivio*, but as I may say in *Vigentivio* being to find *Wickhams* Birth amongst *twenty* of his Namesake Villages. But discovering *John Perrot* his father, richly landed about *Winchester*, and the principal *Actions* of his Life presented thereabouts, with some other *Remarks*, all meeting on the same *Scene*, one may safely conclude, that *Wickham* in *Hamp-shire*, the *Eight* in the aforesaid Catalogue) is that individual *Wickham* wherein this Prelate took his first degree, I mean proceeded into the Light of this World. The like Evidence (though not always so clear) hath upon diligent search directed us in Differences of the same Nature.

An EXPEDIENT when several Places claim the Birth of the same Person.

It often cometh to passe that *two* or more places intitle themselves to the Nativity of the same Man; Here my Endeavour is to *keep the Peace* (as well as I may) betwixt them, as in the Instance here inserted,

<i>Bradwardin. Cast- rum, unde ortum & nomen T. Bradwardi- nus Arch. Cant. ha- buit. Camden Brit. in Herefordshire.</i>	<i>T. Bradwardinus Hart- feldia natus in Diocce- si Cicestriensi. F. Bale de Script. Brit. Cent. 5. pag. 435.</i>	<i>Tho. Bradwardinus Patria Southsaxia, ex Civitate Cices- tria oriundus. Fob. Pits de Ang. Scrip. anno 1350.</i>	<i>Natus fertur Bradwardi- nus Hatfeldia, in Comi- tatu Suffolciensi. Godwin. in Catal. Episc. Londini impres. anno 1616.</i>
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See here *four* places challenge *one* man, and I am as unwilling to accuse any of falsehood, as I am unable to maintain all in the Truth.

However the difference may thus be accomodated, *Bradwardins* Ancestors fetch'd their Name from that place in *Herefordshire*, according to *Camden*; though he himself was born (as *Bale* saith) at *Hartfeld* in *Suffex*; within the City (saith *Pits*) of *Chichester*, interpret him extensively not to the Walls, but *Diocesse* and *Jurisdiction* thereof. As for *Suffolk* in Bishop *Godwin*, I understand it an *Erratum* in the Printer for *Suffex*.

Our usual expedient in the like cases is this, to insert the Character at large of the controverted person in that County, which (according to our apprehension) produceth the best Evidence for him; yet so, that we also enter his name with a reference in the other respective places, which with probability pretend unto him.

If equal likelihood appear unto us on all sides, that *County* clearly carries away his character, which first presenteth it self to our Pen, in the *Alphabetical* Order.

Thus lately, when the same Living was in the gift of the Lord *Chancellour*, Lord *Treasurer*, and Master of the Wards, that Clerk commonly carried it, who was first presented to the Bishop. However, though in the disputable Nativities of worthy men, *first come, first serv'd*, a *Caveat* is also entred in other *Counties*, to preserve their Titles unprejudiced.

It must not be forgotten, that many, without just cause, by mistake, multiply differences in the places of mens Births. The *Papists* please themselves with reporting a Tale of their own inventing, how the men of *two* Towns in *Germany* fell out, and fought together, whilst one of them was for *Martin*, the other for *Luther*, being but the several names of the same person. If one Author affirms Bishop *Jewel* born at *Buden*, another at *Berinerber*, let none make strife betwixt these *two* Writers, the former naming the House and Village, the later the Parish wherein he was born, a case which often occurs in the Notation of Nativities.

That the Children of Clergymen have been as successful as the Sons of Men of other Professions.

There goeth a common Report, no less *uncharitable* than *untrue*, yet meeting with many *Believers* thereof, as if *Clergy mens Sons* were generally *signally unfortunate*, like the *Sons of Ely*, * *Hophnies*, and *Phineaz's*, *dissolute* in their *Lives*, and * *doleful* in their *Deaths*; This I may call a *Libell* indeed, according to Sir *Francis Bacon* his Description thereof; for first, it is a *Lye*, a *notorious untruth*; and then a *Bell*, some *lowd* and *lowd Tongue* hath *told*, yea *Rung* it out, and perchance was welcome *Musick* to some hearers thereof.

It is first confest, that the best *Saints* and *Servants of God*, have had *bad* as well as *good* children extracted from them. It is the Note of *Illiricus* on those words of *Saint John* to the *Elect Lady*: * *I rejoiced greatly, when I found of thy Children walking in the Truth*. He saith not *all thy* but *of thy children*, intimating that she had mingled *Ware*, *Corn*, and *Tares* in those who were descended from her. Thus *Aaron* (for I desire to restrain my self in instances of the *Priests*) had *Nadab* and *Abihu*, two * *strange Fire Offerers*, as well as his Godly Sons *Eliazar* and *Ithamar*. Yea, I find one of the best *Fathers*, having *two* (and those I beleive all he had) of the worst * *Sons*, even *Samuel* himself.

Nor do we deny but that our *English Clergy*, have been unhappy in thir off-spring, (though not above the proportion of other *Professions*) whereof some have not unprobably assigned these causes. First, If *Fellows of Colledges*, they are ancient before they marry. Secondly, their children then are all *Benjamins*, I mean the *children of their Old age*, and thereupon by their *Fathers* (to take off as much as we may the weight of the fault from the weaker Sex) cockered and indulged, which I neither defend or excuse, but bemoane and condemn. Thirdly, Such Children after their *Fathers Death* are left in their *Minority*, to the careless Care of *Friends* and *Executors*, who too often discharge not *their due trust* in their Education, whence it is such *orphans* too often embrace wild courses to their own destructions.

But all this being granted, we maintain that *Clergy mens Children* have not been more *unfortunate*, but more observed than the Children of the Parents of other *Professions*. There is but one *Minister* at one time in a whole *Parish*, and therefore the fewer they are, the easier they are observed both in their *Persons* and *Posterities*. Secondly, the *Eminency* of their place, maketh them exposed and obvious to all discoveries. Thirdly, possibly *Malice* may be the *Eye-salve* to quicken mens Sight, in prying after them. Lastly, one ill Success in their Sons, maketh (for the reasons aforesaid) more impression in the Ears and Eyes of people, then many miscarriages of those Children whose *Fathers* were of another Function. (I speak not this out of Intent to excuse or extenuate the *Badnesse* of the one, by the *Badnesse* of the other, but that both may be mutually provoked to Amendment.) In a word, other mens Children, would have as many *Eyesores*, if they had as many *Eyes* seeing them.

Indeed, if happiness be confin'd unto outward *Pomp* and *Plenty*, and if those must be accounted *unfortunate* (which I in the true meaning of the word must interpret *unprovided*) who swim not in equal *Plenty* with others, then that *Epithet* may be fixed on the Children of the Clergy. Whose *Fathers* coming late to their *Livings*, and surprised by *Death*, not staying long on them (which at the best afforded them but narrow maintenance) leave them oft-times so ill provided, that they are forced without blame or shame to them (as I conceive) to take sometimes poor and painful *Employments* for their *Livelihood*.

But by our following *Endevours* it will plainly appear, that the Sons of *Ministers* have by Gods blessing proved as *Eminent* as any who have raised themselves by their own *Endevours*. For *Statesmen George Carew*, *Privy Councillor of England, Scotland, and Ireland*; and as able a man [*absit Invidia*] as the age he lived in produced, was *Earl of Totnes*, the same place whereof his *Father* was *Arch-deacon*. Sir *Edwin Sandys*, Son to *Arch-bishop Sandys*, will be acknowledged even by his *Enemies*, a man of such merit, that *England* could not afford an Office which he could not manage.

* 1 Sam. 2. 12.

* 1 Sam. 4. 11.

* 2 Joh. 4.

* Lev. 20.

* 1 Sam.

For Lawyers, Sir *Thomas Richardson*, lately, and the never sufficiently to be commended Sir *Orlando Bridgeman*, now Lord Chief Justice, with many others. For Seamen, Sir *Francis Drake*, that great Scourge and Terror to the Spanish Pride.

If any say, these are but *thin* Instances out of so *thick* a number, *de tot modo militibus unus*, few of so many Hundreds, know we have only taken some Eminent persons, leaving the rest, for fear to be counted *Forestallers* to the Collection of the Reader in our ensuing Book.

But the Sons of Ministers have never been more successful, then when bred in the Professions of their Fathers, as if some Peculiar Blessing attended them, whilst they continue therein. Thus of the Prelatical Clergy, we have *Francis Godwin* a Bishop, the Son of a Bishop, and Doctor *John King* Son to his Reverend Father the Bishop of *London*. And of other Clergy men we have three Generations of the wards in *Suffolk*. As many of the *Shutes* in *York-shire*, no lesse painful then pious and able in their Professions.

Let me add, that there were at one time 3 Fellows of Kings Colledge, Sons of eminent Divines, and afterwards Doctors of Divinity.

1 *Samuel Collings.*

2 *Thomas Goad.*

3 *William Sclater.*

And I believe there were not severally in their Generations, men more signal in their different Eminencies.

It is easie for any to guess out of what *Quiver* this *Envenomed Arrow* was first shot against the Children of *Clergy men*; namely, from the *Church of Rome*. Who in their Jurisdiction forbid the Banes of all *Clergymen*, against the Law of *Nature*, *Scripture*, and the practice of the *Primitive Church*. And in other places unsubjected to their power, bespatter the posterity of the Clergy with their *scandalous Tongues*. Yet be it known unto them, the Sons of *English Priests* or *Presbyters* may be as good as the *Nephews* of *Roman Cardinals*. However, because *Antidotes* may be made of *poysons*, it is possible that *Good* may be extracted out of this false *Report*; Namely, if it maketh *Clergy-men* more careful to go before their *Children* with good *Examples*, to lead them with good *Instructions*; to drive and draw them (if need so requireth) with *Moderate Correction* seasonably used, putting up both *Drye* and *Wet* Prayers to God for his Blessing on their children. As also, if it maketh the children of *Clergy-men* to be more careful, by their *circumspect lives*, to be no shame to the *Memory* and *Profession* of their *Fathers*.

CHAP. XXI.

General Rules for the AUTHOR and READERS. Ease.

* Gen. 43. 33.

I Have ranked all persons under their respective Titles, according to their Seniorities, of the ages they lived in. Good the method of the Sons of *Jacob*, sitting down at the Table of their [unknown] brother * *Joseph*, the first according to his Birthright, and the Youngest according to his Youth. If therefore, on this account, a mean man take place of a mighty Lord, the later (as being dead) I am sure will not, and the Living Reader should not be offended thereat.

Of the Dates of Time annexed to the Persons and their Actions.

* Gen. 1. 10.

The Sun, that Glorious Creature, doth serve Mankind for a double use, to lighten their Eyes with his Beams, and Minds with his Motion. The later is performed by him as appointed for * *Signs* and for *Seasons*, as he is the great Regulator of Time, joynted into Years and Months, carved into Weeks and Dayes, minced into Hours and Minutes.

At

At what a sad loss are such, who living in *Lone Houses*, in a Gloomy Winter Day, when the Sun doth not at all appear, have neither the benefit of *Watches*, *Silent Clocks*, nor of *Clocks*, *Speaking Watches*, being ready oft-times to mistake *Noon* for *Night*, and *Night* for *Noon*. Worse Errors are committed by those, who being wholly ignorant in *Chronology*, set the *Grand-children* before their *Grandfathers*, and have more *Hysteron-Proterons*, than of all other Figures in their Writings.

The Maxime, *He who distinguisheth well instructeth well*, is most true in the observing of the Distinction of time. It will pose the best Clerk to *read* (yea to *spel*) that *Deed*, wherein Sentences, Clauses, Words and Letters, are without Points or Stops, all continued together. The like Confusion ariseth, when persons and their actions are not distanced by Years, nor *pointed* with the *periods* of *Generations*.

I have endeavoured in my following work, to *Time* Eminent Persons by one of these *Notations*, First, that of their *Morning* or *Nativity*, the second, that of their *Noon* or *Flourishing*, the last, that of their *Night* or *Death*. The *first* is very uncertain, many *Illustrious* Men being of obscure Extraction. The *second* more conspicuous, when Mens Lustre attracts many Eyes to take Notice of them. Many see the *Oake* when grown, (especially if a *standard* of *Remark*) whilst few (if any) remember the *Acorn*, when it was set. The last is not the least *Direction*, as which is generally observed. It cometh to pass sometimes, that their *Deaths* acquaint us with their *births*, viz. when attended on their Tomb with Intelligence of their *age*, so that by going backward so many years from their *Coffins* we infallibly light on their *Cradles*.

Some Persons in our Works are notified by *all* of these Indications, *most* with *two*, and *all* with *one* of them. When we find a Contest amongst *Chronologers*, so that with the mutinous Ephesians, * *some cry one thing, and some another*, being as much dispersed in their Opinions, as the *Amorites* in their Persons (when defeated by *Saul*) so * *that two of them were not left together*, in such a case, I have pitched on that Date (under correction of better judgements) which seemed to me of greatest Probability.

* Acts 19. 32.
* 1 Sam. 11. 11.

An Apology for Qualificatives used, and Blanks left in this History.

I approve the plain Country By-word, as containing much Innocent Simplicity therein,

*Almost and very nigh,
Have saved many a Lie.*

So have the Latines their *prope*, *fere*, *juxta*, *circiter*, *plus minus*, used in matters of fact by the most authentick Historians. Yea, we may observe, that the Spirit of Truth it self, where *Numbers* and *Measures* are concerned, in Times, Places and Persons, useth the afore said Modificatives, save in such cases, where some mystery contained in the number, requireth a particular specification thereof.

In times.

In places.

In persons.

Dan. 5. 33. *Darius being about threescore and two years old.*

Luke 3. 23. *Jesus began to be about thirty years of age.*

Luk. 24. 13. *From Jerusalem about sixty furlongs.*

Joh. 6. 19. *Had rowed about five and twenty furlongs.*

Exod. 12. 37. *About six hundred thousand men on foot.*

Act. 2. 41. *Added to the church about 3 thousand souls.*

None therefore can justly find fault with me, if on the like occasion I have secured my self with the same Qualificatives. Indeed such Historians who grind their Intelligence to the powder of *fraction*, pretending to *cleave the pin*, do sometimes *misse the But*. Thus one reporteth, how in the Persecution under *Dioclesian*, there were neither under nor over, but just *nine hundred ninety nine* Martyrs. Yea, generally those that Trade in such *Retail-ware*, and deal in such small parcells, may by the ignorant be commended for their *Care*, but condemned by the judicious for their ridiculous *curiosity*.

But such who will forgive the use of our foresaid Qualificatives (as but *limping* and *lameness*) will perchance not pardon the many *blanks* which occur in this Book, accounting them no better then our *Flat falling to the ground*, in default of our Industry

for not seeking due Information. But let such know, that those Officers, who by their place are to find out persons enquired after, deserve neither to be blamed nor shamed, when having used their best diligence, they return to the Court a *Non est inventus*.

For my own part, I had rather my Reader should arise *hungry* from my Book, than *surfeited* therewith; rather uninformed than misinformed thereby; rather ignorant of what he desireth, than having a falsehood, or (at the best) a conjecture for a truth obtruded upon him.

Indeed, I humbly conceive that *vacuity* which is hateful in nature, may be helpful in History. For, such an *hiatus* beggeth of posterity, to take pains to fill it up with a truth (if possible to be attained) whereas, had our bold adventure forced it up with a conjecture, *intus existens prohibuerit extraneum*, no room had been left for the endeavours of others.

What Ampliandum, so often occurring in this Book, doth import.

It is sufficiently known to all Antiquaries, that causes brought to be heard and determined before the Roman Judges, were reducible to two kinds.

1. *Liquets.*

When the case as clear and plain, was presently decided.

2. *Ampliandums.*

When, being dark and difficult, they were put off to farther debate, somewhat alluding to our *Demurs*.

*Pro Ccc. 290.

Hence it is, that we find the Roman * Oratour complaining of an unjust Judge, *Cum causam non audisset, & potestas esset Ampliandi, dixit sibi Liquere.*

I should be loth to be found guilty of the like offence in rash adjudging mens Nativities to places, on doubtful Evidence, and therefore when our presumptions do rather incline then satisfy, we have prefixed AMP. before the Names of such persons. For when they appear undoubted English, and Eminent in their respective Qualities, it would be in us a sin of omission not to insert them; and yet being ignorant of the exact place of their Birth, it would be *presumption* peremptorily to design it without this *Note of Dubitation*, though on the most tempting Probabilities. Know also that when AMP. is used in the Arms of *Sheriffs*, it is only done in such an Exigent, where there are different Coats of very ancient Families, and largely diffused, as [*Nevil, Ferrers, Bassett, &c.*] So that it is hazardous for me to fixe on one in such great variety.

What S. N. frequently appearing prefixed to Mens NAMES doth signifie.

When we cannot by all our indeavours inform our selves of the Nativities of some eminent person, we are forced to this *Refuge* (so creditable, that I care not what Eyes behold us entring under the Roof thereof) to insert such persons in those Counties, where we find them either first or highest preferred: and this we conceive proper enough, and done upon good consideration. For the *wild Irish* love their *Nurses* as well (if not better) than their own *Mothers*, and affect their *Foster-brothers*, which suckt the same breast, as much as their *Natural-brothers* which sprang from the same Womb. If any say these are the *wild Irish*, whose barbarous customes are not to be imitated, I defend my self by the practice of more civilized people.

The Latines have a Proverb, *non ubi nascor, sed ubi pascor*, making that place their *Mother*, not which bred, but which fed them. The Greeks have but one word, *Bios*, both for *Life* and *Livelihood*. The Hebrews accounted that place was to give a Man his Native Denomination, where he had his longest and most visible abode, from (though not sometimes in) his Infancy. By which common mistake *Jesus* was intituled on the cross, of *Nazareth* instead of *Bethlehem*.

Yea, we may observe; that though generally our *English Clergy* were denominated from their Birth places: Yet some few quitted them, to be named from those places, where

where they found their best preferment, especially if Convents or Dignities of signal note; as *Henry of Huntington*, not born, but Arch-Deacon there; *William of Malmfbury*, and *Matthew of Westminster*; no Natives of those Towns; but Monks of the Monasteries therein.

However to prevent Cavils, and avoid Confusion, and to distinguish those from the former, their Names are marked with S. N. for *second Nativity*, to shew, that whence soever they fetcht their Life, here they found their best Livelyhood. But when a person plainly appears born beyond the Seas, We take no notice of him, though never so highly advanced in *England*, as without our *Line of Communication*, and so not belonging to this Subject.

What R.E.M. for Remove when affixed in the Margin doth Denote.

We meet with some persons in this our Work, whose Nativities we cannot Recover with any great Probability, neither by help of *History*, or *Heraldry*, or *Tradition*, or *Records*, or *Registers*, or *Printed*, or *Written books*, which hitherto have come to our hands. Now if such persons be of no Eminence, we intend not to trouble our selves and Reader with them, Let *Obscurity* even go to *Obscurity*, when we find no great note in them, we take not any notice of them. But in case they appear men of much Merit, whose Nativities are concealed by some Casualty, we are loath that their Memories, who whilst living were *Worthies*, now dead should be *Vagrants*, repositied in no certain place.

Wherefore we have disposed them in some *Shire* or other, not as *Dwellers*, no nor so much as *Sojourners* therein. But only as *Guests*, and we render some slight Reasons, why we invited them to that place, rather than another, seeing a small motive will prevail with a charitable mind, to give a *Worthy Stranger* a *Nights Lodging*.

However, that these may not be confounded with those, of whose Nativities we have either assurance or strong presumption. We have in the Margin characted them with a *Rem.* for *Remove*, it being our desire that they should be transplanted on the first convincing Evidence, which shall appear unto us, to their proper place, And therefore I behold them as standing here with a *Staffe in their hands*, ready to *pack up*, and *go away*, whither any good *Guide* shall give them direction.

Always provided, that as they are set *here*, with *little*, they be not removed *hence* with *lesse probability*; an *unset bone* is better then a bone so *ill set*, that it must be broken again to double the pain of the Patient. And better it is these persons should continue in this their *loose and dislocated condition*, than to be falsly fixed in any place, from whence they must again be translated.

Now Reader (to recollect our *marginal* or *prefixed* characters) know it is the *best sign* when *no Sign* at all is added to a name, for then we proceed on certainty; at least wise, on the credit of good *Authors*, for the place of his Nativity, thus the best of the house giveth his *Coat* plain, whilst the following differences are but the Diminutions of the younger brothers, *viz.*

1. *Amp.* Where our Evidence of a persons birth is but conjectural and craveth further instruction.
2. *S. N.* When having no aim at the place of their birth, we fixe them according to their best Livelyhood.
3. *REM.* When wholly unsatisfied of their position, we remit their Removal to the Readers discretion.

Now seeing *order* only makes the difference betwixt a *wall* and a heap of *stones*, and seeing, *Qui bene distinguit bene docet*, we conceived our selves obliged to part, and not jumble together the several gradations.

How Persons belonging to several Topicks are ranked.

It often cometh to passe, that the same person may justly be entituled to two or more *Topicks*, as by the ensuing may appear.

Two } Bishops, Writers, *Arth. Lakes.*
 of } Physicians, Benefactors, *Jo. Caius.*
 Three } Bishops, Writers, Benefactors,
 of } *Lancelot Andrews.*
 of } Martyrs, Bishops, Writers,
 Thomas Cranmer.
 Four } Saints, Bishops, Writers,
 of } Statesmen, *Tho. Becket.*
 Confessors, Bishops, Writers,
 Benefactors *Ed. Grindall.*

Two } Seamen, Souldiers, *Sir Francis Drake.*
 of } Statesmen, Souldiers, *Sir Ralph Sadler.*
 Statesmen, Lawyers, Benefactors,
 Three } *Sir Nicholas Bacon.*
 of } Statesmen, Lawyers, Writers, *Sir*
 Francis Bacon.
 Four } Lawyers, Statesmen, Writers, Benefa-
 of } ctors, *William Lord Cecil.*
 Souldiers, Seamen, Statesmen, Writers,
 Sir Walter Raleigh.

The Question is now, under what head they shall be properly placed, seeing so many lay claim unto them?

Some will say, let them be ranked in that capacity wherein they excelled. This I humbly conceive is an invidious work for any to perform. Seeing *none* have *made me*, I will not make *my self* a Judge in this Case, many appearing equally eminent in their several capacities, but have embraced the following Order.

First, The Titles of *Saints* and *Martyrs* carrieth it clearly from all others, I behold them as *heavenly honours*, and *Glory* outshines *Gold*; next I deny not, I have an affection for *Benefactors to the Publick*, and much indulge that Topick, clean thorough this Work, * *David* saith to *God* himself, *thou art good*, there is a *clear spring*, and *thou doest good*, there is a *comfortable stream*. *Benefaction* therefore being a *God-like-act*, blame me not if under that *Title*, those have been ranked, who otherwise had more outwardly honourable Relations. For the rest I am not ashamed to confesse, that *Casualty* in such who came first, and *Conveniency* in such, who agreed best with my present occasion, regulated them in their method, and so be it they be here, the placing of them is not so much material.

* Psal. 119.

CHAP. XXII.

An Accommodation to prevent Exceptions about the Precedency of several Professions.

I Am sadly sensible, that being to treat of the *Worthies* in several *professions*; I shall incur many mens displeasure, in not ranking them according to their own desires; the rather because there always hath been a *Battel Royal* about Precedency, betwixt,

1. *Swordmen* and *Gownmen*.
2. *Swordmen* and *Swordmen*.
3. *Gownmen* and *Gownmen*.

Concerning the first couple, The Question, *An doctor precedat militem?* hangeth as yet on the *File*, and I believe ever will, as which is often determined *affirmatively* in time of peace, but always *Negatively* in time of War.

Nor less is the contest betwixt *Swordmen* and *Swordmen* (I mean of the same side and Interest) about Priority, whether *Land* or *Sea* Captains should take place. The former they plead, that they fight on a fixed Element (not so subject as the Sea to casual advantages) which being a settled Theatre of Valour, men may indifferently try their courage upon it. The *Sea* Captain alledgeth, that the greater danger the greater dignity, and precedency therefore due to their Profession, who encounter the Winds and the Water, besides the Fierceness and the Fury of their Enemies. Besides, it is very difficult if possible for a ship engaged in *Fight*, to escape by *Flight*, whereby many

many in Land battels easily preserve themselves.

I confess that *Custom* (the best *Herald* in controversies of this kind) hath adjudged the Precedency to Land Captains, but not without the great grudge and regret of *Seamen* therein. We may observe in Nature, that though the *water* and *earth* make one *Globe*, and though *Providence* preserveth the Earth from being overflowed by the Water, yet the Water as the lighter Element, challengeth the highest place to its self, and watcheth all opportunities, (especially when great Rain meet with low banks) to regain its superiority by Inundations. *Sea Captains* in like manner, though depressed by practice and custome to give place to *Land Captains*, do it with that distast and dislike, that thereby (though they cannot recover their right) they continue their claim to precedency, watching their opportunity, and now (in our so many *Naval expeditions*) not altogether out of hope to regain it.

Nor less the difference betwixt *Gownmen* and *Gownmen*, who should take the upper hand, witnesseth the Contest betwixt Doctors of *Physick*, and of *Canon Law*, on that Accompt, the former pleading the following Instrument in their behalf.

Memorandum quod anno Domini 1384, in Vigilia Purificationis Beatae Mariae Virginis, in plena Convocatione Regentium & non Regentium, per fidem Convocatorum declaratum est, quod Doctor in Medicina dextram partem Cancellarii in Congregationibus & Convocationibus retineret & non Sinistram, Doctor vero in jure civili partem Sinistram & non dextram. Facta est hac Declaratio ex precepto Regis Richardi Secundi post conquestum, anno Regni sui Octavo, Add to this what a great * *Professor of Philosophy, living in Padua anno 1482, concludeth after a long debating of the Question. Disamus ergo cum SANCTA ROMANA Ecclesia, quod Medicina est Nobilior jure civili, quodque Medicina Professores Domini mercantur Dici; Furista vero Pracones.*

* *Causus de Ant. Cantab. pag. 20.*
* *Nicholaus Vernias Theatinus in praefatione in Burleum super Physicam Aristotelis.*

But for all this, the Doctors of the *Canon* (since in *England* united with the *Civil Law*, will not yeild unto them, pleading for themselves; First, That *Professions* are to take place according to the *Dignity* of the *Subject* they are employed about. Secondly, That the *Soul* is more worth than the *body*, which is the Sphear of the *Physician*. Thirdly, That *Canonists* meddle with many cases of *Soul* concernment, and therefore ought to have the Precedency.

Wherefore, to prevent all exceptions about Priority, may the Reader acquaint himself with this our method therein.

1. We place *Princes*; And both Loyalty and Civility will justifie us therein.
2. *Saints*; As our Saviour said * *My Kingdome is not*; so their *Dignity is not of this World*, and therefore none I hope will repine thereat.
3. 4. *Martyrs* and *Confessors*. If any grudge them this their high place, let them but give the same price they paid for it, and they shall have the same Superiority.
5. *Eminent Prelates*; A distance which they might justly claim in those days above others, as generally the Lord Chancellours and Treasurers of the Land.
6. *Statesmen*; Whose eminent Offices do warrant and avouch this their station against all opposition.
7. *Capital Judges*; To whom this place doth of right belong.

* *Ioh. 18. 6.*

These premised, in the next four we have observed an *order without order*. Some will maintain that sometimes a *Ryot* is as good as a *Dyet*: When at a Feast all meats cast together, help one to digest another. *Qui vivit medice, vivit misere*, sure I am, *Scribit misere, qui scribit methodice*, I mean, when tyed up to such strict terms of method, in such cases that every misplacing is subject to exception.

I commend the no less politick then peaceable custome of the *Skinners* and *Merchant Taylors* of *London*, who after many long and costly suits betwixt their Companies for Precedency, to prevent future quarels agreed with themselves at last, to go first by turns or alternatly. The same method I embrace in ranking *Souldiers*, *Seamen*, *Civilians*, *Physicians*, sometimes one first, sometimes another, ringing no artificial but a merely casual Change in the ordering their Professions. These thus ranked next follow,

12. *Learned Writers*. Though many of these since the Reformation, being Doctors of *Divinity*, may challenge Precedency of some named before, yet they will not be discontented to come last, having learned the Apostles rule, * *In honour preferring one another*, and God make us as humble as we are humbled.

* *Rom. 12. 3.*

As

13. *Benefactors to the Publick.* It is good to conclude and go out with a good favour, on which account these worthy persons are placed last, to leave the grateful perfume of their memory behind them.

As for *Memorable persons*, they are last, last placed, because (as that Title is taken by us) they are cast in, as *Superpondium*, or Overweight, our work being ended before.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the **AUTHORS** from whom our Intelligence in the Following **WORK** hath been Derived.

THe plain English saying hath very much of downright Truth therein; *I tell you my Tale and my Tale-master*, which is essential to the begetting of credit to any Relation. Indeed when one writeth with *St. John* (waving his *Infallible Inspiration*) that which we have heard, which we have seen with our Eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled, such clogging a Book with Authors were superfluous, which now is necessary in him that writeth what was done at distance, far from, in time long before him.

First, to assert and vindicate the Writer. When *Adam* complained that he was naked, God demanded of him, *Who told thee that thou wast naked?* intimating thus much, that if he could not produce the person who first so informed him, he might justly be suspected (as indeed he was) the Author as well as Utterer of that sad Truth. Our Saviour said to * *Pilate*, *Sayest thou this thing of thy self, or did others tell thee?* and all things reported are reducible to this *Dichotomie*, 1. The *Fountain of Invention*. 2. The *Chanell of Relation*. If one ignorantly buyeth stolen Cattel, and hath them fairly vouched unto him, and publickly in an open Fair payeth Tole for them, he cannot be damnified thereby: The case I conceive of him who writeth a falsehood, and chargeth his Margin with the Author thereof.

Secondly, To edifie and inform the Reader; *Frustra creditur quod sine agnitione Originis creditur.* It is vainly beleived, which is beleived without the knowledge of the Original thereof. Yea, properly it is no Rational beleaf, but an easy, lazy, supine Credulity.

Such as designingly conceal their Authors, do it either out of Guiltinesse or Envy. Guiltinesse, when conscious to themselves, that if Inspection be made of such Quotations, they will be found defectively, redundantly, or Injuriously cited, distorted from their genuine Intention.

Or else they do it out of Envy. Tyrants commonly cut off the stairs by which they climb up unto their Thrones (witness King *Richard* the third, beheading the Duke of *Buckingham*) for fear, that if still they be left standing, others will get up the same way. Such the jealousy of some Writers, that their Readers would be as (if not more) knowing than themselves, might they be but directed to the Original, which they purposely intercept.

Some to avoid this Rock of Envy, run on as bad of Ostentation, and in the end of their Books, muster up an Army of Authors, (though perchance they themselves have not seriously perused one Regiment thereof) so that the Goodnesse of their Library, not Greatnesse of their Learning may thence be concluded, that they have (if with the Prophets * *Axe* some were not borrowed) for I will not say have read, many books in their possession.

I have endeavoured to steer my course betwixt both these Rocks, and come now to give in the particulars, whence I have derived my Information, knowing full well *quantus Author, tanta Fides*. These may be referred to 3. heads; First, *Printed Books*; Secondly, *Records in Publick Offices*; Thirdly, *Manuscripts in the Possession*

* 1 Ioh. 1. 1.

* Gen. 3. 11.

* Ioh. 18. 34.

* 2 King. 6. 5.

of private Gentlemen. To which we may adde a *fourth*, viz. Instructions received from the *nearest Relations*, to those Persons, whose Lives we have presented.

We pass by *Printed books*, (cited in the Margin) and obvious to all who are pleased to consult them, and first pitch on the *Records* of the *Tower*. Master *William Riley* was then *Master* of those *jewels*, for so they deserve to be accompted, seeing a *Scholar* would preferre that place before the *keeping* of all the *Prisoners* in the *Tower*. I know not whether more to commend his care in *securing*, *dexterity* in *finding*, *diligence* in *perusing* them, or *courtesie* in *communicating* such *Copies* of them, as my occasions required, *thanks* being all the *fees* expected from me.

I place next the *Records* in the *Exchequer*, for although I had a *Catalogue* of the *Sheriffs* of *England* lent me by Master *Highmore* of the *Pipe-office*, which I compared with another, of that learned Knight Sir *Winkefield Bodenham*, yet being frequently at aloof, I was forced to repair to the *Originals* in the *Exchequer*. Here let not my gratitude be buried in the graves of Master *John Witt*, and Master *Francis Boyton*, both since deceased, but whilst living advantageous to my *Studies*.

To these *Authentick Records* let me adde, the *Church Registers* in several *Parishes*, denied indeed by our *Commons Lawyers*, but stickled for by some *Canonists* to be *Records-fellows* at least, and having though not the *formality* in *Law*, the *force* thereof in *History*, very useful to help us in many *Nativities*.

And here I cannot but bemoan the *μῆλα χάσμα*, that *great Gulph*, or *broad blank* left in our *Registers*, during our *Civil Wars*, after the laying aside of *Bishops*, & before the *Restitution* of his most Sacred Majesty. Yea, hereafter this sad *Vacuum* is like to prove so thick, (like the *Ægyptian Darknes*) that it will be sensible in our *English Histories*.

I dare maintain that the *Wars* betwixt *York* and *Lancaster*, (lasting by *intermission* some *sixty* years) were not so destructive to *Church-records*, as our *Modern Wars* in *six* years. For during the former, their differences agreed in the *same Religion*, impressing them with reverence of all *Sacred Muniments*, whilst our *Civil Wars* founded in *Faction*, and variety of *pretended Religions*, exposed all naked *Church Records*, a prey to their *Armed violence*.

Let me adde, that it conduced much to the exactness of *Jewish Genealogies*, that their children were solemnly *Circumcised* and *Named* on the *Eight-day*. On the contrary, the omitting the *baptizing* of *Infants*, till they be *adult*, (which causeth, that though the weekly *birth* exceed the *burials*, the *burials* exceed the *christenings* in *London*,) will perplex those who in the next age shall write the *nativities* of such persons. Say not it matters not though their *nativities* be utterly forgotten. For though their fathers were *factious Phanatics*, the sons (by Gods grace) may prove *sober Christians* and *eminent* in their generations.

The last *Port* to which I traffiqued for intelligence, towards our insuing *Work*, was by making my addressees by letters and otherwise, to the *nearest Relations* of those whose Lives I have written. Such applications, have sometimes proved *chargable*; but if my weak pains shall find *preferment*, (that is *acceptance*) from the *judicious Reader*, my care and cost is forgotten, and shall never come under computation.

Here I cannot but condemn the *carelessness*, not to say *ingratitude* of those (I am safe whilst containing my self in *general terms*) who can give no better account of the *Place*, where their fathers or *grand-fathers* were *born*, then the *child unborn*, so that sometimes we have been more beholden to *strangers* for our *instructions* herein, then to their *nearest Kindred*. And although some will say sons are more comfortably concerned to know the *time* of their *Fathers death*, then *place* of their *birth*, yet I could almost wish, that a *moderate fine* were imposed on such *heirs*, whose *Fathers* were *born before them*, and yet they know not *where they were born*. However, this I must gratefully confess, I have met with *many* who could not, never with any who would not furnish me with information herein.

It is observable, that men born an *hundred* years since and upwards, have their *nativities* fixed with more assurance, then those born some *eighty* years since. Mens eyes see worst in the *Twilight*, in that intervale after the *Sun* is *set*, and *natural light ended*, and before *candles* are *set up*, and *artificial light begun*. In such a *crepusculum* of time those *Writers* lived, who fall short of the *history* of *Bale* and *Leland*, yet go before the *memory* of any *alive*, which unhappy *insterstice* hath often perplexed us, and may easier be complained of, then amended.

* Judg. 1. 3.

To conclude, should I present all with Books, who courteously have conduced to my instruction, the whole Impression would not suffice. But I remember the no less civil then politick invitation of * *Judah to the Tribe of Simeon, Come up with me into my Lot, [to Conquer the Cananites] and I likewise will go with thee into thy Lot, if such who have lent me theirs, shall have occasion to borrow mine assistance, my Pains, Brains and Books, are no more mine, then theirs to command, which (besides my prayers for them, and thanks to them,) is all my ability in requital can perform.*

C H A P. XXIII.

A double Division of the English Gentry, 1. According to the Nation whence they were extracted, 2. According to the Profession whereby they were advanced.

THis discourse I tender the Reader, as a preparative to dispose him for the better observing and distinguishing of our *English Gentry*, in our ensuing *Lives and Catalogue of Sheriffs*.

We begin with the *Britains* the *Aborigines*, or *Native Inhabitants* of the *South* of this *Island*, but long since expelled by the *Saxons* into the *West* thereof; *None* then remaining in, *some* since returning into our *Land*, of whom hereafter.

We confels the *Romans* Conquered our *Country*, planted *Colonies*, and kept *Garri-sons* therein, but their *descendants* are not by any character discernable from the *British*. Indeed, if any be found able to speak *Latine* naturally, without learning it, we may safely conclude him of *Roman* Extraction. Mean time, it is rather a pretty conceit, then a solid notion of that great * *Antiquary*, who from the allusion of the name collecteth the noble family of the *Cecils* (more truly *Sydsilts*) descended from the *Cecilii* a Senatorian Family in *Rome*.

* *Veslegan* of
Decayed In-
telligence
pag. 313.

The *Saxons* succeed, whose *Of-spring* at this day are the main bulk and body of the *English* (though not *Gentry*) *Nation*, I may call them the whole cloath thereof, though it be garded here and there, with some great ones, of foreign Extraction. These *Saxons* though pitifully depressed by the Conquerour, by Gods goodness, King *Henry* the first favour, their own patience and diligence, put together the planks of their Shiprack'd Estates, and afterwards recovered a competent condition.

The *Danes* never acquired in this Land a long and peaceable possession thereof, living here rather as *Inroders* then *Inhabitants*, the cause that so few families (distinguishable by their Surnames) are descended from them, extant in our age. Amongst which few, the respected Stock of the *Denizes*, (often *Sheriffs* in * *Devon* and *Gloustershire*) appear the principal. As for *Fitz-Hardinge*, the younger son of the King of *Denmark*, and direct ancestour of the Truly Honourable *George Lord Berkeley*, he came in long since when he accompanied the Conquerour.

* See *Camdens*-
Brit. in Devon-
shire.

I must confels, that at this day, there passeth a Tradition among some of the Common People, that such names which Terminatē in *Son*, as *Johnson*, *Tomson*, *Nicelson*, *Davison*, *Saunderson*, are of Danish Origination. But this fond opinion, is long since confuted by *Veslegan*, that ingenious and industrious * *Antiquary*. Yea, he urgeth this as an argument (which much prevaileth with me) why those Surnames were not derived from the *Danes*, because they had no such name in use amongst them, as *John*, *Thomas*, *Nicholas*, *David*, *Alexander*, from whence they should be deduced.

* Of decayed
Intelligence.

Yea, he further addeth, that it is more probable, that they made the Childs name, by adjecting the syllable *Son* to the Appellation of the Father; (a custome which is usual, even at this time amongst the Vulgar sort of the *Dutch*.) Yet is there not remaining any sign thereof amongst the names of our Age, which probably might have been, *Canut son*, *Ericson*, *Gormoson*, *Heraldson*, *Rofolson*, &c.

The *Normans* or *French*, under the *Conquerour* swarmed in *England*, so that then they became the only *visible Gentry* in this Nation, and still continue more then a *Moity* thereof; several *Catalogues* of their *Names* I have so largely exemplified in my *Church-history*, that some have taxed me for tediousness therein, and I will not adde an *new obstinacy* to my *old error*.

But besides these, we have some *Surnames* of good Families in *England*, now extant, which though *French*, are not by any diligence to be recovered in the lists of such as came over with the *Conquerour*, and therefore we suppose them to have remained of those *Gentlemen* and others, which from *Henault* attended *Queen Isabel*, wife unto King *Edward* the second. Of this sort was *Deureux*, *Mollineux*, *Darcy*, *Coniers*, *Longchamp*, *Henage*, *Savage*, *Danvers*, with many more.

Of the *British* or *Welsh*, (after their expulsion hence by the *Saxons*) some signal persons have returned again, and by the *Kings* Grant, *Matches*, *Purchases*, &c. have fixed themselves in fair possessions in *England*, especially since the beginning of the reign of their *Country-man*, King *Henry* the seventh, rewarding the valour of many, contributing to his Victory in the battle of *Bosworth*. Of the *Welsh*, now re-estimated in *England*, and often *Sheriffs* therein, some retain their old *Surnames*, as the *Griffins* in *Northamptonshire*, the *Griffiths* and *Vaughans* in *Yorkshire*; some have assumed *New ones*, as the *Caradocks*, now known by the new Name of * the *Newtons* in *Somersetshire*.

* *Camdens Brit.*
in *Somerset-*
shire.

Many *Scotch* (long before the Union of the two Kingdoms under King *James*) seated themselves in this Land, flying hither for succour from their *Civil Wars*, and surely it was against their mind, if they all went back again: Distress at Sea hath driven others in, as the *Stewards High-sheriffs* in *Cambridgeshire*. As other accidents have occasioned the coming in of the *Scrimps* an hundred years since *High-sheriffs* in *Staffordshire*, more lately the *Nappers* in *Bedfordshire*, and before both, the *Scots* of *Scots-hall* in *Kent*.

I much admire that never an eminent *Irish native* grew in *England* to any greatness, so many *English* having prospered in that *Country*. But it seems, we love to live there, where we may Command, and they care not to come where they must Obey.

Our great distance from *Italy*, always in Position, and since the *Reformation* in Religion, hath caused that few or none of that Nation, have so incorporated with the *English*, as to have found Families therein. Yet have we a sprinkling of *Italian Protestants*, *Castilian* a valiant Gentleman, of *Berkshire*. The *Bassanoes* excellent Painters and Musicians, in *Essex*, which came over into *England* under King *Henry* the eight, and since in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, Sir *Horatio Palavicine*, (Receiver of the *Popes* Revenues) landed in *Cambridgeshire*, and the *Cesars* (alias *Dalmarii*) still flourishing in *Hartfordshire*, in Worshipful Estates, though I never find any of these performing the office of *Sheriff*.

The *High-Dutch* of the *Hans Towns*, antiently much conversed in our Land, (known by the name of *Easterlings*) invited hither by the large privileges our Kings conferred upon them, so that the *Steel-yard* proved the *Gold-yard* unto them. But these *Merchants* moved round in their own Sphere, matching amongst themselves, without mingling with our Nation. Onely we may presume, that the *Easterlings*, (corruptly called *Stradlings*) formerly *Sheriffs* in *Wiltshire*, and still famous in *Glamorganshire*, with the *Westphalings*, lately *Sheriffs* of *Oxfordshire*, were originally of German Extraction.

The *Low Country-men* frightened by Duke *D'Alvas* Tyranny, flocked hither under King *Edward* the sixth, fixing themselves in *London*, *Norwich*, *Canterbury*, and *Sandwich*. But these confined themselves to their own Church discipline, and for ought I can find, advanced not forward by eminent *Matches* into our Nation. Yet I behold the worthy Family of *De la Fountain* in *Lecestershire*, as of *Belgian* Original, and have read how the ancestours of Sir *Simon D'us* in *Suffolk*, came hither under King *Henry* the eight, from the *Dunasti* or *D'us* in *Gelderland*.

As for the *Spaniards*, though their King *Philip* matched with our *Queen Mary*, but few of any eminence now extant (if I well remember) derive their Pedigrees from them. This I impute to the shortness of their Reign, and the ensuing

change of Religions. Probable it is, we might have had more Natives of that Kingdome to have settled and flourished in our Nation, had he obtained a marriage with Queen *Elizabeth*, (of Blessed Memory) which some relate he much endeavoured.

As for *Portugal* few of that Nation have as yet fixed their habitations, and advanced Families to any visible height in our Land. But it may please God, hereafter we may have a happy occasion, to invite some of that Nation to *reside*, and raise Families in *England*. Mean time the *May's* (who have been Sheriffs in *Sussex*) are all whom I can call to mind of the *Portugal Race*, and they not without a Mixture of *Jewish Extraction*.

Come we now to the *second Division* of our Gentry, according to the *Professions* whereby they have been advanced. And here to prevent *unjust misprision*, be it premised, that such professions Found most of them gentlemen, being the (though perchance *Younger*) Sons of wealthy Fathers, able to give them liberal education. They were *lighted* before as to their *Gentility*, but now set up in a *higher Candlestick*, by such professions which made a visible and conspicuous accession of Wealth and Dignity, almost to the eclipsing their former condition. Thus all behold *Isis*, increased in name and water, after its conjunction with *Thame* at *Dorchester*, whilst few take notice of the first *Fountain* thereof, many miles more Westward in *Gloucestershire*.

The Study of the *Common-law*, hath advanced most antient extant Families in our Land. It seems they purchased good *Titles*, made sure *Settlements*, and entailed *Thrift* with their *Lands*, on their posterity. A * prime person of that profession hath prevented my pains, and given in a List of such principal Families, I say *principal*, many being omitted by him in so Copious a subject. *Miraculous* the mortality in *Egypt*, where there was not a * House wherein there was not one dead. But I hope, it will be allowed *Marvellous*, that there is not a *generous* and *numerous House* in *England*, wherein there is not one, (though generally no *first Born* but a *Younger Brother*,) antiently or at this day *Living*, *Thriving*, and *Flourishing*, by the Study of the *Law*. Especially if to them (what in Justice ought) be added those who have raised themselves in *Courts* relating to the *Law*.

The *City* hath produced more then the *Law* in number, and some as broad in *Wealth*, but not so high in *Honour*, nor long lasting in time, who like *Land-floods*, soon come, and soon gone, have been dried up before the third *Generation*.

Yet many of these have continued in a certain channel, and carried a *Constant* stream, as will plainly appear in the sequel of our *Worthies*.

The *Church* before the Reformation, advanced many Families. For though Bishops might not marry, they preferred their *Brothers Sons* to great Estates. As the *Kemps* in *Kent*, *Peckhams* in *Sussex*, *Wickham* in *Hampshire*, *Meltons* in *Yorkshire*.

Since the Reformation, some have raised Families to a *Knightly* and *Worshipful* Estate, *Hutton*, *Bilson*, *Dove*, *Neil*, &c. But for *Sheriffs*, I take notice of *Sandys* in *worcester* and *Cambridgeshire*, *Westphaling* in *Herefordshire*, *Elmar* in *Sussex*, *Rud* in *Car-marthenshire*, &c.

Sure I am, there was a generation of People of the last Age, which thought they would level all *Clergy-men*, or any descendants from them, with the ground. Yea, had not Gods arme been stretched out in their preservation, they had become a prey to their enemies violence, and what they had designed to themselves (and in some manner effected) had ere this been time perfectly completed.

As for the *inferiour Clergy*, it is well if their narrow maintenance will enable them to leave a *livelihood* to their little ones. I find but one (* *Robert Johnson* by name) attaining such an estate, that his *Grand son* was pricked *Sheriff* of a *County*, but declined the place, by pleading himself a *Deacon*, and by the favour of *Arch-bishop Laud*.

The Study of the *Civil-Law*, hath prefer'd but few. The most eminent in that faculty, before the Reformation being *persons in Orders*, prohibited marriage. However since the Reformation there are some *Worshipful Families* which have been raised by the Study in this Faculty.

Yet

* Sir Edm Coke.

* Exod. 12. 30.

* See Benefactions to the Publique in *Lincolnshire*.

Yet have our wars (which perhaps might have been advocated for in *Turks* and *Pagans*, who bid defiance to all humanity, but utterly mis-beseeming Christians) been a main cause of the moulting of many Eminent and Worthy persons of this Profession. Nor could it be expected that the Professors of humane laws should have been allowed favour, during our unnatural Dissentions, (the promoters thereof having a constant pique at whatever bore but the resemblance of Order and Civility) when the true dispensers of Gods Laws, yea the Law of God, yea God himself, was vilified and contemned.

The best is, that as Divine Providence hath in his mercy been pleased to restore our Sovereign, so with him we have received both our ancient Laws and Liberties. And now it begins to be! fair weather again, as with this so with all other necessary and useful Vocations, which in due time may repair their decayed fortunes.

Physick hath promoted many more, and that since the reign of King *Henry* the eighth. Indeed before his time, I find a Doctor of *Physick*, Father to *Reginald*, first and last Lord *Bray*. But this *Faculty* hath flourished much the three last fifty years, it being true of *Physick*, what is said of *Sylla*, *suos divitiis explevit*. Sir *William Butts* Physician to King *Henry* the eight, Doctor *Thomas Wendy* and Doctor *Hatcher* to Queen *Elizabeth*, raised worhiptul and wealthy Families in *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Lincolnshire*, having born the office of Sheriff in their respective Counties.

Some have raised themselves by *Sea service*, and *Letters of Mart*, especially in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when we had war with the *Spaniard*. But such Estates, as *flowing* so have *ebb'd*, with the tide, seldome of long continuance. Such *Prises* have been observed best to prosper, whose *Takers* had least of *private revenge*, and most of *publick service* therein. Amongst these, most remarkable the *Baronets* Family of *Drakes* in *Devonshire*, sometimes Sheriffs of that County.

Some have raised themselves by their attendance at Court, rewarded by the Kings Favour. Court, where many have carried away more, for bringing the less to it. Here some Younger Brothers have found their lost Birth-right, mending their pace to Wealth, though they started late by their Nativity. But I only generally point at, without touching them, that I may not fore-stall the Reader, whose pains may be pleasant unto him, in his own discovery thereof.

Many have advanced themselves by their Valour in *forreign Wars*, especially in *France*, as the *Knolls*, a noble Family, and the *Caveleys*, often Sheriffs in *Cheshire*, so that *Mars* in this sense, may be said to be the father of *Plutus*, his Steel weapons procuring to his followers the more acceptable mettals of *Gold* and *Silver*. But the worst is, where *foreign Wars* have raised one, our late *Civil ones*, have ruined ten Families.

Some may object, that as they have destroyed, so they have raised many Families (which before in themselves were mean and contemptible) to high Titles, and large Possessions. All I shall return in answer thereunto, is that as most alive saw them rise (*per salum*) by unwarrantable means to such a pitch of preferment, so there is but few alive, but may (if not willingly and willfully blind) see them deservedly thrown down with disgrace and contempt, to their former mean and despicable condition.

Clothing as it hath given garments to Millions of people, hath conferred Coats of Armes (and Gentility therewith) on many Families in this Land. As on the Springs High-sheriffs of *Suffolk*.

The Country with her two full breasts, *Grafsing* and *Tillage*, hath raised many Families * *Josephus* rendreth a reason, as weak in it self, as wide from the truth, why *Abells* Sacrifice was preferred before *Cains*, viz. Because *Abell* fairly took, what nature freely tendred in the increase of his Cattle, whilst *Cain* violently wounded the Earth with his ploughing. But Saint * *Paul* teacheth use better Doctrine, that faith caused the reception of the one, and unbelief the rejection of the other. Surely, both Callings are equally acceptable to God, who hath so blessed their indeavours, that thereby many have gained estates, inabling them to serve Sheriffs of their County. But I forbear to instance them, least what was the honour of their Ancestours to raise such Families, be counted in this Captious Age to be a dishonour to their Posterity, to be raised by so plain (though honest and necessary) an employment.

* Heb. 11.

Some

Some (the surer to hit the *mark* of Wealth) have had *two strings* to their *Bow*, a complication of professions, concurring to their advancement. Thus the *Chichlies* in *Cambridgeshire*, are *descendants* from a *Lord Mayor*; allied also *Collaterally* to an *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*.

On the main, we may observe, how *happy* a *liberal* (at least *lawful*) *Vocation*, hath proved to *Younger Brethren*, whereby *Ephraim* hath out-grown *Manasse*, the *Younger* out-stript the *Heir* of the *Family*. I knew a *School-Boy*, not above *twelve* years old, and utterly ignorant in all *Logical terms*, who was commanded to *English* the following *Distick*,

*Dat Galenus opes, dat Justinianus Honores,
Cum Genus, & Species, cogitur ire pedes.*

Onely they favoured the *Boy* so far, to inform him, that *Galenus* did signifie the *Profession* of *Physick*, *Justinianus* of *Law*, on which ground he thus proceeded,

Galenus, the Study of *Physick*, *dat*, giveth, *Opes* Wealth,
Justinianus, the Study of *Law*, *dat*, giveth, *Honores*, honour,
Cum, When, *Genus*, high Birth, & *Species*, and Beauty,
[having no other calling (*saith the Boy*) to maintain them,]
Cogitur, is compel'd, *ire Pedes*, to go on Foot.

To prevent such foot-travailing, it is good to be *mounted* on a gainful *Vocation*, to carry one out of the *mire*, on all occasions.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIV.

Some General Exceptions against the Style and Matter of the
AUTHOR prevented.

Exception. 1.

YOU usurp the *Style of Princes*, speaking often in the plural; *come we now, passe we now, proceed we now, &c.* Which is *false Grammar*, from a *Single, ill Ethicks* from a *private person*.

Answer. First, I appeal to any exercised in reading of Books, whether the same be not used in other Authors.

Secondly, *We*, in such cases includeth the *Writer* and *Reader*, it being presumed that the *Eye* of the *one* goeth along with the *pen* of the *other*.

Thirdly, It also compriseth all other Writers, out of whom any thing is transcribed, and their Names quoted in the Margin.

Let me add to Gods Glory, my Friends credit, and my own comfort, that our *We*, is comprehensive of all my worthy Friends, who by their pains or purses, have been contributive to my weak Endeavours.

Exception 2. The *Worthies of England* being your Subject, you have mingled many *Unworthies* among them, rather *Notorious* then *Notable*, except in the same sense wherein *Barrabas* is termed * *Notable* in the Gospel.

* Math. 21. 16.

Answer. Such persons are so few, their Number is not considerable; Secondly, they are so Eminent in their Generations, that their Omission would make a maim in History; Thirdly, how bad soever their *Morals*, their *Naturals* and *Artificials* were transcendent, and the *Oracle-like* Wisdome of wicked *Achitophel*, found praise from the * *Pen of the Holy Spirit*; Lastly, the worst of such men have a *black line* (serving *pro Nigro carbone*) prefixed to their Name for distinction sake.

* 2 Sam. 16. 23.

Exception 3. You might better have omitted the mention of some Modern persons, reputed * *Malignants* by the present power, and blasted by these times in their estates.

Answer. All Persons *unhappy*, must not presently be accounted *unworthy*, especially in distracted Times. Have you not heard of that humerous *Waterman* on the *Thames*, who would carry none in his Boat, save such who would go along with the *Tide*, till by feeding his *humour* he had almost starved himself, for want of Employment? I should be as peevish as partial, should I admit those only into my *Catalogue of Worthies*, who of late years did swim in plenty, seeing many have been great Sufferers, deservedly commendable by the testimony of their Adversaries.

* Reader, this being written in the Mid-night of our Miseries, I could not command my hand to expunge it.

Exception 4. You only report the Vertues, but conceal the Faults of many persons within our own memories.

Answer. I conceive my self bound so to do, by the Rules of Charity. When an Orator was to praise a person deceased, generally and justly hated for his Viciousnesse, it was suspected that he would for his Fee, force his Conscience by flattery to commend him, whose expectations he thus defeated, *This dead person* (saith he) *must in one respect be spoken well of by all, because God made him; and in another respect, should not be spoken ill of by any because he is dead; & de mortuis nil nisi bonum.* How much more, when men have many good Vertues, with some Faults, ought the later to be buried in their Graves with forgetfulnesse.

Exception 5. You make many *uncivil* and *unsatisfactory* References of your Reader, to those Books which you have formerly printed, remitting them to be there further Informed, as if when you had invited *Guests*, you consigned them over (coming to *dine* with you) to fetch a *Dinner* at an house they do not know; It being probable that many may read this your Book, who never had your former Works.

Answer. Such References are very sparing, only to avoyd Repetition in those Lives, which I have formerly written at large, as, *St. Dunstons, Cardinal Woolsey, Thomas Lord Cromwell, Sir John Cheek, Arch-bishop Whitgift, Mr. Perkins, &c.* And I

appeal to all Writers of many Books (of which fault I my self am guilty) whether such *References* be not usual in the like Cases. I will not add that I have passed my *promise* (and that is an honest mans bond) to my former Stationer, that I will write nothing for the future, which was in my former Books, so considerable, as may make them *Inter-fere* one with another to his Prejudice.

Exception 7. You often apply the Word *create* to men, as to *create a Cardinal*, an *Earl*, &c. VWhereas *consciencious* people, allow that word *appropriable* to God alone, as importing the making of something out of Nothing.

Answer. I hope our *Common Lawyers* will plead for me in this Case, having the phrase so frequent in their *Mouths*, to *create right*, to *create a Title*. Besides, I observe, that such who scruple the using the *Simple Verb*, boggle no whit at the compound to *recreate* and *Recreations*. Now seeing to *Recreate* is to *Create twice*, I understand not how the using this word *once* should be a Sin, whilst it is no Sin in the *Repetition* or *Re-action* thereof. In a word, in words of this Nature, I conceive one may conform himself to the Custom of *Common Language*.

Exception 8. You out of Flattery, conceal the mean *Extraction* of many (especially *Modern*) men, who have attained to great preferment, pointing at the place of their *Birth*, but suppressing their *Parentage*.

Answer. I conceive my self to have done well in so doing. If enquiry be made into all mens descents, it would be found true what the Poet doth observe.

Majorum primus quisquis fuit ille tuorum | *The first of all thine Ancestors of Tore,*
Aut Pastor fuit, aut illud quod dicere nolo. | *Was but a Shepheard, or, I say no more.*

Besides, it plainly proveth the *Properness* of their parts, and *Tallnesse* of their *Industry*, who thereby, and by Gods blessing thereon, reached so high preferment, though disadvantaged by standing on so low ground of their extraction.

Exception 9. *Hast makes Wast*, you have hudled your Book too soon to the *Presse*, for a Subject of such a Nature. You should have sent to the *Gentry* of several *Counties*, to have furnished you with *Memorables* out of their own *Pedegrees*, and should have taken a longer time to compose them.

— *Nonumq; prematur in annum.* } *Eight years digest what you have rudely hinted,*
 } *And in the Ninth year let the same be printed.*

Answer. That *Ninth* year might happen *Eight* years after my Death, being sensible of the Impression of Age upon me, and a Stranger to my method, would hardly rally my scattered and posthumed Notes. By the difficulty to get some few, I conclude the impossibility to procure all the observeables out of Gentlemens Records, and therefore leave the Task to the Industry of others in their *Respective Counties*.

Exception 10. Some Instructions have lately been sent you, concerning some persons which appear not in this your VVork.

Answer. Lately indeed, though neither many nor considerable, since such Shires were put under the Press. In *Holland*, VVagons go to, and return from their Stages at set hours, though carrying but one Passenger, and sometimes altogether empty. Such the Condition of the Press it stays for no man, nor will attend the Leisure (not to say Lagging) of any, but proceedeth on with what it hath in present, be it never so little.

Exception 11. In your *Protestant Writers*, you promiscuously mingle some very zealous for *Episcopacy*, others as active for *Presbytery*, these ought to have been sorted severally by themselves, seeing the great distance of *Judgement* betwixt them.

Answer. I hope such conjoyning of them, may happily presage a comfortable Expedient betwixt them, who differ not in Fundamentals of Religion. 2. I had rather privately bemoan, then publicly proclaim, the difference betwixt them when alive, charitably believing that being dead;

Fam bene conveniunt, & in unâ sede morantur } *Now they are agreed well,*
 } *And in blifs together dwell.*

However

However it is not without Precedents in the best Authors, to conjoin those in History, who dissent in opinion; VVitnesse *Thuanus* when concluding every year, with the Funerals of eminent persons, though fervent in opposite perswasions.

Exception 12. There is great disproportion, betwixt your Catalogue of *Statesmen*, beginning the *Lord Treasurers*, under King *Henry the Seventh*; the *Lord Chancelours*, under King *Henry the Eighth*; other *Statesmen* at other Epoches: whereas had you observed the same *Ara* in all of them, it had added much to the Uniformity of your VVork; And as all start not from the same place, they run not to the same mark, some being continued to this day, some concluded seven years since, such imparity making the List seem lame, like the Legs of a *Badger*.

Answer. I hope, that a more charitable fancy, with as good a judgement, will compare it to the Pipes of an *Organ*; which though of an uneven length, contribute to the better melody. A reason is rendred, in the respective places, where these general Topicks are premised, why such several Catalogues begin and end at such times. And I do believe, that they will prove Satisfactory to such ingenuous Readers, that come with no cavilling premeditation.

Exception 13. In your Catalogue of *Learned Writers*, you have omitted many, as may appear by *Pitsens* his *Appendix Illustrum Angliæ Scriptorum*. For, of the four hundred by him mentioned, not fifty appear in your List of them.

Answer. *Pitsens* himself shall plead for me, who, in his Preface to his Appendix, ingenuously confesseth, *Eos adhuc efficere non valeo dignos, qui inter illustres Scriptores locum obtineant*. So that one may call them *Obscuros illustres*, little being known of the books which they wrote, less of the times when they lived, nothing of the places where they were born. However, seeing some persons of eminence have straggled amongst them, I have selected such with my best care, and presented them in my Catalogue.

Exception 14. Of some men you have little save their Name, Life, and Death, and yet you tearm such eminent persons.

Answer. Surely they were so in themselves, and deserve more should be then is left written of them, through the injury of time. All that I will plead in my own Defence is this; There is an Officer in the Exchequer, called *Clericus nihilorum*, or the Clerk of the *Nichils*, who maketh a Roll of all such sums as are *nichill'd* by the Sheriff upon their *Estreets* of the *Green wax*, when such sums are set on persons, either not found, or not found solvible. This Roll, he delivereth into the Treasurers Remembrancers office, to have execution done upon it for the King; and thus the Clerk hath done his duty, leaving it to them to see, if they can make any thing of his Return.

I conceive in like manner I have performed my utmost, in that I return such persons to have nothing more to be said of them, findable by all my endeavours. However I consign them over to more able Historians, whose pains I will neither prejudice nor discourage; but if they be pleased to begin where I ended, I wish them more happy success in their discoveries.

Exception 15. Your Book is surcharged with *Scripture observations*, and *reflections* in Divinity, even when no necessity leadeth you thereunto.

Answer. The Reader hath *Consistentem*, but I will never acknowledge *Reum*, pleading *Custom* and *Conscience* in my just excuse. *Custom* being habited by my profession therein. The Learned observe of *St. Luke*, that being a Physician by his function, and describing the great difference between *Paul* and *Barnabas*, he made use of an expression in his own faculty, *and there was betwixt them a Dissention [in Greek *παρόξυσμος*] that is, the height and heat of a burning Fever. So that the Spirit of God guiding his Pen, permitted him to make use of the Language proper to his Vocation. And I presume the same favour will be indulged to me by all ingenuous persons, to have (I will not say a partiality) but an affection to the expressions of, and excursions into my own Calling. Secondly, I plead Conscience, that, seeing some may Cavil this Work to be a Deviation from my function (and I my self perchance sensible of some truth therein) I will watch and catch all opportunity to make a fair Regresse to my profession.

* Acts 15. 39.

Exception 15. You lay down certain Rules for the better regulating your work, and directing the Reader, promising to confine your self to the observation thereof, and break them often your self. For instance, you restrain the Topick of Lawyers to Capital Judges and Writers of the Law, yet under that head insert Judge *Pafton*, and others, who were only puny Iudges in their respective Courts; You limit *Statesmen* to Lord Chancelours, Treasurers, English Secretaries of State, &c. and put in Sir *Edward Waterhouse*, who was Secretary but in Ireland. In a word, few heads are preserved pure according to their constitution, without the mixture of improper persons amongst them. Why did you break such Rules, when knowing you made them? why did you make such Rules, when minding to break them? And this is an Exception of Exceptions against you.

Answer. I never intended to tye my self up so close, without reserving lawful Liberty to my self upon just occasion. Indeed we read of St. * *Egwin* the third, Bishop of *Worcester*, that he made for himself a pair of Iron Shakels, and locking them close unto his Leggs, cast the Key thereof into the *Severn*, desiring never to be loosed till he had made satisfaction for his Sins; Returning from *Rome*, a Fish leaped into the Ship, in whose Belly was found the Key, and so *Egwin* was miraculously restored to his Liberty.

Had I in like manner fettered my self to the Topicks propounded, on presumption of so strange a release, none would have pitied my restraint, wilfully contracted on my self. But the best is, I resolved to keep the Key in my own hands, to enlarge my self when I apprehended a just cause thereof. However I have not made use of this Key, to recede from my first Limitations, save where I crave leave of, and render a reason to the Reader; such *anomalous persons* being men of high merit, under those heads where they are inserted.

Exception 16. You have omitted many Memorable persons still surviving, as meriting as any you have inserted.

Answer. The return of * *Martial* in a case not much unlike, may much befriend me herein,

<i>Miraris Veteres, Vacerra, solos,</i>	<i>Deceased Authors thou admir'st alone,</i>
<i>Nec laudas nisi mortuos poetas,</i>	<i>And only praisest Poets dead and gone.</i>
<i>Ignoscas petimus Vacerra, tanti</i>	<i>Vacerra pardon me: I will not buy</i>
<i>Non est, ut placeam tibi, perire.</i>	<i>Thy praise so dear, as for the same to dye.</i>

All men being like-minded with *Martial* herein, none surviving will distaste their omission in a work, for reasons afore-alleged (save in some cases) confined to the memories of the departed.

Exception 17. Speaking of the Commodities of several Counties, you say the *Wool* of *Hereford-shire* is best, and yet *Gloucester-shire* is best, the *Wheat* of *Hereford-shire* is best, and yet *Middlesex* best, the *Lead* of *Darby-shire* best, and yet *Somerset-shire* best, the *Iron* of *Sussex* best, and *Stafford-shire* best. The same may be observed in your praising of persons, making several men at the same time the best Poets, Divines, Schoolmen, &c. and this must be both falshood and flattery together.

Answer. Impute it (I pray) to my peaceable disposition, unwilling to occasion discord betwixt Eminencies, the rather because things of the same kind may severally be the best in sundry Qualities. Some *Wool* best for Cloath, other for Hats, some *Wheat* best for yeilding of most, other finest flower, some *Lead* best for Bullets, other for Sheeting Houses, some *Iron* best for Ordnance, other for Nails, Keys, and smaler Utenils.

Neither is it without precedent in Scripture to Character several men best in the same Profession, both * *Hezekiah* and *Josiah* being commended to have had none like unto them neither before nor after them.

Exception 18. During the later years of King *Charles* of blessed Memory, you have for the most part omitted the Sheriffs in your Catalogue.

Answer. There was then, (as I may say) a Schisme in that Office, betwixt the Sheriffs and Anti-Sheriffs. As for the former, made by the Kings Designation, and beheld as the only Legal Ones, I durst not Name them, as the times then stood, when

* *Ranulph Cestrensis* in ejus vita Math. West. Anno 712. Florent. Wigor. An. 708.

* *L. 8. Epig. 69.*

* *2 King. 18. 5.*
* *2 Kin. 23. 25.*

I collected that *Catalogue*, for fear lest thereby I might betray some of them (till that time concealed) to a *Sequestration*. I therefore preferred to leave a *void space* in my *List*, and wish it were the worst *Breach* or *Desolation* made by our late Civil Wars.

Exception 19. But since the happy turn of the times, you might have inserted them, not only without any *Danger*, but with great *Honour* unto them.

Answer. When the *Danger* was removed, the *Difficulty* did deter me. For in those Tumultuary times; the *Royal Sheriffs* did not Regularly, (according to ancient Custom) pass their *Accounts* in the *Exchequer* at *London*, so that I was at a loss to recover Certainty herein. Wherefore according to my *General Motto*, [a *Blank* is better than a *Blot*] I left a *Vacuity* for them. For which *Bald Place*, the Reader (if so pleased) may provide a *Perewake*, and with his pen insert such *Sheriffs* as come to his Cognizance.

Exception 20. It was expected, that you should have presented the *Maps* of all *Shires*, which would have added much *Light* and *Lustre* to your *Work*, (which now is as an *House* without *Windows*, very *Dark* and *uncomfortable*) as also that you should have *Cut* the *Arms* of all *Gentlemen*, in *Copper* (at the least in *VVood*) which would have been more *satisfactory* to them, and *Ornamental* to your *Book*.

Answer. *Cuts* are *Cuts*, as I have found by dear Experience. Besides, when they are done, they are not done, the working them off at the *Rowling Presse* being as expensive as the *Graving* them; both which will mount our *Book* to an unreasonable price; Secondly, it would be *disgraceful* to *Cut* those *Maps* worse, and *difficult* (if not impossible) to do them better than they are done already. Thirdly, such *Gentlemen* (not formerly furnished therewith) may procure them at a cheaper rate than I could afford them. Lastly, such new *Re-Graving* them would be injurious to the *Owners* of the *Old Maps*, and I will not bottom my *Profit* on another mans *prejudice*.

Exception 21. You betray unworthy partiality in omitting and inserting of *Persons*. For *John of Gaunt*, though son to a *King*, and worthy *VVarrier*, can get no room in your *Book*, whilst *Simon de Gaunt* a *Bishop of Salisbury* (both of them by their *Sirnames* equally appearing *Forreigners*) hath a place found for him therein. It seems a *Prelate* finds more favour from you than a *Prince*.

Answer. Is there not a cause, and that a Satisfactory one? I prefer not a *Prelate* before a *Prince*, but *Truth* before both, and the *methodical regulation* of my book, according to the rules premised, without which all will fall to confusion. It is as notoriously known, that *John of Gaunt* was born at *Gaunt* in *Flanders* (and so an *Alien* from our Subject) as plainly it appeareth, that *Simon de Gaunt* (though his *Father* was a *Fleming*) was born in *London*, *Magister Simon de Gaunt* (saith *Matthew of Westminster*) *Editus Londini, vir in arte Theologia peritus*.

Exception 22. You discover much negligence in dateing of particular persons, instanceing the time only when they flourished, without observing when they were born or dyed; and this mindeth me of a passage in * *Tully*, charging *Verres* the *Deputy* of *Sicily* with notorious *Lazineffe*, *quod nunquam solem nec orientem, nec occidentem viderat, that he never saw the sun rising*, being in bed after, nor setting being in bed before it: Thus your *Pen* is altogether a *Sluggard*, only taking notice of them when shining in the *Vertical Height*, without either beholding them *Rising* out of their *Cradle*, or *setting* in their *Coffin*.

Answer. Let *Tully* tell out his Story, and it will befriend and furnish me with a just defence. *Sicily* (saith he) enjoyeth so clear a *Skie*, that the *Sun* is seen there every day in the year *rising* or *setting*. Intolerable therefore the Sloth of *Verres* (noble at nothing but oppression) that he never saw the *Sun* either to *rise* or *set*, as *Roofed* after or before; Were it so that either the *rising* or *setting* of eminent persons (their *Birth* and *Death*) were (with the *Sicilian Sun*) ever visible, as always recorded by *Authors*, I would confess my self justly taxed with *unexcusable Lazineffe*: But seeing sometimes a *Pannick silence* herein, not meeting either with the *Midwife*, or *Sexton*, who delivered or buried such people, we conceive our selves have satisfied, if instanceing only the time wherein such persons flourished.

Exception 23. It had been more proper and more Satisfactory for you to have placed your *Exceptions* and *Answers*, rather at the end than beginning of your *Book*, when the Reader had wholly perused it, only *Premising* you will be responsible to such *Objecti-
ons* as would be made against your Endeavours herein.

Answer.

* *Tully* in *Verrem. Orat.*

Answer. I am of his opinion, who said, *Premising, is better then Promising.* Sure it is a safer way to prevent a disease then to remove it. Besides I hope, that, clearing these obstructions in the Front of my Book, I shall smoothe the Readers way, and invite him the rather to peruse it. However these *Answers* (whereever placed) are placed aright, if meeting (which I desire) a Candid acceptance thereof.

Exception 24. It is easie for one to cast down a Pillar of his own erection, but let another set it up, and then let him trye his Strength thereat. None will pinch themselves so as to fetch blood, though others may do it. Your Exceptions are all of your own making to your own advantage.

Answer. I have endeavoured to propound them without any Partiality. However if my labours meet with greater and more exception from others against them, I hope they shall also meet with the general *Courtesie* and *Candor* of *Course*, which *Custom* hath in some sort made due to Authors, to forgive their smaller faults, on which comfortable confidence I proceed.

CHAP. XXV.

An Apologie for the unvoluntary Omissions in this BOOK.

* The truly
Noble Robert
Lord Bruce.

WHEN I first communicated my design herein to a person of * Honour, he offered this grand *Objection* against it, That no Industry could be so *circumspect*, or Intelligence so *comprehensive*, but that many *Memorable persons* would escape his Observation, and then Exception will be taken at such *Omissions*. This *Objection* many since have renewed and enforced, alledging that the Omitting of one shall get me more Anger then the inserting of many, gain me good will.

To this I *Answer* first in general. It is the priviledge of *Divine Writ* alone, to be so perfect that nothing may be taken thence, or added thereunto; The best humane Authors have had their failings in their best performances, far be it from me to pretend my dimme Eyes more quick-sighted then *St. Bernards*, who notwithstanding *non vidit omnia*; I trust therefore, that favour will be indulged to my Endeavours, for my many Infirmities.

To Come to *particulars*, some seeming Omissions will appear to be none, on better Enquiry, being only the leaving of many persons (which belong not to our land) to their Forraign *Nativities*. If any ask, why have you not written of *John a Gaunt*? I answer, because he was *John of Gaunt*, born in that City in *Flanders*. Thus whilst our Kings possessed large Dominions in *France* (from *King William the Conquerour*, to *King Henry the Sixth*) many eminent English men had their birth beyond the Seas, without the bounds of our Subject.

Secondly, I hope real *Omissions* will neither be found many nor material; I hope I shall not appear like unto him, who undertaking to make a Description of the *Planets*, quite forgot to make mention of the *Sun*, I believe most of those who have escaped our Pen, will be found *Stars of the Lesser Magnitude*.

Thirdly, I protest in the presence of God, I have not wittingly, willingly or wilfully shut the Dore against any worthy person which offered to enter into my knowledge, nor was my *prejudice* the Porter in this kind, to exclude any (of what persuasion soever out of my Book) who brought merit for their *Admission*. Besides, I have gon, and rid, and wrote, and sought and search'd with my own and friends Eyes, to make what Discoveries I could therein.

Lastly, I stand ready with a *pencil* in one hand, and a *Spunge* in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and delete, according to better information. And if these my pains shall be found worthy to passe a *second Impression*, my faults I will confess with *shame*, and amend with *thankfulness* to such as will contribute clearer Intelligence unto me.

These things premised, I do desire in my omissions the pardon especially of two sorts, concerned in my *History*; first *Writers since the Reformation*, (having those before it compleatly delivered unto us) who cannot be exactly listed. First,

First, for their Numerousnesse, and therefore I may make use of the Latine Distick, wherewith *John Pitseus* * closeth his Book of *English Writers*.

* pag. 923.

Plura voluminibus jungenda volumina nostris | *More Volumes to our volums must we bind,*
Nec mihi scribendi terminus ullus erit. | *And when thats done a Bound we cannot find.*

Secondly, for the scarcenesse of some Books, which I may term *Publici privati juris*, because though publickly printed, their Copies were few, as intended only for friends, though it doth not follow that the Writers thereof had the less Merit, because the more Modesty.

I crave pardon in the second place for my Omissions, in the List of Benefactors to the Publick, for, if I would, I could not compleat that Catalogue, because no man can make a fit garment for a growing Child, and their Number is daily encreasing.

Besides if I could, I would not. For I will never drain (in Print) the spring so lowe, but to leave a Reserve; and some whom I may call Breeders for posterity, who shall passe un-named, in which Respect, I conceive such Benefactors most perfectly reckoned up, when they are Imperfectly reckoned up.

All I will add is this, when St. Paul writing to the * *Philippians* had saluted three, by name, viz. *Euodias*, *Syntyeche*, and *Clement*, he passeth the rest over with a Salutation General, whose Names are in the Book of Life. Thus I have indeavour'd to give you the most exact Catalogue of Benefactors; but this I am sure, what is lost on Earth by my want of Industry, Instruction, &c. Will be found in Heaven, and their names are there recorded, in that Register which will last to all Eternity.

* Phil. 4. 3.

As for my omitting many Rarities and Memorables, in the respective Counties, I plead for my self, that mine being a general Description, it is not to be expected that I should descend to such particularities, which properly belong to those who write the Topography of one County alone. He shewed as little Ingenuity as Ingeniousnesse, who Cavilled at the Map of *Grecia* for imperfect, because his Fathers house in *Athens* was not represented therein. And their expectation in effect is as unreasonable, who look for every small observeable in a General work. Know also, that a mean person, may be more knowing within the Limits of his private Lands, then any Antiquary whatsoever. I remember a merry challenge at Court, which passed betwixt the Kings Porter, and the Queens Dwarf, the latter provoking him to fight with him, on condition that he might but choose his own place, and be allowed to come thither first, assigning the great Oven in Hampton Court for that purpose. Thus easily may the lowest domineere over the highest skill, if having the advantage of the ground within his own private concernments. Give me leave to fill up the remaining Vacuity, with,

A Corrollary about the Reciprocation of Alumnus.

The word *Alumnus* is effectually directive of us (as much as any) to the Nativities of Eminent persons. However we may observe both a Passive and Active interpretation thereof. I put Passive first, because one must be bred before he can breed; and *Alumnus* signifieth both the Nursed child and the Nurse, both him that was educated, and the Person or Place which gave him his Education. Wherefore *Laurentius Valla* (though an excellent Grammarian) is much deceived, when not admitting the double sense thereof, as by the ensuing instances will appear.

Passive

Pro Educato.

Cicero Dolabella. Mihi vero gloriosum, te juvenem Consulem florere laudibus, quasi Alumnum Disciplinae meae.

De finibus 122. b. Aristoteles, ceteriq; Platonis Alumni.

Active

Pro Educatore.

Plinie lib. 3. de Italia. Terra omnium terrarum Alumna, eadem & parens numine Deum electa.

Augustinus lib. 70. Civit. Fovem Alumnum cognominaverunt, quod omnia aleret.

The Design which we drive on in this observation, and the use which we desire should be made thereof is this, viz. That such who are born in a Place, may be sensible

fible of their Engagement thereunto ; That if God give them ability and opportunity, they may expresse their Thankfulnesse to the same.

Quisquis Alumnus erat , gratus Alumnus erit. } A Thankful man will feed
 } The Place which did him breed.

And the Truth hereof is eminently conspicuous in many Persons , but especially in great *Prelates* before , and rich *Citizens* since the Reformation.



BARK-SHIRE.



ARK-SHIRE hath *Wilt-shire* on the *West*, *Hamp-shire* on the *South*, *Surry* on the *East*, *Oxford* and *Buckingham-shire* (parted first with the *Isis*, then with the flexuous River of *Thames*) on the North thereof. It may be fancied in a form like a Lute lying along, whose belly is towards the *West*, whilst the narrow neck or long handle is extended toward the *East*. From *Coleshull* to *Windsor*, it may be allowed in length *forty miles*. But it amounteth to little more then half so much in the broadest part thereof. It partaketh as Plentifull as any County in *England* of the Common Commodities, *Grasse*, *Grain*, *Fish*, *Fowl*, *Woell*, and *Wood*, &c. and we will particularly instance on one or two of them.

Naturall Commodities.

Oakes.

It was given in instruction to the Spies sent to search the Land of *Canaan*, that amongst other enquiries, they should take particular notice, *Whether there be * Wood therein or not?* An important question, the rather because at that time the *Israelites* were in *Arabia* the *Desert*, where they saw not a tree in many moneths travaile (in so much that it is Recorded for a wonder, that in *Elim* were * *seventy Palm trees*) and now knew the worth of wood by wanting it.

* Num. 13. 20.

* Exod. 12. 27.

But *Bark-shire* affordeth abundance of trees of all kinds, though her *Oakes* in *Windsor-Forest* for the present come onely under our commendation. First for their firmness, whereof our Ships are made. The Oake in other Kingdoms may be called cowardly, as riving and splitting round about the passage of the bullet, fearing as it were the force thereof; whilst our *English*, as heart of Oake indeed, though entred with bullet, remaineth firm round about it.

Secondly, for the conveniencie of Portage. The wealth of a covetous man (wanting an heart to make use thereof) may not unfitly be compared to the *Oakes* and *Firre-trees*, (good and plentiful indeed) in the High-lands in *Scotland*, but growing on such unaccessible mountains, no Strength or Art can render them usefull, nature in this kind having given them full coffers, but no key to unlock them.

Whereas so indulgent is Divine Providence to *England*, that our four principal Forests lie either on the Sea, or Navigable Rivers; viz. *New-Forest* on the Sea, *Shirewood* on the *Trent*, *Dean* on the *Severne*, and this *Windsor-Forest* on the *Thames*, and I could wish more care were taken for preserving the Timber therein.

Bark

The very name of this Shire justly intitles us here to handle this Commodity, (though common to other Counties,) because *Bark-shire* (as some will have it) was so called from a stripped or * *Bark-bared Oake*, to which signal place the people repaired in time of trouble to make their generall defence. It is essential for making good Leather, though lately one hath propounded a way to tanne it solid and saleable without the help thereof, on condition (and good reason too) he may be allowed reasonable profit for so rare an invention. But many think, that he that waits for dead mens shooes, and he that stays for Leather-shooes made without bark, may both of them go a long time bare-foot.

* Camd. Brit. in this County.

Trouts.

This is a pleasant and wholesom Fish, as whose feeding is pure and cleanly, in the swiftest streams, and on the hardest gravell. Good and great of this kind are found in the River of *Kennet* nigh *Hungerford*, though not so big as that which *Gesner* affirms taken in the *Leman-lake*, being three cubits in length. They are in their perfection in

the moneth of *May*, and yearly decline with the Buck. Being come to his full growth, he decays in goodness, not greatness, and thrives in his head till his death. Note by the way, that an *hog-back* and *little head*, is a sign that any fish is in season. Other commodities of *This*, return in other Counties, where they may be mentioned with more conveniencie.

The Manufactures.

Clothing.

It is plyed therein, and because we meet with the *best* of our *Manufactures* in the *first* of our *shires*, a word of the Antiquity thereof.

1. *Cloth* sure is of the same date with *Civility* in this Land. Indeed the ancient Britains are reported to go naked, clothed onely with colours painted, custom making them insensible of cold, with the beggar, who being demanded how he could go naked, returned, *all my body is face*. But no sooner had the Romans reduced this Island, but *cloth* though coarse, such as would hide and heat, was here generally made and used.

2. *Fine Cloth* (though *narrow*) for persons of worth at home to wear, and for foreign Exportation began in *England* about the beginning of the Reign of King *Edward* the Third. Before which time our Statutes take no Cognizance of *Clothing* as inconsiderable, (Wooll being transported in specie) and needing no Rules to regulate it, save what prudence dictated to private Husbands with their own families.

3. *Broad Cloth* (wherein the wealth of our Nation is folded up) made with *broad loomes*, two men attending each of them, began here in the Reign of King *Henry* the eighth. And I have been informed that *Jack* of *Newberry* was the first that introduced it into this County. Well may the Poets feign *Minerva* the Goddess of *Wit*, and the Foundress of *Weaving*, so great is the ingenuity thereof.

The Buildings.

Windsor Castle was a Royal seat ever since the Conquest, but brought to the modern Beauty, chiefly at the cost of King *Edward* the Third. It is a *Castle* for Strength, a *Palace* for State, and hath in it a Colledge for Learning, a Chappel for Devotion, and an Almes-house (of decayed Gentlemen) for Charity. In this Palace most remarkeable, the *Hall* for greatness, *Winchester-Tower* for height, and the *Terrace* on the North-side for pleasure, where a dull eye may travaile twenty miles in a moment. Nor boasteth so much, that it consisteth of two great Courts; as that it contained two Great Kings [*John* of *France*, and *David* of *Scotland*], Prisoners therein together, as also that it was the seat of the *Honourable Order* of the *Garter*.

Many neat Houses and pleasant seats there be in this County, both on the *Kennet* and *Thames*, which seem dutifully to attend at distance on *Windsor Castle*, as *Aldermaston*, *Inglefield*, &c. most sweet in their situations.

Proverbs.

I meet with [but one] in this County, but either so *narrow* that they stretch not beyond the bounds thereof, or else so *broad*, that all other Counties equally share in the cause and usage of them. Wherefore seeing this is the first English Shire in the *Alphabetical Order*, to avoid a *Vacuity*, we will here insert such *Proverbs*, wherein *England* or *English-men* are by expresse mention concerned. But first we will dispatch that *sole Proverb* of this County, viz.

The Vicar of Bray, will be Vicar of Bray still.

Bray, a Village well known in this County, so called from the *BIBROCES* a kind of ancient *Britons* Inhabiting thereabouts. The Vivacious Vicar hereof living under King *Henry* the 8. King *Edward* the 6. Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, was first a *Papist*, then a *Protestant*, then a *Papist*, then a *Protestant* again. He had seen some Martyrs burnt (two miles off) at *Windsor*, and found this fire too hot for his tender temper. This Vicar being taxed by one for being a *Turn-coat*, and an uncon-

stant

stant Changeling, *Not so*, said he, *for I alwaies kept my Principle, which is this, to live and die the Vicar of Bray.* Such many now adayes, who though they cannot turn the wind, will turn their *Mils*, and set them so, that wheresoever it bloweth, their *Grist* shall certainly be grinded. Proceed we now to the *Proverbs General of England*:

When our Lady falls in our Lords lap]

Then let England beware a ^{*sad clap*} _{*misshap*} *]*

aliàs,

Then let the Clérgy-man look to his cap.]

I behold this proverbial prophecy, or this propheticall menace, to be not above fix score yeares old, and of Popish extraction since the Reformation. It whispereth more then it dare speak out, and points at more then it dares whisper; and fain would intimate to credulous persons, as if the blessed Virgin offended with the English for abolishing her Adoration watcheth an opportunity of Revenge on this Nation. And when her day (being the *five and twentieth of March*, and first of the *Gregorian* year) chanceth to fall on the day of Christs Resurrection, then (being as it were fortified by her Sons assistance) some signal judgment is intended to our State, and Church-men especially. Such Coincidence hath hap'ned just fifteen times since the Conquest, as *Elias Ashmole* Esquire, my worthy friend, and Learned Mathematician, hath exactly computed it; and we will examine by our *Chronicles*, whether on such yeares any signal fatalities befell *England*.

<i>A.D. Anno Reg.</i>	<i>D.L.G. N.</i>	<i>Signal Disasters.</i>
1095 <i>W. Rufus</i> 8.	G 13	<i>K. Rufus</i> made a fruitless invasion of <i>Wales</i> .
1106 <i>H. first</i> 6.	G 5	<i>K. Hen.</i> subdueth <i>Normandy</i> , and <i>D. Robert</i> his Brother.
1117 <i>H. first</i> 17.	G 16	He forbiddeth the Popes Legate to enter <i>England</i> .
1190 <i>R. first</i> 2.	G 13	<i>K. Richard</i> conquereth <i>Cyprus</i> in his way to <i>Palestine</i> .
1201 <i>K. John</i> 2.	G 5	The French invade <i>Normandy</i> .
1212 <i>K. John</i> 13.	G 16	<i>K. John</i> resigneth his Kingdom to the Pope.
1285 <i>Ed. first</i> 13.	G 13	Nothing remarkable but Peace and Plenty.
1296 <i>Ed. first</i> 24.	AG 5	War begun with <i>Scotland</i> , which ended in Victory.
1380 <i>R. second</i> 4.	AG 13	The Scots do much harm to us at <i>Perryth</i> Fair.
1459 <i>H. sixth</i> 38.	G 16	<i>Lancastrians</i> worsted by the <i>Yorkists</i> in fight.
1543 <i>H. eighth</i> 34.	G 5	<i>K. Henry</i> entred <i>Scotland</i> , and burnt <i>Edenburgh</i> .

Hitherto this Proverb hath had but *intermitting truth* at the most, seeing no constancy in sad casualties. But the sting (will some say) is in the taile thereof, and I behold this Proverb born in this following year.

1554 <i>Q. Mary</i> 2.	G 16	<i>Q. Mary</i> setteth up Popery and Martyreth Protestants.
1627 <i>Charles</i> 3.	G 13	The unprosperous Voyage to the Isle of <i>Rees</i> .
1638 <i>Charles</i> 14.	G 5	The first cloud of trouble in <i>Scotland</i> .
1649	G 16	The first complete year of the English <i>Common-wealth</i> (or <i>Tyranny</i> rather) which since, blessed be God, is returned to a <i>Monarchy</i> .

The concurrence of these two dayes doth not return till the year 1722. and let the next generation look to the effects thereof. I have done my part in shewing, remitting to the Reader the censuring of these occurrences. Sure I am so sinfull a Nation deserves that every year should be fatal unto it. But it matters not, *though our Lady falls in our Lords lap*, whilst our Lord sits at his Fathers right hand, if to him we make our addresses by serious repentance.

When H E M P E is Spun
England is Done.

Though this Proverb bath a different *Stamp*, yet I look on it as Coined by the same *Mint-Master* with the former, and even of the same Age. It is faced with a *Literal*, but would be *Lined* with a *Mythicall* sense. *When Hemp is Spun*, that is, when all that necessary Commodity is employed, that there is no more left for *Sailes* and *Cordage*,

1722: *at the Burgis's*
discovered

1733 - *nothing remarkable*

1744 - *nothing remarkable*

England (whose strength consists in Shipping) would be reduced to a *Doleful Condition*. But know under *HEMPE* are Couched the Initial Letters of *Henry the 8. Edward the 6. Mary, Philip and Elizabeth*, as if with the Life of the last, the Happiness of *England* should expire, which time hath confuted. Yet to keep this *Proverb in Countenance*, it may pretend to some *Truth*, because then *England* with the Addition of *Scotland* lost its name in *Great Britain* by *Royal Proclamation*.

[When the Black Fleet of NORVVAY is come and gone]

ENGLAND Build Houses of Lime and Stone,

For after Wars you shall have none.]

There is a *Larger Edition* hereof, though this be large enough for us, and more then we can well understand. Some make it fulfilled in the eighty eight, when the *spanish-Fleet* was beaten, the *Sur-name* of whose *King*, as a Learned * *Author* doth observe, was *NORVVAY*. Others conceive it called the *Black Fleet* of *Norway*, because it was never *black* (not dismall to others, but wofull to its own Apprehension,) till beaten by the *English*, and forced into those *Coasts* according to the *English Historian*.

*They betook * themselves to Flight leaving Scotland on the West, and bending towards Norway ill advised. (But that necessity urged, and God had Infatuated their Councells) to put their shaken and battered bottoms into those Black and Dangerous Seas.*

I observe this the rather, because I believe *Mr. Speed* in this his Writing, was so far from having a Reflexion on, that I Question, whether ever I had heard of this *Prophecy*.

It is true that afterwards *England* built houses of *Lime* and *Stone*, and our most handsome and Artificiall Buildings, (though formerly far greater and stronger,) bear their date from the defeating of the *Spanish Fleet*. As for the Remainder, *After wars you shall have none*; We find it false, as to our Civil Wars by our woful Experience.

And whether it be *true* or *false*, as to *Forreign Invasions* hereafter, we care not at all, as beholding this prediction either made by the *wild fancy* of one *foolish man*; and then, why should this many *wise men* attend thereunto? or else by him, who alwaies either speaks what is *false*, or what is *true* with an intent to deceive; So that we will not be ellated with *good*, or dejected with *bad success* of his fore-telling.

England is the ringing Island.]

Thus it is commonly call'd by *Foreigners*, as having greater, moe, and more tuneable Bells than any one County in *Christendom*, *Italy* it self not excepted, though *Nola* be there, and Bells so called thence, because first founded therein. Yea, it seems, our *Land* is much affected with the love of them, and loth to have them carryed hence into *forreign parts*, whereof take this eminent instance. When *Arthur Bulkley* the covetous Bishop of * *Bangor*, in the Reign of *King Henry* the eighth, had sacrilegiously sold the five fair Bels of his Cathedral, to be transported beyond the Seas, and went down himself to see them shipp'd, they suddenly sunk down with the Vessell in the Haven, and the Bishop fell instantly blind, and so continued to the day of his death. Nought else have I to observe of our *English Bells*, save that in the memory of man, they were never known so long free from the sad sound of *Funerals* of general infection, God make us sensible of, and thankfull for the same.

*When the sand feeds the clay, England cries * Well a-day:]*

But when the clay feeds the sand, it is merry with England.]

As *Nottingham-shire* is divided into two * parts, the *sand* and the *clay*, all *England* falls under the same *Dicotomie*, yet so as the *sand* hardly amounteth to the *Fifth* part thereof. Now a wet year, which drowneth and chilleth the *clay*, makes the *sandy* ground most fruitfull with corn, and the generall Granarie of the *Land*, which then is dearer in other Counties; and it is harder for one to feed foure, than foure to feed one. It is furthermore observed, that a *drought* never causeth a dearth in *England*, because (though parching up the *sandy* ground) the *clay*, being the far greatest moiety of the *Land*, having more *natural moisture* therein, affordeth a competent encrease.

England were but a fling,]

Save for the crooked Stick and the gray-goose-wing.]

* The Lord Bacon in his *Essaies*, pag. 215.

* J. Speed in his *History* of *Great Brit.* in the year 1588.

* Godwin in his *Bishops* of *Bangor*.

* An old Interjection of Lamentation.

* *Camd. Brit.* in *Nottingh.*

But a fling! That is, a *sight, light* thing, not to be valued, but rather to be cast away, as being but half an *Island*. It is of no great extent. *Philip the Second*, King of *Spain*, in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth* called our *English Ambassadors* unto him, (whilst as yet there was Peace betwixt the *two Crowns*) and taking a small *Map of the World*, layed his little finger upon *England*, (wonder not if he desired to finger so good a Countrey,) and then demanded of our *English Ambassadour*, where *England was*? Indeed it is in greatness inconsiderable to the *Spanish dominions*.

But for the crooked stick, &c.] That is, use of *Archery*. Never were the *Arrows* of the *Parthians* more formidable to the *Romans*, then ours to the *French horsemen*: Yea remarkable his Divine Providence to *England*, that since *Arrowes* are grown out of use, though the *weapons of war* be altered, the *English mans* hand is still in *Ure* as much as ever before, for no Country affords better materials of *Iron*, *Saltpeter* and *Lead*; or better *work-men* to make them into *Guns*, *Powder*, and *Bullets*; or better *marks-men* to make use of them being so made: So that *England* is now as good with a *streight Iron*, as ever it was with a *crooked stick*.

England is the Paradise of Women, Hell of Horses, Purgatory of Servants.]

For the first, *Billa vera* Women, whether Maids, Wives, or Widows, finding here the fairest respect, and kindest usage. Our *Common-Law* is a more courteous carver for them, than the *Civil-Law* beyond the seas, allowing Widows the thirds of their Husbands Estates with other Priviledges. The *πρόκριστας*, or *highest seats* are granted them at all Feasts, and the *wall* (in crowding, most danger to the weakest, in walking most dignity to the worthiest) resigned unto them. The Indentures of maid-servants are cancelled by their Marriage, though the term be not expired; which to young-men in the same condition is denied. In a word, betwixt *Law* and (*Laws-Corriual*) *Custom*, they freely enjoy many favours, and we men, so far from envying them, wish them all happiness therewith.

For the next, *Englands being an Hell for Horses*] *Ignoramus*, as not sufficiently satisfied in the evidence alledged. Indeed the *Spaniard*, who keeps his *Gennets* rather for shew than use; makes wantons of them. However, if *England* be faulty herein in their over-violent Riding, Racing, Hunting; it is high time the fault were amended, the rather because, *The * good man regardeth the life of his beast*.

*Prov. 10. 12.

For the last, *Purgatory for servants*] we are so far from finding the *Bill*, we cast it forth as full of falshood. We have but two sorts, *Apprentices*, and *Covenant-servants*. The Parents of the former give large summes of money to have their Children bound for seven yeares, to learn some Art or Mystery; which argueth their good usage, as to the generality in our Nation. Otherwise it were madness for men to give so much money to buy their Childrens misery. As for our *Covenant-servants*, they make their own Covenants, and if they be bad, they may thank themselves. Sure I am, their Masters if breaking them and abusing their servants with too little meat or sleep, too much work or correction, (which is true also of *Apprentices*) are liable by Law to make them reparation.

Indeed, I have heard how in the Age of our Fathers, servants were in far greater subjection than now adayes, especially since our *Civil Wars* hath lately dislocated all relations; so that now servants will do whatsoever their Masters injoyn them; so be it, they think fitting themselves. For my own part, I am neither for the *Tyranny* of the one, nor *Rebellion* of the other, but the mutuall duty of both.

As for *Verna*, *Slaves* or *Vassals*, so frequent in *Spain* and forreign parts, our Land and Lawes (whatever former *Tenures* have been,) acknowledg not any for the present. To conclude, as *Purgatory* is a thing feigned in it self; so in this particular it is false in application to *England*.

A famine in England begins first at the horse-manger.]

Indeed it seldom begins at the *horse-rack*; for, though hay may be excessive dear caused by a dry summer, yet winter-grain (never impaired with a drought) is then to be had at reasonable rates. Whereas, if Pease or Oates, our *horse-grain*, (and the latter *mans-grain* also generally in the North for poor people) be scarce, it will not be long ere *Wheat*, *Rie*, &c. mount in our Markets. Indeed, if any grain be very dear, no grain will be very cheap soon after.

The

The King of England is the King of Devils.] The German Emperour is termed the *King of Kings*, having so many free Princes under Him: The King of Spain, *King of men*, because they willingly yield their Sovereign rational obedience: The King of France, *King of Asses*, patiently bearing unconscionable burdens: But why the King of England *King of Devils*? I either cannot, or do not, or will not understand. Sure I am, *S. Gregory* gave us better language when he said, *Angli velut Angeli*, for our fair complexions; and it is sad we should be Devils by our black conditions.

The English are the Frenchmen's Apes.]

This anciently hath been, and still is charg'd on the *English*, and that with too much truth, for ought I can find to the contrary.

----- *dolebat,* | ----- it is to us a pain
Et dici potuisse, & non potuisse refelli. | This should be said, and not gain-said again.

We ape the French chiefly in two particulars. First in their language, (*which if Jack could speak, he would be a Gentleman*) which some get by travell, others gain at home with Dame *Eglentine* in **Chaucer*,

*Entwined in her voice full seemly,
And French she spake full feteously
After the scole of Stratford at Bowe,
For French of Paris was to her unknow.*

Secondly in their Habits, accounting all our fineness in conformity to the French-fashion, though following it at greater distance than the *field-pease* in the Country the *rath-ripe pease* in the garden. Disgracefull in my opinion; that seeing the English victorious Armes had twice charged through the bowels of France, we should learn our fashions from them to whom we taught Obedience.

The English Glutton.]

Gluttony is a sin anciently charged on this Nation, which we are more willing to excuse than confess, more willing to confess than amend. Some pretend the coldness of Climate in excuse of our sharp Appetites; and plead the Plenty of the Land (*England* being in effect all a great *Cookes-shop*, and no reason any should starve therein,) for our prodigious Feasts. They alledge also that foreigners (even the *Spaniards* themselves) coming over hither, acquit themselves as good Trencher-men as any; so that it seems want, not temperance makes them so abstemious at home.

All amounts not to any just defence, excess being an ill expression of our thankfulness to God for his goodness. Nor need we with the *Egyptians* to serve up at the last course a *dead mans head*, to mind us of our mortality, seeing a Feast well considered is but a *Charnel-house* of foul, Fish and Flesh; and those few *shell-fish* that are not kill'd to our hands are kill'd by our teeth. It is vaine therefore to expect that *dead food* should alwaies preserve life in the feeders thereupon.

* *Long-beards heartless, painted-hoods witless;*]

Gay-coats graceless, make England thrifless.]

Though this hath more of *Libell* than *Proverb* therein, and is stark false in it self, yet it will truly acquaint us with the habits of the English in that Age.

Long-beards heartless.] Our English did use *nutrire comam*, both on their Head and beards, conceiving it made them more amiable to their friends, and terrible to their foes.

Painted-hoods witless.] Their hoods were stained with a kind of colour, in a middle way betwixt dying and painting, (whence *Painters-stainers* have their name) a Mystery vehemently suspected to be lost in our Age. Hoods served that Age for Caps.

Gay-coats graceless.] Gallantry began then to be fashionable in England, and perchance those who here taxed them therewith would have been as gay themselves, had their Land been as rich and able to maintain them.

This *sing-song* was made on the English by the *Scots*, after they were flush'd with Victory over us in the Reign of King *Edward* the Second. Never was the Battle at *Canna* so fatal to the *Romans*, as that at *Sterling* to the Nobility of England; and the *Scots* puffed up with their Victory, fixed those opprobrious Epithets of *heartless, witless, graceless* upon us. For the first, we appeal to themselves, whether Englishmen have

not

* In his Prologue of the Prioresse.

* Fox, Stow, Speed, all our English Historians in the first year of K. Ed. 3.

not good hearts, and with their *long beards*, long swords. For the second we appeal to the World, whether the *wit* of our Nation hath not appeared as considerable as theirs in their Writings and Doings. For the third we appeal to God, the onely *Searcher of hearts*, and trier of true grace. As for the fourth *thrifteleſs*, I omit it, because it ſinks of it ſelf as a ſuperſtructure on a foundred and failing foundation.

All that I will adde is this, that the *grave, ſage and reduced* Scotiſh-men in this Age, are not bound to take notice of ſuch expreſſions made by their Anceſtors; ſeeing when Nations are at hoſtile defiance, they will mutually endeavour each others diſgrace.

He that England will win,

Must with Ireland firſt begin.

This *Proverb* importeth that great deſigns muſt be managed *gradatim*, not only by degrees, but *due method*; England, it ſeems, is too great a morſel for a forreign foe to be chopped up at once, and therefore it muſt orderly be attempted, and *Ireland* be firſt aſſaulted. Some have conceived, but it is but a conceit (all things being in the boſom of Divine Providence,) that, had the *Spaniſh Armado* in *eighty eight* fallen upon *Ireland*, (when the *well affected* therein were few and *ill provided*,) they would have given a better account of their ſervice to him, who ſent them. To rectify which error, the King of *Spain* ſent afterward *John de Aquila* into *Ireland*, but with what ſucceſs is ſufficiently known. And if any foreign Enemy hath a deſire to try the truth of this *Proverb* at his own peril, both *England* and *Ireland* lie for *Climate* in the ſame poſture they were before.

In England a buſhel of March-duſt is worth a Kings ranſom.

Not ſo in Southern ſandy Counties, where a dry *March* is as deſtructive, as here it is beneficial. How much a Kings ranſom amounteth unto, *England* knows by dear experience, when paying *one hundred thouſand* pounds to redeem *Richard* the firſt, which was ſhared between the *German Emperour* and *Leopoldus Duke of Austria*. Indeed a general good redounds to our Land by a dry *March*, for if our clay-grounds be over-drowned in that moneth, they recover not their diſtemper that year.

However, this *Proverb* preſumeth ſeaſonable ſhowers in *April* following, or otherwiſe *March-duſt* will be turned into *May-aſhes*, to the burning up of graſs and grain; ſo eaſily can God blaſt the moſt probable fruitfulneſs.

England a good Land and a bad People.

This is a *French Proverb*, and we are glad, that they being ſo much Admirers and Magnifiers of their own, will allow any goodneſs to another Country.

This maketh the wonder the leſs, that they have ſo much endeavoured to get a ſhare in this good Country, by their former frequent invaſions thereof; though they could never ſince the Conqueſt, peaceably poſſeſs a hundred yards thereof for twenty hours, whiſt we for a long time have enjoyed large Territories in *France*.

But this *Proverb* hath a deſign to raiſe up the *Land* to throw down the *People*, gracing it to diſgrace them. We Engliſh-men are, or ſhould be ready humbly to confeſs our faults before God, and no leſs truly, then ſadly to ſay of our ſelves; *Ah ſinfull Nation!* However before men we will not acknowledge a viſible badneſs above other Nations: And the plain truth is, both *France* and *England* have need to mend, ſeeing God hath formerly juſtly made them by ſharpe Wars alternately to whip one another.

The High-Dutch Pilgrims when they beg, do ſing; the French-men whine and cry; the Spaniards curſe, ſwear, and blaſpheme; the Iriſh and Engliſh ſteal.

This is a *Spaniſh Proverb*, and I ſuſpect too much truth is ſuggeſted therein, the rather becauſe the *Spaniards* therein ſpare not themſelves, but unpartially report their own black Character. If any aſk why the *Italians* are not here mentioned, ſeeing ſurely their Pilgrims have alſo their peculiar humours; know, that *Rome* and *Loretta* the ſtaples of Pilgrimages, being both in *Italy*, the *Italians* very ſeldom (being frugal in their Superſtition.) go out of their own Country.

Whereas ſtealing is charged on our Engliſh, it is confeſs'd, that our poor people are obſerved *light-fingered*, and therefore our Lawes are ſo heavy, making *low Felony*

long highly Penal, to restrain that Vice most, to which our Pezantry is most addicted.

I wish my Country more true *Piety*, then to take such tedious and useles journeys; but if they will go, I wish them more *honesty*, then to steal; and the people, by whom they pass, more *Charity*, than to tempt them to *stealib*, by denying them necessities in their journey.

Princes.

JOHN, Eldest Son of King *Edward* the first and Queen *Eleanor*, was born at *Windsor* before his Fathers voyage into *syria*. His *short life* will not bear a *long Character*, dying in his infancy * 1273. (the last year of the Reign of King *Henry* the 3d.) and was buried *August* the 8. in *westminster*, under a Marble Tomb, in-laid with his Picture in an Arch over it.

* J. Speed hist. pag. 563.

* ELEANOR Eldest Daughter to King *Edward* the first and Queen *Eleanor*, was born at *Windsor Anno Dom.* 1266. She was afterwards married by a *Proxy*, (a naked sword being in bed interposed betwixt him and her body,) to *Alphons* King of *Arragon* with all *Ceremonies* of State. And indeed they proved but *Ceremonies*, the substance soon miscarrying, the said King *Alphons* dying *Anno Dom.* 1292. before the Consummation of the Marriage. But soon after this Lady found that a *Living Earl* was better then a *Dead King*, when Married to *Henry* the 3d. Earl of *Berry* in *France*, from whom the Dukes of *Anjou* and Kings of *Sicil* are descended. This Lady deceased in the seven and twentieth of her Fathers Reign, *Anno Dom.* 1298.

* Idem p. 564.

MARGARET, third Daughter of King *Edward* the first and Queen *Eleanor*, was born at *Windsor* * in the 3d. year of her Fathers Reign, 1275. When fifteen year old she was Married at *westminster*, *July* 9th. 1290. to *John* the second Duke of *Brabant*, by whom she had Issue, *John* the third Duke of *Brabant*, from whom the Dukes of *Burgundy* are descended.

* Speeds Chron. p. 564.

MARY, sixth Daughter of King *Edward* the first and Queen *Eleanor*, was born at *windsor* *April* the 12. 1279. being but ten years of Age, she was made a *Nun* at *Amesbury* in *wilt-shire* without her own, and (at the first) against her * Parents consent, meerly to gratify Queen *Eleanor* her Grand-mother. Let us pity her, who probably did not pity her self, as not knowing a *vaile* from a *kerchief*, not understanding the requisites to, nor her own fitness for that profession, having afterwards time too much to be-moan, but none to amend her condition.

* Idem Ibidem.

As for the other Children of this King, which he had by *Eleanor* his Queen, probably born in this Castle, viz.

HENRY.
ALPHONSE.
BLANCHE.

Dying in their infancy immediately after their Baptism, it is enough to name them, and to bestow this joynt *Epitaph* upon them.

*Gleaned at Font we drew untainted Breath,
Not yet made bad by Life, made good by Death.*

The two former were buried with their Brother *John*, (of whom before) at *westminster* in the same Tomb, but where *Blanche* was interred is altogether unknown.

Edward the Third Son to *Edward* the Second and Queen *Isabel*, was born at *windsor* *October* 13. 1312. (and proved afterwards a pious and fortunate Prince.) I behold him as meerly passive in the deposing of his Father, practised on in his Minority by his Mother and *Mortimer*. His *French* Victories speak both of his Wisdom and Valour; and though the Conquests by King *Henry* the fifth were thicker, (achieved in a shorter time) His were broader, (in *France* and *Scotland* by Sea and Land,) though both of length alike, as lost by their immediate Successours.

Camd. Rem. under the title of Money.

He was the first English King which Coined * Gold, which with me amounts to a wonder, that before his time all *yellow payments* in the Land should be made

made in foreign Coin. He first stamped the *Rose-Nobles*, having on the one side,
Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat.

And on the reverse, his own image with sword and shield, sitting in a ship waving
 on the Sea. Hereupon an English Rhymers, * in the Reign of King Henry the sixth,

For four things our Noble sheweth to me,
 King, Ship, and Sword, and Power of the See.

He had a numerous and happy issue by *Philippa* his Queen, after whose death, be-
 ing almost seventy years old, he cast his affection on *Alice Pierce* his Paramour, much to
 his disgrace; it being true what *Epictetus* returned to *Adrian* the Emperour, asking of
 him what Love was, *In puero, pudor; in virgine, rubor; in fœmina, furor; in juvene,*
ardor; in sene, risus. In a boy, bashfulness; in a maid, blushing; in a woman, fury; in a young
 man, fire; in an old man, folly. However, take this King altogether at home, abroad, at
 Church, in State, and he had few equals, none superiours. He dyed *Anno Dom. 1378.*

* *WILLIAM*, sixth Son of King *Edward* the third and Queen *Philippa*, was born at
Windsor. Indeed his second Son born at *Hatfield* was of the same name, who dyed in
 his infancy, and his Mother had a fond affection for another *William*, because her Fa-
 thers, Brothers, and a Conquering Name, till his short Life also, dying in his cradle,
 weaned her from renewing her desire. As for King *Edwards* female Children, *Isabel,*
Joan, Blanch, Mary and *Margaret*, there is much probability of their *French*, and no
 assurance of their English Nativity.

HENRY the sixth, Son to *Henry* the fifth, was born in *Windsor-Castle*, against the will
 of his Father, by the wilfulness of his Mother. He was fitter for a *Coul* then a *Crown*;
 of so easie a nature, that he might well have exchanged a pound of *Patience* for an ounce
 of *Valour*: Being so innocent to others, that he was hurtful to himself. He was both
 over-subjected and over-wived; having married *Margaret* the Daughter of *Reinier*
 King of *Jerusalem, Sicily* and *Arragon*, a Prince onely Puissant in Titles, otherwise
 little able to assist his Son in Law. Through home-bred Dissentions he not onely lost
 the foreign acquisitions of his Father in *France*, but also his own inheritance in *Eng-*
land to the House of *York*. His Death, or Murder rather, happened 1471.

This *Henry* was twice Crowned, twice Deposed, and twice Buried, (first at *Chertsy*, then
 at *Windsor*,) and once half Sainted. Our *Henry* the seventh cheapned the price
 of his Canonization, (one may see for his love, and buy for his money in the Court of
Rome) but would not come up to the summe demanded. However this *Henry* was a
 Saint (though not with the *Pope*) with the *People*, repairing to this Monument from
 the farthest part of the Land, and fancying that they received much benefit thereby.
 He was the last Prince whom I find expressly born at *Windsor*. It seems that afterwards
 our English Queens grew out of conceit with that place, as unfortunate for Royal Na-
 tivities.

Saints.

MARGARET & *RICH* were born at *Abbingdon* * in this County, and were successively
ALICE } Prioreesses of *Catesby* in *Northampton-shire*. They were Sisters to *St.*
Edmund, whose life ensueth, and are placed before him by the *Courtesie of England*, which
 alloweth the weaker Sex the upper hand. So great the Reputation of their Holiness,
 that

The former } Dying Anno 1257.
 The latter } 1270.

Both were honoured * for Saints, and many Miracles reported by crafty, were be-
 lieved by Credulous people, done at their shrine by their Reliques.

St. EDMUND Son to *Edward Rich* and *Mabel* his Wife, was born at * *Abbingdon* in
Bark-shire, and bred in *Oxford*. Some will have *Edmunds-Hall* in that *University* built
 by his means, but others (more probably) nam'd in his Memory. He became Canon
 of *Salisbury*, and from thence, by the joynt-consent of *Pope, King* and *Monkes*, (three
 cords seldom twisted in the same Cable) advanc'd Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, where
 he sat almost ten years till he willingly deserted it; partly, because offended at the
 power of the *Popes Legate*, making him no more then a meer Cypher, signifying

* Manuscript
 in Bib. Cotton.

* Speed's hist.
 pag. 602.

* The English
 Martyrology in
 the 15. and
 24. of Aug.

* *Marb. Paris*
 in hist. Majori.
 ad an. D. 1217.
 and deinceps.
 * *Antiq. Brit.*
 pag. 165.

onely in conjunction (when concurring with his pleasure;) partly, because vexed at his polling and peeling of the English people, so grievous, he could not endure, so general, he could not avoid to behold it. For these reasons he left the Land, went (or, shall I say, fled?) into *France*, where he fighed out the remainder of his Life, most at *Pontinack*, but some at *Soyssons* where he dyed *Anno 1240*.

Pope *Innocent* the fourth Canonized him six years after his death, whereat many much wondred, that he should so much honour one, a professed foe to Papal Exortions. Some conceived he did it *se defendendo*, and for a *ne noceat*, that he might not be tormented with his Ghost. But what hurt were it, if all the Enemies of his Holiness were Sainted, on condition they took death in their way thereunto? Sure it is that *Lewis* King of *France*, a year after translated his Corps, and, three years after that, bestowed a most sumptuous Shrine of Gold, Silver, and Chrystal upon it; and the 16. of *November* is the Festival appointed for his Memorial.

Martyrs.

It appeareth by the * confession of *Thomas Man* (Martyred in the beginning of King *Henry* the eighth) that there was at *Newberry* in this County a glorious and sweet Society of faithful Favourers, who had continued the space of fifteen years together, till at last by a certain lewd person, whom they trusted and made of their Council, they were betrayed, and then many of them to the number of six or seven score were abjured, and three or four of them burnt. Now although we knew not how to call these Martyrs who so suffered, *their Names* no doubt are written in the *Book of Life*.

We see how the day of the Gospel dawned as soon in this County, as in any place in *England*, surely Seniority in this kind ought to be respected, which made *Paul* a pusney in piety to * *Andronicus* and *Iunia* his kinsmen, to enter this caveat for their Spiritual precedency [who were in Christ before me.] On which account, let other places give the honour to the Town of *Newberry*, because it started the first (and I hope not tire for the earliness thereof) in the race of the Reformed Religion. Yea Doctor *William Twiss*, the painful Preacher in that Parish, was wont to use this as a motive to his flock, to quicken their pace, and strengthen their perseverance in piety, because that Town appears the first fruits of the Gospel in *England*. And *Windsor* the next in the same County had the honour of Martyrs ashes therein, as by the ensuing list will appear.

There was in *Windsor* a company of right godly persons, who comfortably enjoyed themselves, untill their enemies designed their extirpation, though it cost them much to accomplish it, one of them confessing that for his share he expended an hundred marks, besides the killing of three Geldings. These suspecting that the Judges Itinerant in their circuit would be too favourable unto them, procured a special Session, got four arraigned and condemned by the Commissioners, whereof the three following were put to death, on the Statute of the six Articles.

1. * *Anthony Persons*, a Priest and profitable Preacher, so that the great Clerks of *Windsor* thought their idleness upbraided by his industry. Being fastned to the stake he laid a good deal of straw on the top of his head, saying, *this is Gods hat, I am now armed like a souldier of Christ*.

2. *Robert Testwood*, a singing-man in the Quire of *Windsor*. There hapned a contest betwixt him and another of that Society, singing an Anthem together to the *Virgin Mary*.

Robert Philips on the one side of the Quire. | *Robert Testwood* on the other side of the Quire.

Oh Redemtrix & Salvatrix!

Non Redemtrix, nec Salvatrix.

I know not which sung the deepest Base, or got the better for the present. Sure I am, that since by Gods goodness the Nons have drowned the Obs in *England*. *Testwood* was also accused for dissuading people from Pilgrimages, and for striking off the nose of the image of our Lady.

3. *Henry Fillmer* Church-Warden of *Windsor*, who had Articled against their superstitious Vicar for heretical Doctrine.

These three were burnt together at *Windsor*, *Anno 1544*. and when account was given

* *Te ius, ne
mors i sua
mortal Rom:
nam sedem ob
tor acceptis in-
juriis vindica-
rent.*

M. Parker
Antiq. Brit.
pag. 173.

* Fox, AEs
and Mon. pag.
817.

* Rom. 16. 7.

* Fox, AEs
and Mon. pag.
1211. &c.

given to their patient death to King *Henry* the eighth sitting on horse-back, the King turning his horses head said, *Alas poor innocents !* A better speech from a private person than a Prince, bound by his place not only to pity, but protect oppressed innocence. However by this occasion other persecuted people were pardoned and preserved, of whom * hereafter.

This storm of persecution thus happily blown over, *Bark-shire* enjoyed peace and tranquillity for full twelve years together, viz. from the year of our Lord 1544. till 1556. When Dr. *Jeffrey* the cruel Chancellour of *Sarisbury*, renewed the troubles at *Newberry* and caused the death of

JULIUS PALMER. See his Character (being born in *Coventry*) in *Warwick-shire*.

JOHN GWIN.

THOMAS ASKINE.

These three *July 16. 1556.* were burnt in a place nigh *Newberry* called the * *Sand-pits*, enduring the pain of the fire with such incredible constancy, that it confounded their foes, and confirmed their friends in the Truth.

Confessors.

JOHN MARBECK was an *Organist* in the Quire of *Windsor* and very skilful therein, a man of *Admirable Industry* and *Ingenuity*, who, not perfectly understanding the Latin Tongue, did out of the Latin with the help of the English Bible make an English *Concordance*, which Bishop *Gardiner* himself could not but commend as a piece of *singular Industry*, Professing that there were no fewer then twelve Learned men to make the first Latin *Concordance*; And King *Henry* the eighth hearing thereof, said that *he was better employed, then those Priests which accused him*. Let therefore our Modern *Concordances* of *Cotton*, *Newman*, *Bernard*, &c. as Children and Grand-Children do their duty to *Marbecks Concordance*, as their Parent at first endeavour'd in our Language.

This *Marbeck* was a very zealous Protestant, and of so sweet and amiable Nature, that all good men did love, and few bad men did hate him. Yet was he condemned *Anno 1544.* on the Statute of the 6. *Articles* to be burnt at *Windsor*, had not his pardon been procured, divers assigning divers causes thereof;

1. That Bishop *Gardiner* bare him a speciall affection for his skill in the Mystery of *Musick*.
2. That such who condemned him, procured his pardon out of Remorse of Conscience, because so slender the evidence against him, it being questionable whether his *Concordance* was made after the Statute of the 6. *Articles* or before it, and, if before, he was freed by the *Kings General pardon*.
3. That it was done out of design to reserve him for a discovery of the rest of his party; if so, their plot failed them. For being as true as Steel, (whereof his fetters were made, which he ware in Prison for a good time) he could not be frightened or flattered to make any detection.

Here a mistake was committed by Mr. *Fox* in his first Edition, whereon the Papists much insult, making this *Marbeck* burnt at *Windsor* for his Religion, with *Anthony Persons*, *Robert Testwood*, and *Henry Fillmer*. No doubt Mr. *Fox* rejoiced at his own mistake, thus far forth; both for *Marbecks* sake who escaped with his Life, and his Enemies who thereby drew the lels guilt of blood on their own Consciences. But hear what he pleads for his mistake.

1. *Marbeck* was dead in Law, as condemned whereon his error was probably grounded.
2. He confessing that one of the four condemned was pardoned his Life, misnaming him *Fillmer* instead of *Marbeck*.
3. Let Papists first purge their Lying Legend from manifest and Intentionall untruths, before they censure others for casuall slips and un-meant Mistakes.
4. Recognizing his Book in the next Edition, he with blushing amended his error.

*Under the ensuing Title of *Confessors*.

* *Fox, AAs*
and *Mon. pag.*
1934.

errour. And is not this Penance enough according to the principals of his accusers *Confession, Contrition, and Satisfaction*?

All this will not content some morose Cavillers whom I have heard jeeringly say, that many who were burnt in Fox in the Reign of Queen Mary, drank Sack in the days of Queen Elizabeth. But enough is said to any ingenious person; And it is impossible for any Author of a Voluminous Book consisting of several persons and circumstances (Reader in pleading for Master Fox, I plead for my self) to have such Ubiquitary intelligence, as to apply the same infallibly to every particular. When this Marbeck dyed is to me unknown, he was alive at the second English Edition of the Book of Martyrs 1583. thirty and nine years after the time of his Condemnation.

ROBERT BENET was a Lawyer living in Windsor, and a zealous Professor of the true Religion. He drank as deep as any of the Cup of Affliction, and no doubt had been condemned with Testwood, Persons, and the rest; Had he not at the same time been sick of the * plague-sore in the Prison of the Bishop of London, which proved the means of his preservation; Thus it is better to fall into the hands of God, than into the hands of men. And thus as out of the devourer came food, out of the Destroyer came life, yea the Plague-sore proved a Cordial unto him. For by the time that he was recovered thereof, a Pardon was freely granted to him; as also to Sir Thomas Cardine, Sir Philip Hobby, (both of the Kings Privy-chamber) with their Ladies and many more designed to death by crafty Bishop Gardiner, had not His Majesties mercy thus miraculously interposed.

Cardinals.

I have read of many, who would have been Cardinals, but might not. This County afforded one, who might have been one, but would not, viz. WILLIAM LAUD, the place being no less freely profered to, then disdainfully refused by him with words to this effect: *That the Church of Rome must be much mended, before he would accept any such Dignity.* An expression which in my mind amounted to the Emphaticall Periphrasis of NEVER. But we shall meet with him hereafter under a more proper Topick.

Prelats.

WILLIAM OF READING a * Learned Benedictine, imployed by King H. the Second in many Embassies, and by him preferred Arch-Bishop of Bourdeaux, where he dyed in the Reign of King Richard the first.

JOHN DE BRADFIELD, *five de lato Campo*. Finding fifteen Villages of the Name, I fixt his Nativity at Bradfield in Berks, as (in my measuring) the nearest to Rochester, where he was Chanter and Bishop * 1274. If mistaken, the matter is not much seeing his Sir-name is controverted and otherwise written, *John de HOE*. However being Charactered, *Vir conversationis honestæ, decenter literatus & in omnibus morigeratus*. I was desirous to crowd him into our Book where I might with most probability.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP was Brother saith Bishop Godwin to Walter Beauchamp (mistaken for William, as may appear by * Mr. Camden) Baron of St. Amand, whose chief habitation was at Wydehay in this County, he was bred Doctor in the Laws, and became Bishop first of Hereford, then of Salisbury. He was Chancellor of the Garter, which Office descended to his Successors, Windsor-Castle the seat of that Order being in the Dioces of Salisbury. He built a most beautifull Chappel (on the South-side of St. Maries Chappel) in his own Cathedral, wherein he lyeth buried. His death happened Anno Dom. 1482.

Since the Reformation.

THOMAS GODWIN was born at * Oakingham in this County, and first bred in the Free-School therein. Hence was he sent to Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, maintained there for a time by the bounty of Doctor Layton Dean of York, till at last he was chosen Fellow of the Colledge. This he exchanged on some terms for the School-Masters place of Barkley in Gloucester-shire, where he also Studied Physick, which afterwards proved beneficial unto him; when forbidden to teach School in the Reign of Queen Mary.

Yea

* Fox, 485
and Hist. pag.
1220.

* Matth West.
in Flor. Hist.

AMP

* Bishop Godwin in his Bishops of Rochester.

* In his Brit.
in this County.

* Francis Godwin his Son in his Catalogue of Bishops of Bath & Wells.

Yea *Bonner* threatned him with fire and faggot, which caused him often to Obscure himself, and Remove his *Habitation*. He was an *Eloquent Preacher*, *Tall* and *Comely* in Person; qualities which much *Indeared* him to *Q. Elizabeth*, who loved good parts well, but better, when in a goodly Person. For 18. years together he never failed to be one of the *Select Chaplains*, which *Preached* in the *Lent* before her Majesty. He was first *Dean of Christ-church in Oxford*, then *Dean of Canterbury*, and at last *Bishop of Bath and Wells*.

Being *infirm* with *Age*, and *deceased* with the *Gout*, he was necessitated for a *Nurse* to marry a second wife, a *Matron* of years proportionable to himself. But this was by his *Court-Enemies* (which no *Bishop* wanted in that *Age*) represented to the *Queen* to his great *Disgrace*. Yea they *evaduced* him to have married a *Girl of twenty years of age*, until the good *Earl of Bedford** casually present at such discourse; *Madam*, (said he to her Majesty) *I know not how much the woman is above twenty, but I know a Son of hers is but little under forty*.

Being afflicted with a *Quartern fever*, he was advised by his *Physicians* to retire into this County, to *Oakingham* the place of his Birth, seeing in such Cases *Native Air* may prove *Cordial* to *Patients*, as *Mothers milk* to (and old men are twice) *children*. Here he dyed (breathing his first and last in the same Place,) *November* the 19. 1590. And lyeth buried under a *Monument* in the *South-side* of the *Chancell*.

THOMAS RAMME was born at *Windsor* in this County, and admitted in *Kings Colledge in Cambridge* Anno Dom. 1588. whence he was made *Chaplain* first to *Robert Earl of Essex*, then to *Charles Lord Mountjoy*, both *Lord Lieutenants* in *Ireland*. After many mediate *Preferments*, he was made *Bishop of Ferns and Laghlin* in that *Kingdom*, both which he *Peaceably* enjoyed, Anno 1628.

WILLIAM LAWD was born at *Reading* in this County, of honest *Parentage*, bred in *Saint Johns Colledge in Oxford*, whereof he became *President*; Successively *Bishop of Saint Davids, Bath and Wells, London*, and at last *Arch-Bishop of Canterbury*. One of low *Stature*, but high *Parts*; *Piercing eyes*, *Chearfull countenance*, wherein *Gravity* and *Pleasantness*, were well compounded: *Admirable* in his *Naturalls*, *Unblameable* in his *Morals*, being very strict in his *Conversation*. Of him I have written in my *Ecclesiastical History*, though I confess it was somewhat too soon for one with *safety* and *truth*, to treat of such a *Subject*. Indeed I could instance in some kind of *courte Venison*, not fit for food when first killed, and therefore cunning *Cooks* bury it for some hours in the *Earth*, till the rankness thereof being mortified thereby, it makes most palatable meat. So the memory of some Persons newly deceased are neither fit for a *Writers* or *Readers* repast, until some competent time after their *Interment*. However I am *Confident* that *unpartial Posterity*, on a serious review of all *Passages*, will allow his Name to be reposed amongst the *HEROES* of our Nation, seeing such as behold his expence on *St. Pauls* as but a *Cypher*, will assign his other *Benefactions* a very valuable *Signification*, viz. his erecting and endowing an *Almes-house* in *Reading*, his increasing of *Oxford Library* with *Books*, and *St. Johns Colledg* with beautifull buildings. He was beheaded *Jan. 10. 1644*.

States-men.

SIR JOHN MASON Knight was born at *Abbington* (where he is remembred among the *Benefactors* to the beautifull *Almes-house* therein,) bred in *All-souls* in *Oxford*. King *Henry* the eighth coming thither was so highly pleased with an oration *Mr. Mason* made unto Him, that he instantly gave order for his education beyond the seas, as confident he would prove an able *Minister of State*. This was the politick discipline of those days to select the *pregnancies* of either *Universities*, and breed them in forraign parts for publique employments. He was *Privy-Councillour* to King *Henry* the eighth, and *K. Edward* the sixth. One * maketh him His *Secretary of State*, which some suspect too high; * another, but *Master of the Requests*, which I believe as much beneath him. He continued *Councillor* to *Q. Mary*, and *Q. Elizabeth*, to whom he was *Treasurer of the Household*, and *Chancellor of the University of Oxford*.

* Sir John Harrington in his additional supply to Bp. Godwin. Pag. 115.

* Sir James Ware de Præsulibus Lageniæ Pag. 67.

* Sir Jo. Hayward in his Edw. the 6. pag. 105.
* Stow's Annals Edw. 6. pag. 612.

Mr.

Mr. Camden gives him this true character, *Vir fuit gravis, atque eruditus*: which I like much better then that which followeth, so far as I can understand it,

* *Ecclesiasticorum * Beneficiorum incubator maximus.*

* *Cm. Eliz.*
4th 1566.
ub. fin.
* These words
are absurdly
rendred by A-
braham Darcy
(who under-
stood not La-
tin, and trans-
lated Camden
out of the
French Trans-
lation) He
was diligent
and careful to
the preservation
of Benefits.

Surely he could be no Canonical Incumbent in any Benefice, not being in Orders, which leaveth him under the suspicion, of being a great ingrosser of long leases in Church-livings, which then used to be let for many years, a pityful pension being reserved for the poor Curate. Thought possibly in his younger time, he might have *Tonsuram primam*, or be a Deacon, (which improved by his great power) might qualify at least countenance him for the holding of his spiritual promotions. He died 1566. and lieth buried in the Quire of St. Pauls (over against William Herbert first Earl of Pembroke,) and I remember this Distick of his Long Epitaph:

Tempore quinque suo regnantes ordine vidit, | He saw five Princes, which the scepter bore,
Horum a Consiliis quatuor ille fuit. | Of them, was Privy-Councillour to Four.

It appears by His Epitaph, that he left no Child of his own Body, but adopted his Nephew to be his Son an Heir.

Sir THOMAS SMITH Knight was born at Abbingdon, bred in the University of Oxford, God and himself raised him to the eminency he attained unto, unbesfriended with any extraction. He may seem to have had an ingenuous emulation of Sir Tho. Smith senior, Secretary of State, whom he imitated in many good qualities, and had no doubt equalled him in preferment, if not prevented by death. He attained only to be Master of the Requests, and Secretary to K. James, for His Latine Letters, higher places expecting him, when a period was put to his life Novemb. 28. 1609. He lieth buried in the Church of Fulham in Middlesex, under a monument erected by his Lady, Frances daughter to William Lord Chandos, and since Countess of Exeter.

Souldiers.

HENRY UMPTON Knight, was born (as by all Indications in the Heralds Office doth appear) at Wadley in this County. He was Son to Sir Edward Umpton, by Anne (the Relick of John Dudley Earl of Warwick, and) the Eldest Daughter of Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset. He was imployed by Queen Elizabeth Embassadour into France, where he so behaved himself right stoutly in her behalf, as may appear by this particular.

In the Moneth of March Anno 1592. being sensible of some injury offered by the Duke of Guise to the honour of the Queen of England, he sent him this ensuing * challenge.

Forasmuch as lately in the Lodging of my Lord Du-Mayne and in publick elsewhere, Impudently, Indiscreetly, and over boldly you spoke badly of my Sovereign, whose sacred Person, here in this County I represent. To maintain both by word and weapon her honour, (which never was called in question among people of Honesty and Vertue). I say you have wickedly lyed in speaking so basely of my Sovereign, and you shall do nothing else but lie, whensoever you shall dare to taxe her honour. Moreover that her sacred Person (being one of the most complete and Vertuous Princeß that lives in this world) ought not to be evil spoken of by the Tongue of such a perfidious Traytor to her Law and Country, as you are. And hereupon I do defy you, and challenge your Person to mine with such manner of Arms as you shall like or choose, be it either on horse-back or on foot. Nor would I have you to think any inequality of Person between us, I being issued of as great a Race and Noble house (every way) as your self. So assigning me an indifferent place, I will there maintain my words, and the Lie which I gave you, and which you should not endure if you have any Courage at all in you. If you consent not, meet me hereupon, I will hold you, and cause you to be generally held for the arrantest coward, and most slanderous slave that lives in all France. I expect your Answer.

I find not what answer was returned. This Sir Henry dying in the French Kings Camp before Lofear had his * Corps brought over to London, and carryed in a Coach to Wadley, thence to Farington, where he was buried in the Church on Tuesday the 8. of July 1596. He had allowed him a Barons Hearse, because dying Ambassadour Leigier.

* Exemplified
in Mills his
Catalogue of
honour in the
Edition of
Royal paper in
the List of the
Earls of War-
wick.

* Fnn. by Lee
Clarentiaux.
marke fol. 45.

Writers.

Writers.

HUGH of READING quitted his expectances of a *fair Estate*, and sequestering himself from *worldly delights*, embraced a *Monastical life*, till at last he became *Abbot* of *Reading*. Such, who suspect his sufficiency, will soon be satisfied when they read the high Commendation which *Petrus Blaesensis Arch Deacon of Bath*, (one of the greatest Scholars of that Age) bestoweth upon him. He wrote a *Book* (of no Trivial Questions) fetcht out of the *Scripture* it self, the reason why *I. Bale* * (generally a *back-friend* to *Monks*) hath so good a Character for him, who flourished *Anno Dom. 1180*.

ROGER of WINDSOR * was undoubtedly born in this Town, otherwise he would have been called *Roger of St. Albans*, being Chanter in that *Convent*. Now in that Age *Monks* were reputed men of best Learning and most leasure. The cause why our English Kings alwaies choose one of their order (who passed by the name of *Hystoricus Regius*, the Kings Historian) to write the remarkable passages of his time. Our *Roger* was by King *Henry* the third selected for that service, and performed it to his own great credit and the contentment of others. He flourished in the year of our Lord 1235.

ROBERT RICH Son to *Edward* and *Mabell* his Wife, Brother of *St. Edmund* Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, was born at *Abbingdon* in this County; he followed his Brother at very great distance both in Parts and Learning, (though accompanying him in his Travells beyond the Seas) and wrote a *Book* of the Life, Death and Miracles of his Brother, being much to blame, if he did not do all right to so near a Relation. He dyed about the year of our Lord 1250.

RICHARD of WALLINGFORD was born in that *Market-Town*, pleasantly seated on the River *Thames*, wherein his Father was a *Black-Smith*. He went afterwards to *Oxford*, and was bred in *Merton Coll.* then a *Monke*, and at last *Abbot* of *St. Albans*, where he became a most expert *Mathematician*, especially for the *Mechanical part* thereof, and (retaining somewhat of his Fathers Trade) was Dexterous at making pritty engines, and Instruments.

His Master-piece was a most *Artificial Clock*, made (saith my * *Author*) *Magno labore, majore sumptu, Arte verò maxima*, with much Pain, more Cost, and most Art. It remain'd in that *Monastry* in the time of *John Bale* (whom by his words I collect an *Eye-witness* thereof) affirming that *Europe* had not the Like; So that it seemed as good as the famous *Clock* at *Strasburg* in *Germany*, and in this Respect better, because ancienter; It was a *Calendar* as well as a *Clock*, Shewing the fixed Stars and Planets, The Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea, Minutes of the Hours, and what not?

I have heard that when *Monopolies* began to grow Common in the Court of *France*, the *Kings Jester* moved to have this Monopoly for himself, viz. a *Gardecue* of every one who carried a *Watch* about him, and cared not how he employed his Time. Surely the *Monks* of *Saint Albans* were Concerned to be carefull how they spent their hours, seeing no *Convent* in *England* had the like Curiosity; This their *Clock* gathering up the least Crum of Time, presenting the *Minutary fractions* thereof; On which account, I conceive *Richard* the maker thereof, well prepared for the time of his dissolution, when he died of the Leprosie, *Anno Dom. 1326*.

Since the Reformation.

HENRY BULLOCK was most probably born in this County, where his ancient name appears in a worshiptul estate. He was bred Fellow and Doctor of Divinity in *Queens Colledge* in *Cambridge*. A good Linguist, and general Scholar, familiar with *Erasmus*, (an Evidence of his Learning, it being as hard to halt before a scruple, as to deceive his Judgement,) calling him *Bovillum* in his Epistles unto him.

By the way our English Writers, when rendring a Surname in Latine which hath an Appellative signification, content them to retain the Body of the Name, and only disguise the termination, as *Cross*, *Peacock*, *Crossus*, *Peacocus*, &c. But the Germans in such a Case doe use to mould the meaning of the name, either into Latine, as *I. Fierce* they translate *I. Ferus*, *Bullock*, *Bovillus*, or into Greek, as *Swarts* they render *Melanthos*, *Reeck-lin Capnio*.

S. N.

* De Scrip. Brit. Cent. 3. num. 20.

* I vehemently suspect this man, meerly made by the mistake of *Pitfeus* [Anno 1235.] for *Roger Wendover*.

* Bile de Scrip. Brit. Cent. 5. num. 19.

A M P.

Bale de S. ...
Hist. Cant. 9.
Numb. 7.

Tis confessed our *Bullock* * compelled by Cardinal *Wolsey* wrote against *Luther*, but otherwise his affections were biased to the Protestant Party. The Date of his death is unknown.

* *Cambden Brit.*
in *Bark-shire*.
† *Lib. 2. Padu-*
gari hunc mē-
is axat θαν
τρυμνεν σα-
φυλιν.

WILLIAM TWIS was born at *Spene*, in this County, which was an ancient Roman City mentioned by *Antonine* in his *Itinerary* by the name of *Spina*. This mindeth me of a passage in † *Clemens Alexandrinus*, speaking of sanctified afflictions, *Nosquidem ē Spinis uvas colligimus*; and here in another sense Gods Church gathered grapes, this Good man, out of this thornie place. Hence he was sent by *Winchester-School* to *New-Colledge* in *Oxford*, and there became a general Scholar. His plaine preaching was good, solid disputing better, pious living best of all. He afterwards became Preacher in the place of his nativity (*Spinham lands* is part of *Newberry*), and though generally our Saviours observation is verified, *A prophet is not without honour save in his own country*, (chiefly because *Minutia omnes pueritia ejus ibi sunt cognita*) yet here he met with deserved respect. Here he laid a good foundation, and the more the pity, if since some of his fancitull auditors have built hay and stubble thereupon. And no wonder if this good Doctor toward his death was slighted by Sectaries, it being usuall for *New-lights* to neglect those who have born the heat of the day. His Latin Works give great evidence of his abilities in controversial matters. He was chosen Prolocutor in the late Assembly of Divines, wherein his moderation was very much commended, and dying in *Helborn* he was buried at *Westminster*, Anno Dom. 164.

WILLIAM LYFORD was born at *Peysmer* in this County, and bred in *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford*, where he proceeded Bachelour of Divinity 1631. He was also Fellow of that foundation, on the same token that his Conscience *Post factum* was much troubled, about his resigning his place for money to his Successor, but (as his friends have informed me) he before his death took order for the restitution thereof.

The modesty of his mind was legible in the comeliness of his countenance, and the meekness of his Spirit visible in his courteous Carriage: He was afterwards fixed at *Shirbourne* in *Dorset-shire*, where his large Vineyard required such an able and painfull Vine-dresser; Here he layed a good foundation (before the beginning of our Civil Wars) with his learned Preaching and Catechising; and indeed, though Sermons give most sail to mens souls, Catechising layeth the best Ballast in them, keeping them stedy from being carried away with every wind of Doctrine. Yet he drank a deep Draught of the bitter Cup, with the rest of his brethren, and had his share of Obloquie from such factious Persons as could not abide the wholesome words of sound Doctrine. But their Candle (without their Repentance) shall be put out in darkness, whilst his memory shall shine in his Learned works he hath left behind him. He died about the year of our Lord, 1652.

Romish Exile Writers.

* Register of
New coll.
Anno 1543.

THOMAS HYDE was born at * *Newberry* in this County, and bred a Master of Art in *New Colledge* in *Oxford*; he was afterwards Canon of *Winchester*, and chief Master of the School therein: He, with *John Martial* the second Master, about the beginning of the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, left both their School and their Land, living long beyond the Seas; This *Hyde* is charactred by * one of his own perswasion, *To be a man of upright life, of great gravity and severity*: He wrote a book of *Consolation* to his fellow-exile. And died Anno Dom. 1597.

Benefactors to the Publick.

* *Camb. Brit. in*
Bark-shire.
* *Mr. Selden*
in his notes
on *Polythor*,
Pag. 192.

ALFREDE the fourth Son to *K. Athelwolp* was born at * *Wantage* a market-town in this County. An excellent scholar, though he was past * twelve years of age before he knew one letter in the Book; and did not he run fast who starting so late came soon to the mark? He was a Curious Poet, excellent Musician, a valiant and successful Souldier, who fought seven Battles against the *Danes* in one year, and at last made them his Subjects by Conquest, and Gods servants by Christianity. He gave the first Institution, or (as others will have it) the best Inauguration to the University of *Oxford*. A Prince who cannot be painted to the Life without his losse, no words reaching his worth.

I. Every

He Divided

1. Every natural day (as to himself) into three parts, *eight hours* for his devotion, *eight hours* for his employment, *eight hours* for his sleep and refection.
2. His *Revenues* into three parts, one for his expences in *War*, a second for the maintenance of his *Court*, and a third to be spende on *Pious uses*.
3. His *Land* into *Thirty two shires*, which number since is altered and increased.
4. His *Subjects* into *Hundreds*, and Tythings, consisting of *Ten persons*, mutually *Pledges* for their *Good behaviour*; such being accounted suspicious for their *Life* and *Loyalty* that could not give such *Security*.

He left *Learning*, where he found *Ignorance*; *Justice*, where he found *Oppression*; *Peace*, where he found *Distraction*. And having Reigned about Four and thirty years, He dyed and was buried at *Winchester*, Anno 901. He loved *Religion* more then *Superstition*, favoured *Learned men* more then *Lasse Monks*, which [perchance] was the cause that his *memory* is not loaden with *Miracles*, and He not solemnly *Sainted* with other *Saxon Kings* who far less deserved it.

Since the Reformation.

PETER CHAPMAN was born at * *Cokeham* in this County, bred an *Iron-monger* in *London*, and at his death bequeathed *five pounds* a year to *two Scholars* in *Oxford*, as much to *two* in *Cambridge*; and *five Pounds* a year to the *Poor* in the town of his *Nativity*, besides *threescore pounds* to the *Prisons* in *London*, and other *Benefactions*. The certain date of his death is to me unknown.

* *Stow's Sur.*
of *Lon.* p. 98.

JOHN KENDRICK was born at *Reading* in this County, and bred a *Draper* in the *City of London*. His State may be compared to the * *Mustard-seed*, very little at the beginning, but growing so great, that the birds made nests therein, or rather he therein made nests for many birds; which otherwise being either *insledged* or *maimed*, must have been exposed to *wind and weather*.

* *Mar.* 13. 31.

The *Worthiest* of *Dauids* WORTHIES were digested into * *Ternions*, and they again subdivided into two *Ranks*. If this double *Dichotomie* were used to methodize our *Protestant Benefactors* since the *Reformation*, sure I am that Mr. *Kendrick* will be (if not the *last* of the *first*,) the *first* of the *(second Three)*. His *Charity* began at his *Kindred*, proceeded to his *Friends* and *Servants*, (to whom he left large *Legacies*,) concluded with the *Poor*, on whom he bestowed above *twenty thousand pounds*, *Reading* and *Newbury* sharing the deepest therein. And if any *envious* and *distrustfull Miser* (measuring other mens hearts by the narrowness of his own) suspecteth the truth hereof, and if he dare hazard the smarting of his *bleered eyes* to behold so bright a *Sun of Bounty*, let him consult his *Will* * *publickly* in *Print*. He departed this life on the 30. day of *September*, 1624. and lies buried in *St. Christophers London*. To the *Curate* of which *Parish* he gave *twenty pounds per annum* for ever.

* *Sam.* 23. 19.

RICHARD WIGHTWICK, Bachelor of *Divinity*, was *Rector* of *East Isley* in this County: What the yearly value of his living was I know not, and have cause to believe it not very great; however one would conjecture his *Benefice* a *Bishoprick* by his bounty to *Pembroke Colledge* in *Oxford*, to which he gave *one hundred pounds per annum*, to the maintenance of three *Fellows* and four *Scholars*. When he departed this life is to me unknown.

Stow's Survey
of *Lon.* 193.

S. N.

Memorable Persons.

THOMAS COLE commonly called *the rich clothier of Reading*. Tradition and an *authorless pamphlet* make him a man of vast wealth, maintaining an hundred and forty meniall servants in his house, besides three hundred *poor people* whom he set on work; insomuch that his *Wains* with cloth filled the *high-way* betwixt *Reading* and *London*, to the stopping of *King Henry* the first in his Progress; Who, notwithstanding (for the encouraging of his *Subjects* industry) gratified the said *Cole*, and all of his profession, with the set measure of a *Yard*, the said *King* making his own *Arme* the standard thereof,

thereof, whereby Drapery was reduced in the *meting* thereof to a greater certainty.

The truth is this, *Mankes* began to *Lard* the lives of their *Saints* with *lies*, whence they proceeded in like manner to flourish out the facts of Famous Knights, (*King Arthur, Guy of Warwick, &c.*) in imitation whereof some meaner *mits* in the same sort made description of *Mechanicks*, powdering their lives with improbable passages, to the great prejudice of truth: Seeing the making of *Broad-cloath* in *England* could not be so ancient, and it was the *arme* (not of *King Henry*) but *King Edward* the first, which is notoriously known to have been the adequation of a *yard*.

However, because *omnis fabula fundatur in Historia*, let this *Cole* be accounted eminent in this kind, though I vehemently suspect very little of truth would remain in the midst of this story, if the grosse falsehoods were pared from both sides thereof.

JOHN WINScombe, called commonly *Jack of Newberry*, was the most considerable clothier (without *fancy* and *fiction*) *England* ever beheld. His *Looms* were his *lands*, whereof he kept one hundred in his *House*, each managed by a Man and a Boy. In the expedition to *Flodden-field* against *James King of Scotland* he marched with an hundred of his own men, (as well armed, and better clothed then any) to shew that the painfull to use their *bands* in *peace* could be *valiant*, and imploy their *Armes* in *War*. He feasted *King Henry the eighth* and his first *Queen Katharine* at his own house, extant at *Newberry* at this day, but divided into many *Tenements*. Well may his house now make sixteen *Clothiers houses*, whose wealth would amount to six hundred of their estates. He built the Church of *Newberry* from the Pulpit westward to the Tower *inclusively*, and died about the year 1520. some of his name and kindred of great wealth still remaining in this County.

Lord Mayors.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1 John Parveis	John Parveis	Erlgeston	Fishmonger	1432
2 Nicholas Wyfold	Thomas wyfold	Hertley	Grocer	1450
3 William Webbe	John webbe	Reading	Salter	1591
4 Thomas Bennet	Thomas Bennet	Wallingford	Mercer	1603

The Names of the Gentry of this County, returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the Sixth, 1433.

Robert Bishop of Sarum. } Commissioners to take the Oaths.
 William Lovel Chivaler }
 Robert Shotsbroke, } Knights for the Shires.
 William Fyndern. }

Johan. Prendegest. Praceptor
 Hospitalis St. Johan. Jerus. in
 Anglia de Grenham
 Johannis Golefre Armigeri
 Willielmi Warbelton Ar.
 Willielmi Danvers Ar.
 Johannis Shotesbrooke Ar.
 Thoma Foxle Ar.
 Phi. Inglefeld Ar.
 Thoma Rothewell Ar.
 Willielmi Perkyns Ar.
 Thoma Drewe Ar.
 Richardi Ristwold Ar.
 Richardi Makeney Ar.
 Johannis Rogers Ar.
 Willielmi Stanerton Ar.
 Willielmi Floyer Ar.

Thoma Bullok Ar.
 Richardi Bullok Ar.
 Johannis Estbury Ar.
 Johannis Kentwode Ar.
 Richardi Hulcote Ar.
 Johannis Gargrave Ar.
 Johannis Chaumpe Ar.
 Willielmi Baron Ar.
 Willielmi Fitzwaryn Ar.
 Johannis Stowe.
 Willielmi Hales
 Johannis Hyde
 Johan. Stakys de Brympton
 Willielmi Fachell
 Roberti Vobe
 Thoma Pynchepole
 Johannis Yorke

Johannis Ildeste
 Thoma Ildeste
 Johannis Colle
 Richardi Wydesford
 Richardi Abberbury
 Thoma Lanyngton
 Thoma Denton
 Nicholai Whaddon
 Petri Delamare
 Johannis Martyn
 Thoma Frankeleyn
 Willielmi Felyce
 Richardi Hamwell
 Roberti Wodecok
 Johannis Warwyle
 Johannis Rokys
 Johannis Seward

Willielmi

Willielmi Walron d
Iohannis Medeford
Rogeri Merlawe
Willielmi Latton
Richardi Shayle
Thoma Coterell
Iohannis George
Iohannis Sewalle
Iohannis Sturmy
Thoma Hammes
Iohannis Waring
Roberti Beche
Iohannis Coventre
Iohannis Lokwode
Iohannis Fitzwarwin
Henrici Samon
Thoma Plesance
Edwardi Gybbes
Will. Coke de Kingeston Lyle
Iohannis Firry
Nicholai Hant
Hugonis Mayne
Willielmi Newman senioris
Davidis Gower
Iohannis Dienys
Richardi Dancastre
Willielmi Drew de Hungford
Iohannis Parker de Doington
Willielmi Standard
Richardi Collis
Nicholai Long
Roberti Chevayn
Richardi Walker
walteri Canon. de Croke-
ham. Parker
Roberti Rowe de Abendon
Iohannis Richby de Reding
Iohannis Stokes de Abendon
Iohannis Whitwey
willielmi Umfray
Simonis Kent
Iohannis Hatter
willielmi Brusele
Richardi Irmonger
Richardi Vayre
Gilberti Holeway
Iohannis London
Willielmi Pleystow
Iohannis Bancbury
Thoma Liford

Henrici Ildeste
Iohannis Chebeyn
Iohannis Mortymer
Iohannis Spynache
Iohannis Moyn de Faryndon
Iohannis Ely
Iohannis Goddard
willielmi Ditton
walteri Suttou
Nicholai Barbour
willielmi Iacob
Iohannis Benet de Newberry
Iohannis Magot
Willielmi Croke de Newberry
willielmi Clement
Iohannis Moyn de Moryton
Roberti Freman
Iohannis Lewes
Thoma Steward
Willielmi Sydmanton
Richardi Waliham
Iohannis Babeham
Iohannis Clere
Iohannis Botele de Newberry
Richardi Meryvale
willielmi waleys
Iohannis Beneton
willielmi Croke de welford
willielmi Charectour
willielmi Hertrugge
Iohannis Kybe
Willielmi wylton
Richardi Coterell
Laurentii Alifandre
Thoma Bevar
Vincentii Bertilmewe
Iohannis Pynkeney
Thoma Attevyne
Iohannis Crouchfeld
Iohannis Smewyn
Iohannis Sifrewast
Iohannis Batell
Iohannis Bythewode
Thoma Bowell
Thoma Hony
walteri waryn
Iohannis Ternemouth
Henrici Russel
Roberti Iwenden
Henrici Berkesdale

Iohannis Absolon
Iohannis Berkesdale
Iohannis Clerk de Inkpenney
Richardi Bertlot
Gilberti Cohenhull
Gilberti Fyell
Gilberti Attemyke
Richardi Attepitte
Thoma Padbury
Hugonis Rose
Iohannis woderowe
Thoma Pert
Iohannis Merston
Richardi Grove
Rogeri Burymill
Thoma Grece
Richardi Pekke
Richardi Mullyng
Iohan. Parker de wokingham
Iohannis whitede
Iohan. Sherman de wyndesor
willielmi wodington
Rogeri Felter
willielmi Felde
Iohannis Billesby
Iohannis Gunter
Iohannis Glover
Richardi Atteforde
Iohannis Stacy
Iohannis Baron de wytenham
Iohannis Horwode
willielmi More
willielmi At-mille
Henrici de la River
Iohannis Poting
Henrici Brown
Iohannis Brown
Richardi Rissul
Iohannis Tatynden
Iohannis Kete
Iohannis Pernecote
Rogeri Gunter
Thoma Swyer
Richardi Bocher de Thacham
Iohannis Elys de Thacham
Thoma Mery
Richardi Phelipp
Iohannis Thoursey &
Iohannis Bassemore.

Gardiners complain that some kind of Flowers and Fruits will not grow prosperously and thrive kindly in the Suburbs of London; This they impute to the smoak of the City offensive thereunto. Sure I am that ancient Gentry in this County sown thick in former, come up thin in our Age.

Antiqua & multis nomina pauca manent.

Of names which were in days of yore,

Few remain here of a great store.

I behold the vicinity of *London* as the cause thereof, for though *Barkshire* be conveniently distanced thence, (the nearest place sixteen, the farthest sixty miles from the same) yet the goodnels of the ways thither, and sweetness of the seats there, (not to speak of the River *Thames*, which uniteth both in commerce,) setteth *Barkshire* really nearer then it is locally to *London*: The cause, I believe, that so few families remain of the forenamed Catalogue.

The paucity of them maketh such as are extant the more remarkable, amongst whom *William Fachel* or *Vachel* (the 29th. in number) was right ancient, having an estate in and about *Reading*, as by the ensuing *Deed* will appear:

Sciant presentes & futuri, quod ego Joannes Vachel dedi, concessi, & hac presente charta mea confirmavi Rogero le Dubbare, pro servicio suo, & pro quadam summa pecunie quam mihi dedis primo manibus, totum & integrum illud tenementum cum pertinentiis suis quod habui in veteri vico Rading inter tenementum quod quondam fuit Thoma Goum in parte boreali, & tenementum quod quondam fuit Jordani le Dubbar in parte australi, habend. & tenend. dicto Rogero, & heredibus suis vel Assignatis, libere quiete, integre, in bona pace in perpetuum de capitalibus dominis illius fædi per servicium inde debitum & consuetum, Reddendo inde annuatim mihi & heredibus vel Assignatis meis duos solidos & sex denarios, ad festum Sancti Michaelis, pro omni servicio seculari, exactione, & donand. & ego predictus Joannes & heredes mei vel mei assignati, totum predictum tenementum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis dicto Rogero, & heredibus vel assignatis suis warrantizabimus, & contra omnes gentes defendemus in perpetuum per servitium predictum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti charta sigillum meum apposui, hiis Testibus, Radulpho de la Batili, Thom. de Leicester, Nicho. Bastat, Waltero Gerard, Robert. le Taylor, Johan. le Foghel, Bado le Foghellar, Gilberto de Hegfeld, & aliis. Dat. Rading duodecimo die Februarii, anno Regni Regis Edward. fil. Regis Henrici vicefimo nono.

The descendents of this name are still extant in this County at *Coley* in a worshipfull condition.

SHERIFFES.

Anciently this County had sometimes the same, sometimes a distinct Sheriffe from *Oxfordshire*, as by the ensuing Catalogue will appear so well as we can distinguish them.

Of *Barkshire*.

Of both.

Of *Oxfordshire*.

Anno

H & N. II.

- 1 Willielm. de Pontearch
- 2 Richard. de Charvill
- 3 Gilbertus de Pinchigen
- 4
- 5 Gulielmus Pinchigen
- 6
- 7 Richard. Lucy
- 8 Adam. le Cadinns
- 9 Adam. de Catmer
- 10 Idem.
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16 Hugo de Bockland
- 17 Idem.
- 18 Idem.
- 19 Idem. & Hugo de Bockland

- 11 Adam. de Catmer
- 12 Idem.
- 13 Idem.
- 14 Idem.
- 15 Idem.

- 1 Restoldus
- 2 Henr. de Oille
- 3 Henricus de Oille
- 4
- 5 Henricus de Oille
- 6
- 7 Manassar Arsic
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Thomas Basset

- 16 Adam. Banaster
- 17 Idem.
- 18 Idem.
- 19 Idem.

Of

Of Barkshire.

Of both.

Of Oxfordshire.

Anno

- 20 Hugo de Bockland
 21 *Idem.*
 22 *Idem.*
 23 Hugo
 24 *Idem.*
 25 Hugo de S^{co}. Germano
 26 *Idem.*
 27 *Idem.*
 28 *Idem.*
 29 *Idem.*
 30 *Idem.*
 31 *Idem.*
 32
 33 Rogerus *filius* Renfr.

Anno

- 1 Robertus *filius* Renfr.
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7 Willielmus *filius* Rad.
 8 { Philippus *filius* Rob.
 8 { Alan. de Marton.
 9 { Philip. *filius* Rob.
 9 { Alan. de Manton.
 10 { Stephan. de Turnham
 10 { Johannes de Ferles.

Anno

- 1 { Stephan. de Turnham
 1 { Johannes de Ferles.
 2 { Gilbert. Bassett
 2 { Richard. Caverton
 3 Will. Briewere
 4
 5 Hubert. de Burgo.
 6
 10 Richardus de Tus.
 11 Robert. de Magre
 12 Johan. de Wikenholton
 13 *Idem.*
 14
 15 Johan. de Wikenholton
 16 *Idem.*

RICHARD. I.

- 2 Robertus de la Mara
 3 Willielmus Briewere
 4 *Idem.*
 5 *Idem.*
 6 *Idem.*

JOHANNES.

- 7 Richard. de Tus
 8 Tho. Bassett
 9 Rob. de Amnari

14 Johan. de Wikenholton

17 Johan. de Wikenholton

Anno

- 20 Alard. Banaster
 21 *Idem.*
 22 Rob. de Turvill
 23 *Idem.*
 24 *Idem.*
 25 *Idem.*
 26 Galf. Hofe
 27 Galf. Hofatts
 28 *Idem.*
 29 Rob. Wirefield
 30 *Idem.*
 31 Alan. de Furnell
 32 *Idem.*
 33 *Idem.*

Anno

- 1 Rob. de la Mara
 7 Henricus de Oille
 8 { Henr. de Oille &
 8 { Pagand. de Chaderington
 9 { Hugo de Nevill
 9 { Galf. de Savage
 10 { Hugo de Nevill
 10 { Galf. de Salvage

Anno

- 1 { Hugo de Nevill
 1 { Galf. Slavagius
 2 { Rob. de Cantelu
 2 { Fulk. de Cantelu
 2 { Nich. de Kent
 3 { Will. Briewere &
 3 { Rich. de Parco
 5 Jo. de Wickenholt junior
 6 Thom. Banaster

- 10 Tho. Bassett
 11 *Idem.*
 12 *Idem.* & Rob. de Magre
 13 *Idem.*

- 15 { Tho. Bassett
 15 { Rob. e Magre
 16 { Tho Bassett
 16 { Rich. Lerus

Of Barkshire.

Of both.

Of Oxfordshire.

Anno

HEN. III.

Anno

- 1
- 2 { Richardus filius Reg.
} Hen. de Saio.
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Hen. de Saio.
- 6 Idem.
- 7 Fakefius de Breantee
- 8 Hen. de Saio
- 11 Hugo de Batonia
- 12 Hugo de Bada
- 13 Rob. de Haya
- 14 Hen. de Saio
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Idem.
- 19 { Englelard de Cicomaco
} Nich. de Hedington
- 20 Idem.
- 21 Rob. Bren
- 22 Simon de Lauchmore
- 23 Idem.
- 24 Sim. de Lauchmore.
- 25 Idem.
- 26 Idem.
- 27 Idem.
- 28 Alanus de Farnham
- 29 Idem.

5 Idem cum filiis Radulph. de Bray.

10 Henricus de Saio

17 Johan. de Hulcor.
18 Rob. de Maplederham

- 1
- 2 { Fulco de Breantee
} Rad. de Bray
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Idem.
- 6 Idem.
- 7 { Falkefius de Breantee
} Ric. de Brakele
- 8 Ric. de Ripariis
- 9 Ric. de Brakele
- 11 { Galfr. de Craucombe,
} Rob. de Haya
- 12 Philippus de Albritaco
- 13 Galfr. de Craucombe
- 14 { Galfr. de Craucombe
} Rob. de Haya
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Idem.
- 19 Johan. Bruus
- 20 Idem.
- 21 Johan. de Tiwe
- 22 Idem.
- 23 Idem.
- 24 { Johan. de Plesseto
} Will. Hay
- 25 Will. Hay
- 26 Idem.
- 27 Idem.
- 28 Will. Hay
- 29 Idem.

Sheriffs of Barkshire and Oxfordshire.

HEN. III.

Anno

- 30 Aland. de Farnham
- 31 Idem.
- 32 Widom. filius Roberti
- 33 Idem.
- 34 Idem.
- 35 Nich. de Henred for 9 years together.
- 44 Walter. de la Knivere
- 45 Idem.
- 46 Idem.
- 47 Fulco de Kucot
- 48 Idem.
- 49 John de Sto. Walerico

- 50 Idem.
- 51 Idem.
- 52 Nich. de Wiffrewash
- 53 Tho. de Sto. Wigore
- 54 Idem.
- 55 { Will. de Insula.
} Rog. Epif. Cov. & Lich.
- 56 Idem.

EDW. I.

Anno

- 1 Gilb. Kirkby
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Hen. de Shoctebroke
- 5 Hen. de Shoctebroke

- 6 Jacob. de Patebery
- 7 { Hen. de Shoctebroke
} Alanus filius Rol.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 { Jac. Croke
} Joh. de Cridemers
- 10 Johan. de Cridemers
- 11 Idem.
- 12 Idem.
- 13 { Johan. de Tudemers
} Radul. de Beaüyes
- 14 Radul. de Beaüyes
- 15 Thom. de Duners
- 16 Idem.
- 17 Idem.
- 18 Willielmus de Gresmull

19 Richar-

Anno	Anno	Anno
19 Richar. de Wilniefcore	14 <i>Idem.</i>	28 Johan. de Alveton Richar. de Nowers
20 Will. de Bremchele for 4 years together.	15 Drogo Barentine for 5 years together.	29 Johan. de Willamscot
24 Hen. de Thistelden for 5 years together.	EDW. III.	30 Johan. Laundeles
29 Nich. de Spersheete for 7 years together.	Anno	31 <i>Idem.</i>
EDW. II.	1 Johan. de Brumpton	32 <i>Idem.</i>
Anno	2 <i>Idem.</i>	33 Robert. de Moreton
1 Tho. Danvers	3 Johan. de Bockland	34 <i>Idem.</i>
2 Rich. de Ameray	4 Philip. de la Beach	35 Roger. de Elmerugg
3 <i>Idem.</i>	5 Rich. de Colshul.	36 <i>Idem.</i>
4 Tho. Danvers	6 <i>Idem.</i>	37 Roger. de Cottesford
5 <i>Idem.</i>	7 Johan. de Brumpton	38 <i>Idem.</i>
6 <i>Idem.</i> & Phil. de la Beach	8 Willielm. de Spershalt	39 <i>Idem.</i>
7 Phil. de la Beach	9 Johan. de Alveton	40 Roger. de Elmerugg for 3 years together.
8 Richar. de Windfor	10 Willielm. de Speshalt	43 Roger. de Cottesford
9 Richar. de Poltiampton	11 Johan. de Alveton for 4 years together.	44 Tho. de la Mare
10 <i>Idem.</i>	15 Edward. de Morlins	45 <i>Idem.</i>
11 Otvelus Purfell, & Richar. de la Bere	16 Robert. Fitz-Ellis	46 Gilbert. Wace
12 Richar. de la Bere, & Joh. de Brumpton	17 Johan. de Alveton for 5 years together.	47 Roger. de Elmerugg
13 Johan. de Brumpton	22 Johannes Laundeles for 6 years together.	48 Johan. James
		49 Gilbert. Wace
		50 Regind. de Maliris
		51 Johan. de Rothwell

Reader, let me freely confesse my self to thee, had I met with equall difficulty in the Sheriffs of other Counties as in this, the first shire it had utterly disheartned me from proceeding. The Sheriffs of *Barkshire* and *Oxfordshire* are so indented, or (pardon the metaphor,) so *intangled* with *Elflocks*, I cannot *comb* them out.

I will not say that I have done always right in dividing the Sheriffs respectively, but have endeavoured my utmost, and may be the better believed, who in such a subject could meet with nothing to bribe or bias my judgment to partiality.

Be it premised, that though the *list of Sheriffs* be the most comprehensive Catalogue of the English Gentry, yet is it not exactly adequate thereunto. For I find in this County, the Family of the *Pusays* so ancient, that they were Lords of *Pusay*, (a village nigh *Faringdon*) long before the Conquest, in the time of King *Canutus*, holding their lands by the tenure of *Cornage* (as I take it,) viz. by winding the *Horn*, which the King aforesaid gave their * family, and which their posterity, still extant, at this day do produce. Yet none of their name, (though Persons of *Regard* in their respective generations,) appear ever Sheriffs of this County.

I am glad of so pregnant an instance, and more glad that it so seasonably presenteth it self in the front of our work, to confute their false *Logick* who will be ready to conclude *Negatively*, for this our *Catalogue of Sheriffs* excluding them the lines of ancient Gentry whose Ancestors never served in this Office. On the other side, no ingenuous Gentleman can be offended with me if he find not his Name registred in this Roll, seeing it cannot be in me any *Omission*, whilst I follow my *Commission*, faithfully transcribing what I find in the *Records*.

Richard I.

3 WILLIELMUS BRIEWERE,]

He was so called, (saith * my Author) because his Father was born upon an *Heath*, though by the similitude of the Name, one would have suspected him born amongst *briers*. But see what a poor mans child may come to: He was such a *Minion* to this King *Richard the first*, that he created him *Baron of Odcomb* in *Somersetshire*. Yea, when one *Fulk Paynell* was fallen into the Kings displeasure,

* *Camdens Brit.*
in this County.

* *Camdens Brit.*
in *Somerset*.

pleasure, he gave this *William Briwere* the Town of *Bridgewater*, to procure his re-ingratiating. His large inheritance (his son dying without issue) was divided amongst his Daughters, married into the honourable Families of *Breos*, *Wake*, *Mohun*, *La-fert*, and *Percy*.

8 { *PHILIPPUS filius ROB.*]
 { *ALAN. de MARTON.*]

It is without precedent, that ever two persons held the *Shrevalty* of one County, jointly, or in *Co partnership*, *London* or *Middlesex* alone excepted, (whereof hereafter.) However, if two *Sheriffs* appear in One year, (as at this time, and frequently hereafter) such *Duplication* cometh to pass by one of these Accidents;

1. *Amotion* of the first put out of his place for misdemeanor, (whereof very rare precedents) and another placed in his Room.
2. *Promotion*. When the first is advanced to be a Baron in the year of his *Shrevalty*, and an other substituted in his Office.
3. *Mort*. The former dying in his *Shrevalty*, not priviledged from such *Arrests* to pay his *Debt* to *Nature*.

In these cases Two (and sometimes Three) are found in the same year, who successively discharged the office. But if no such mutation happened, and yet two *Sheriffs* be found in one year, then the second must be understood *Sub-vice-comes*, (whom we commonly also call Mr. *Sheriffe* in courtesie,) his Deputy, acting the affaires of the County under his Authority. However, if he who is named in this our *Catalogue* in the second place, appear the far more Eminent Person, there the Intelligent Reader will justly suspect a *Transposition*, and that by some mistake the Deputy is made to precede him, whom he only represented.

Be it here observed, that the place of Under-Sheriffs in this age was very honourable, not hackned out for profit. And although some uncharitable people (unjustly I hope) have now adays fixed an ill character on those who twice together discharged the place, yet anciently the office befitted the best persons; little difference betwixt the High-Sheriffe and Under-Sheriffe, save that he was under him, being otherwise a man of great credit and Estate.

Henry III.

2 *FULCO de BREANTEE. Ox.*]

This *Fulco*, or *Falkerus*, or *Falkesius de Breantee*, or *Breantel*, or *Brent*, (so many several ways is he written,) was for the first six years of this King High-Sheriffe of *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, *Huntington*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, and *Northampton* shires, (Counties continued together) as by perusing the Catalogues will appear. What this *Vir tot locorum*, Man of so many places was, will be cleared in * *Middlesex*, the place of his Nativity.

56 *ROG. EPIS. COVENT. & LICH.*]

That Bishops in this age were Sheriffs of Counties in their own Dioceses, it was usuall and obvious. But *Bark-shire* lying in the Diocess of *Sarum*, *Oxfordshire* of *Lincolne*, that the far distant Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lich.* should be their Sheriffe, may seem extraordinary and irregular.

This first put us on the inquiry who this *Roger* should be, and on search we found him surnamed *De Molend*, alias *Longesse*, who was * *Nephew* unto King *Henry* the third, though how the kindred came in I can not discover. No wonder then if his royal relation promoted him to this place, contrary to the common course; the King in his own great age, and absence of his Son Prince *Edward* in *Palestine*, desiring to place his Confidants in offices of so high trust.

Edward II.

6 *PHIL. de la BEACH*]

Their Seat was at *Aldworth* in this County, where their Statues on their Tombs are Extant at this day, but of *Stature* surely exceeding * their due Dimension. It seems the *Grecian Officers* have not been here, who had it in their Charge to order Tombs, and propor-

* In the Title
Souldiers.

* Godwin in
the Bishops of
Coventry and
Lich.

* Effigies Juho
Magis impo-
si et Sand Brit.
in Barkshire.

215

... ..

HEN

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
HEN. VII.					
Anno			21 Will. Stafford, ar.	Bradfield	Or. a Chev. G. & a Canton Erm.
1 Edw. Mountford			22 Hen. Brugges, ar.	ut prius	* Az. on a Fess Engrailed Or, be-
2 Will. Norrys, mil.	ut prius		23 Tho. Umpron, * ar.	Wadley	tween 3 Spear-Heads Arg. a
3 Tho. Say			24 Hum. Foister, mil.		Grey-bound curfant Sable.
4 Will. Beffilles	ut prius		25 Will. Farmar, ar.	ut prius	Arg. a Fess Sable twixt 3 Leo-
5 Th. Delamore, mi.	ut prius		26 Walt. Stoner, mil.		pards Heads Erased Gul.
6 Ioh. Horne, mil.			27 Tho. Carter, ar.		
7 Will. Harecourt	ut prius		28 An. Hungerford	ut prius	Sable, 2 Bars, Arg. in Chief 3
8 Ro. Harecourt, ar.	ut prius		29 Si. Harecourt, mil.	ut prius	Plates.
9 Geo. Gainford, ar.			30 Ioh. Williams, mi.	ut prius	
10 Idem.			31 Rich. Brigges, ar.	ut prius	
11 Ioh. Ashfield, ar.			32 Will. Essex, mil.	ut prius	
12 Hugo Shirley, ar.	ut prius	Paly of 6, O, & Az. a Cant. Er.	33 Wal. Stoner, mil.	ut prius	
13 Ant. Fetplace, ar.			34 Will. Barantin, m.	ut prius	
14 Ge. Gainsford, ar.			35 Will. Farmor, ar.	ut prius	
15 Iohan. Basket			36 Ioh. Williams, ar.	ut prius	
16 Will. Beffilles, ar.	ut prius	Az. a Chevron Erm. betwixt 3	37 Hum. Foster, mi.	ut prius	
17 Rich. Flower, mil.		Leopards heads Or.	38 Le. Chamberlain	ut prius	
18 Io. Williams, mil.	Tame Ox.	Az. an Organ-pipe in Bend Sini-	EDW. IV.		
19 Will. Harecourt	ut prius	ster Saltirewise surmounted of	Anno		
20 Edw. Grevill, ar.		another Dexter betwixt 4 Crosses	1 Fra. Englefeld, m.	ut prius	* Ar. on a Chev. Az. betw. 3 Roses Gu.
21 E. Chamberlain †		Patee Arg.	2 Anth. Cope, * mil.	Hanwel	slipp'd & leav'd Vert, 3 Flowers de
22 Io. Horne, ar.		† Gules a Chevron Arg. twixt 3	3 Will. Rainsf. mil.		Luce, Or.
23 Idem.		Escallops Or.	4 Richar. Fines, ar.	Broughon,	Az. 3 Lions Rampant Or,
24 Io. Langford, mil.			5 Will. Hide, ar.	S. Denchw.	Gu. 2 Cheverons Ar.
			6 Le. Chamberl. mi.	ut prius	
HEN. VIII.			REX PHIL.		
Anno			& Ma. Regina.		
1 Will. Essex, ar.	Lamborn		Anno		
2 Will. Harecourt	ut prius	Az. a Chevron Ermin betwixt 3	1 Io. Williams, mi.	ut prius	
3 Will. Barantin, ar.	ut prius	Eagles displayed Arg.	& Io. Brome, mil.		
4 Tho. Haydock, ar.			1, 2 Ric. Brigges, mil.	ut prius	
5 Wal. Raducy, mil.			2, 3 Will. Rainsford		
6 Si. Harecourt, mil.	ut prius		3, 4 Tho. Brigges, ar.	ut prius	
7 Io. Dauncy, mil.			4, 5 Ioh. Denton, ar.	ut prius	
8 Geor. Foster, mil.	ut prius	Azure a Dragon Or. & Lion	5, 6 Rich. Fines, ar.	ut prius	
9 Ed. Chamberl. mi.	ut prius	combatant Arg.	REG. ELIZA:		
10 Will. Essex, mil.	ut prius		Anno		
11 Tho. Englefeld, ar.	ut prius		1 Edw. Ashfeld, ar.		
12 Hen. Brugges, ar.			2 Edw. Fabian, ar.		
13 Io. Oswalston, ar.			3 Ioh. Doyle, ar.		
14 Sim. Harecourt	ut prius		4 Hen. Norrys, ar.	ut prius	Or 2 Bendlets Az.
15 Io. Fetplace, ar.	ut prius		5 Ric. Wenman, ar.		[Patence Or.
16 Will. Essex, mil.	ut prius		6 Ioh. Croker, ar.	Tame P. Ox.	Quarterly Gules & Az. a Cross
17 Will. Barantin, m.	ut prius		7 Tho. Stafford, ar.	ut prius	Argent on a Chevron Engrailed
18 Tho. Denton, ar.		Gules a Chevron, twixt 3 Cres-	8 Christ. Brome		Gules between 3 Crowns, as many
19 Ioh. Ellyot, ar.		sents Arg.			Mullets Or, pierced.
20 Si. Harecourt, mil.	ut prius				

Henry IV.

2 THOMAS CHAUCER.]

He was sole son to *Geffery Chaucer*, that famous Poet, from whom he inherited fair lands, at *Dunnington-Castle* in this County, and at *Emelme* in *Oxfordshire*. He married *Maud* daughter and coheir of *Sir John Burwash*, by whom he had one only daughter named *Alice*, married unto *William de la Pole* Duke of *Suffolk*. He lyeth buried under a fair tomb in *Emelme Church*, with this inscription. *Hic jacet Thomas Chaucer, Armiger, quondam Dominus istius villa & Patronus istius Ecclesie, qui obiit 18. die Mensis Novembris Anno Dom. 1434. & Matilda uxor ejus, qua obiit 28. mensis Aprilis Anno Domini 1436.*

Henry V.

1 THOMAS WIKHAM.]

I behold him as kinsman, and next heir to *William Wykham*, that famous Bishop of *Winchester*, to whom the Bishop left, notwithstanding above * six thousand pounds bequeathed by him in legacies, (for the discharge whereof he left ready money) one hundred pound lands a year. As for his Arms, viz. *Argent, two Cheverons Sable between three Roses Gules*; a most ingenious * Oxfordian conceiveth those *Cheverons* (aliàs *Couples*

* Bishop Godwin in Bishops of Winchester.
* Sir Isaac Wake in his Muse Regnan-
t.

Couples in Architecture) given him in relation to the two Colledges he built, the one in *Oxford*, the other in *Winchester*. It will be no sin to suspect this, no original of, but a post-nate-allusion to his *Armes*, who was (whatever is told to the contrary) though his parents were impoverished, of a * Knightly extraction. But if it was his assigned, and not hereditary Coat, it will be long enough ere the Heralds Office grant another to any upon the like occasion.

* Harpfield Ec-
cle. Hist. pag.
550.

Henry VI.

JOHANES GOWFRE, Ar.

No doubt the same with him who 2^{do} Hen. 5th was written *John Golofre*. He is the first person who is styled *Esquire*, though surely all who were before him were (if not *Knights*) *Esquires* at the least: And afterwards this addition grew more and more fashionable in the Reign of King *Henry* the sixth. For after that *Jack Straw* (one of the grand founders of the *Levellers*) was defeated, the English Gentry, to appear above the common sort of people, did in all publick instruments insert their *Native* or *acquired Qualifications*.

Edward IV.

8 JOHN HOWARD, Miles.]

He was son to Sir *Robert Howard*, and soon after was created a *Baron* by this King, and *Duke of Northfolk* by King *Richard* the third, as *Kinsman* and one of the Heirs of *Anne Dutcheß* of *York* and *Northfolk*, whose Mother was one of the Daughters of *Thomas Mowbray Duke of Northfolk*. Soon after he lost his life in his quarrell who gave him his honour in *Bosworth field*.

From him descended the Noble and Numerous family of the *Howards*, of whom I told * *four Earls* and *two Barons* sitting in the last *Parliament* of King *Charles*. I have nothing else for the present to observe of this Name, save that a * great *Antiquary* will have it originally to be *Holdward* (L. and D. being omitted for the easier pronunciation) which signifieth the *Keeper* of any *Castle*, *Hold*, or *Trust* committed unto them, wherein they have well answered unto their Name. Did not *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surry* well hold his ward by *Land*, when in the reign of King *Henry* the eighth he conquered the *Scots* in *Floddon-field*, and took *James* the fourth their King Prisoner? And did not *Charles Howard* (afterwards Earl of *Nottingham*) hold his ward by *Sea* in 88. when the *Armado* was defeated? But hereof (God willing) hereafter;

* Arundle
E { Nottingham
Suffolk
Barksh.
B { Mowbray
Estrick.
* Verstegan of
decaied intel-
ligence, pag.
320.

15 HUMPHRY FOSTER, Ar.]

This must be he (consent of times avowing it) who was afterwards Knighted, and lyeth buried in *Saint Martins*, in the *Fields London*, with the following* inscription.

Of your charity, pray for the soul of *Str Humphery Foster Knight*, whose body lyeth buried here in earth under this *Marble-stone*; which deceased the 18. day of the Month of *September*, 1500. on whose soul *Jesu have mercy, Amen.*

* Weatvrs Fun.
Mon. pag. 447

Henry VII.

8 ROBERT HARECOURT, Miles.]

Right ancient is this family in *France*, having read in a *French* * *Herauld* who wrote in the reign of King *Edward* the sixth, that it flourished therein eight hundred years, as by a *Genealogy* drawn by him should appear.

Of this Family (for both give the same Coat at this day (*viz.*) *Gules two Barrs Or.*) a younger branch coming over at the *Conquest*, fixed it self in the *Norman Infancy* at *Staunton Harecourt* in *Oxfordshire*. And I find that in the reign of King *Tohn*, *Richard de Harecourt* of *Staunton* afore said, marrying *Orabella* daughter of *Saer de Quincy* Earl of *Winchester*, had the rich manor of *Bosworth* in *Leicester-shire* bestowed on him for his wifes portion.

I cannot exactly distinguish the several *Harecourts* contemporaries in this County, and *Sheriffs* thereof, so as to assign them their severall habitations, but am confident that this *Robert Harecourt* (*Sheriffe* in the reign of King *Henry* the seventh,) was the same

* Jean LeFeron
en le Chapter d. 8
Mareschalvix,
de France, fol. 5.

person whom King Edward the fourth made Knight of the Garter. From him lineally descended the valiant Knight Sir *Simon Harecourt*, lately slain in the wars against the Rebels in Ireland, whose Son, a hopefull Gentleman, enjoys the Manor of *Staunton* at this day.

15 JOHN BASKET.]

He was an Esquire of Remark and martiall activity in his younger days, who in some years after removed to *Devenish* in *Dorsetshire*, to whom King Henry the eighth, going over into *France*, committed the care of that County, as by his following Letter will appear:

Henry VIII.

By the King.

Trusty and Well-beloved, We greet you well. And whereas we at this time have written as well to the Sheriff of that Our Shire, as also to the Justices of Our Peace within Our said Shire, Commanding and straightly Charging, that as well the said Sheriffs as the said Justices, endeavour them for the keeping of Our Peace and the entertainment of Our Subjects, in good quiet and restfullness, during the time of Our journey into the parties of beyond the Sea; to the which we entend to dispose us about the latter end of this present month of May: And forasmuch also as we have for your great ease spared you of your attendance upon Us in Our said journey, and left you at home to doe Us service in keeping of Our Peace, and good Rule amongst Our said Subjects. We Will therefore and Command you that during the time of Our said absence out of this Our Realme, ye have a speciall oversight, regard and respect, as well to the Sheriff, as to the said Justice, how and in what diligence they do, and execute Our Commandement, comprised in Our said Letters. And that ye also from time to time as ye shall see meet quickly and sharply call upon them in Our name, for the execution of Our said Commandement; and if you shall find any of them Remiss or Negligent in that behalf, we will that ye lay it sharply to their charge, Adverting that in case they amend not their defaults, ye will thereof Advvertise Our Councell remaining with Our dearest Daughter the Princess, and so We charge you to do indeed: And if Our said Sheriffe or Justice, or any other Sheriffe or Justice of any Shire next to you, upon any side adjoining, shall need or require your Assistance, for the Execution of Our said Commandements, We Will and Desire you that what the best power ye can make of Our Subjects in Harneys, ye be to them Aiding and Assisting from time to time as the Case shall require. Not failing hereof as you intend to please Us, and as we specially trust you.

Given under Our Signet at Our Manor of *Greenwich*, the 18. day of May.

Henry VIII.

I WILLIAM ESSEX, Ar.]

He was a worthy man in his generation, of great command in this County, (whereof he was four times Sheriffe,) and the first of his family who fixed at *Lambourn* therein, on this welcome occasion. He had married *Elizabeth*, daughter and sole heir of *Thomas Rogers* of *Benham*, whose Grandfather *John Rogers* had married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of *John Shotesbroke* of *Bercote* in this County (whose ancestors had been Sheriffs of *Barkeshire* in the fourth, fifth and sixth of King Edward the third,) by whom he received a large inheritance.

Nor was the birth of this Sir *William* (for afterwards he was Knighted) beneath his estate, being Son unto *Thomas Essex* Esquire, Remembrancer and Vice-Treasurer unto King Edward the fourth; who dyed November 1. 1500. lyeth buried with a plain Epitaph in the Church of *Kensington*, *Middlesex*. He derived himself from *Henry de Essex*, Baron of *Rawley* in *Essex*, and Standard-Bearer of *England*, (as I have seen in an exact Pedigree attested by Master *Camden*,) and his posterity have lately assumed his Coat, viz. *Argent an Orle Gules*. There was lately a Baronet of this family, with the revenues of a Baron, but * riches endure not for ever, if providence be not as well used in preserving as attaining them.

24 HUMPHRY FORSTER, Knight.]

He bare a good affection to Protestants, even in the most dangerous times, and * spake to the *Quest* in the behalf of Master *Marbeck* that good *Confessor*; yea he confessed to King *Henry* ~~the~~, that never any thing went so much against his * Conscience which under his Graces authority he had done, as his attending the execution of *three poor men* Martyred at *windsor*.

Edward VI.

I FRANCIS INGLEFIELD, Mil.]

He afterwards was Privy-Councillor unto *Queen Mary*, and so zealous a Romanist, that after her death he left the land, with a most large inheritance, and lived for the most part in *Spain*. He was a most industrious agent to solícite the cause of the *Queen of Scots*, both to his Holiness, and the Catholick King. As also he was a great *Promotor* of, and *Benefactor* to the *English Colledge* at *Valladolid* in *Spain*, where he lyeth interred. A family of his alliance is still worshipfully extant in this *County*.

Queen Mary.

I JOHN WILLIAMS, Miles.]

Before the year of his Sherivalty was expired, *Queen Mary* made him *Lord Williams* of *Tame* in *Oxfordshire*. In which town he built a small Hospirall, and a very fair * School; He, with Sir *Henry Bennysfield*, were joynt-Keepers of the *Lady Elizabeth*, whilst under restraint, being as civil as the other was cruel unto Her. *Bishop Ridley* when martyred requested this Lord to stand his friend to the *Queen*, that those *Leases* might be confirmed which he had made to poor *Tenants*; which he * promised and performed accordingly. His great estate was divided betwixt his two daughters and coheirs, one married to Sir *Henry Norrice*, the other to Sir *Richard Wenman*.

Queen Elizabeth.

4 HENRY NORRICE, Ar.]

Son-in-law to the *Lord Williams* afore said. He was by *Queen Elizabeth* created *Baron Norrice* of *Ricot* in *Oxfordshire*; it is hard to say whether this *tree of honour* was more remarkable for the root from whence he sprung, or for the branches that sprang from him: He was Son to Sir *Henry Norrice*, who suffered in the cause of *Queen Anne Bullen*, *Grandchild* to Sir *Edward Norrice*, who married *Fridswide* sister and coheir to the last *Lord Lovell*. He was Father (though himself of a meek and mild disposition) to the *Marriall* brood of the *Norrices*, of whom * hereafter.

Elizabeth his great *Grandchild*, sole *Daughter* and heir unto *Francis Norrice* Earl of *Barkshire*, and *Baroness Norrice*, was married unto *Edward Wray* Esquire, whose only *Daughter Elizabeth Wray*, *Baroness Norrice* lately deceased, was married unto *Montague Bertue* Earl of *Lindsey*, whose Son, a Minor, is *Lord Norrice* at this day.

Sheriffs of Barkeshire alone.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
REG. ELIZA.			19 Io. Fetiplace, mil.	ut prius	
Anno			20 Tho. Stafford, ar.	Bradfeld	Or, a Chev. Gul. & Canton Er.
9 Edw. Unton, mil.	Wadley	Ar. on a Fess Eng. Or, twixt 3	21 Tho. Stephans, ar.		
10 Io. Fetiplace, ar.	Chitrey	Spear-Heads Arg. a Hound courant, S. collered Gu.	22 Hum Foster, ar.	ut prius	
11 Will. Forster, ar.	Aldermeston	G. 2 Chev. Argent.	23 Tho. Bullock, ar.	Arborfield	Gules a Chev. twixt three Bulls-heads Ar. armed Or.
12 Will. Dunch, ar.	Littlewitnā	Sable, a Chev. betw. 3 Arrows	24 Tho. Read, ar.	Abington	G. a Saltyre twixt 4 Garbs, Or.
13 Ioha. Winchcomb	Budebury	Arg. a Chev.	25 Mich. Molens, ar.	Clapgate	
14 Hen. Nevill, mil.	Billingsber	Or, betw. 2 Towers in Gheise & a	26 Be. Fetiplace, ar.	ut prius	
15 Tho. Essex, ar.	Lamborn	flour de Lice in Base. Arg.	27 Edw. Fetiplace, ar.	ut prius	
16 Ric. Lovelace, ar.	Hurley	A. M. P.	28 Chri. Lillcot, ar.	Rushcomb	Or. 2 Bars vairry Arg. & Sable.
17 Anth. Bridges, ar.	Hemsted-	Ar. a Ch Erm betw. 3 Eagles Arg.	29 Edm. Dunch, ar.	ut prius	
18 Thom. Parry, ar.	Marshall	Gules on a chiefe indented, Sable, three Marvets Or.	30 Thom. Parry, ar.	ut prius	
		See our Notes.	31 Tho. Dolman, ar.	Shaw.	Azure a Fess Dancette in'er 6 Garbes Or.
			32 Iohan. Latton, ar.		
			33 Rich. Ward, ar.		

* Fox. Afts & Mon. p. 1219.

* Idem p. 1221

* Cam. Brit. in Oxford.

* See the picture of Bishop Ridley his burning in Mr. Fox.

* In the description of Oxfordshire, Title Souldiers.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
34 Fr. Wincheombe	<i>ut prius</i>		18 Gabri. Pyle, mil.	Compton	
35 Hum. Foster, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		19 Io. Wincheombe	<i>ut prius</i>	
36 Ricar. Hide, ar.	S. Denchw.	<i>Gules, 2 Chevrons Arg.</i>	20 Io. Marrycot, ar.		
37 Hen. Nevill, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		21 Will. Hide, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
38 Edm. Wiseman, ar.	Stephenton	<i>Sable, a Chev. twist 3 Bars of</i>	22 Io. Blagrove, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
39 Chri. Lidcorre, mi.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Spears Arg.</i>	23		
40 Hen. Pool, mil.			24		
41 Tho. Reece, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		CAR: I. REX		
42 Sa. Backhouse, ar.	Swallowfield		Anno		
43 Ioha. Norris, mil.			1 Ioh. Darrell, Bar.	W. Woodh.	<i>Az. a Lion Ramp. Or, Crowned</i>
44 Ed. Fetiplace, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		2 Edr. Clark, mil.	Ardigton	<i>Argent.</i>
Ed. Dunch, ar. & 1 Ja	<i>ut prius</i>		3 Gor. Willmot, ar.	Charlton	<i>Per Fefs embattel'd Arg. & Sable</i>
JAC. REX.			4 Edw. Yates, Barr.	Buckland	<i>3 Tates caunterchanged.</i>
Anno			5 Sam. Dunch, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 Edm. Dunch, ar.		<i>Sable, a Chev. betw. 3 Towers</i>	6 Io. Fetiplace, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
		<i>Argent.</i>	7 Hen. Samborn, mi.	Moulsford	
2 Ant. Blagrove, ar.		<i>Or. on a Bend Sable, 3 Greaves</i>	8 Hen. Powle, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
3 Tho. Read, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Errased at the Ankle, Ar.</i>	9 Edm. Dunch, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
4 Will. Stonhou. ar.	Radley	<i>Arg. on a Fefs Sable, between 3</i>	10 Hum. Dolman, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
5 Fr. Wincheombe	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Falcons volant Az. a Leopards-</i>	11 Will. Barker, ar.	Hurst	<i>Or, on a Cheife Sable, 3 Eagles</i>
6 Will. Foster, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>heads and 2 Mullets, Or.</i>	12 Ric. Harrison, mi.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>displaied of the first.</i>
7 Anth. Barker, mil.	Suning.		13 Ge. Stonhouse, B.	<i>ut prius</i>	
8 Ric. Lovelace, mi.	<i>ut prius</i>		14 Hump. Hide, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
9 Tho. Vachell, mil.	Colly.	<i>Bender of six peeces, Er. & Az.</i>	15 Geo. Purefy, ar.	Wadley	<i>S. 3 Pair of Gantlets dipping, Ar.</i>
10 Tho. Hinton, ar.			16 Peregrine Hobby	Bilham	<i>Ar. 3 Fusiles upon Slippers Gu.</i>
11 Car. Wiseman, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		17 Tanfield Vachel	<i>ut prius</i>	
12 Io. Asthcombe, ar.			18		
13 Will. Young, mil.			19		
14 Will. Standin, ar.	Arborfield	<i>Quarterly Er. & Or. 3 Pales. Gu.</i>	20		
15 Val. Knightley, m.			21		
16 Ioh. Catcher, ar.			22 Io. Southleg, ar.		
17 Hum. Foster, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				

Queen Elizabeth.

9 EDWARD UNTON or UMPTON, Miles.]

This ancient and worshipfull name was extinct in the days of our fathers for want of Issue Male, and a great part of their lands devolved by an Heir-general to *G. Purfen* of *wadley* Esquire, whose care is commendable in preserving the Monuments of the *Umptons* in *Farington Church*, and restoring such as were defaced in the war to a good degree of their former fairness.

26 BESILIUS FETIPLACE]

Some may colourably mistake it for *Basilus* or *Basil*, a Christian-name frequent in some families, whereas indeed it is *Besil* a Surname. These liv'd in great regard at *Lee*, thence called *Besiles-Lee* in this County, untill *Elizabeth* daughter and heir of *William Besiles*, last of that name, was married unto *Richard Fetiplace*, whose great-grand-child was named *Besile*, to continue the remembrance of their Ancestors.

Reader, I am confident an instance can hardly be produced of a Surname made Christian in England, save since the Reformation; before which time the Priests were scrupulous to admit any at Font, except they were baptized with the name of a Scripture or Legendary-Saint. Since it hath been common; and although the Lord Coke was pleased to say he had noted many of them prove unfortunate, yet the good success in others confutes the generall truth of the observation.

King James.

8 RICHARD LOVELACE, Knight.]

He, was a Gentleman of Mettal, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth making use of letters of Mart, had the successe to light on a large remnant of the King of Spains Cloth of silver, I mean his West-Indian Fleet; wherewith he and his posterity are the warmer to this day: King Charles created him Lord Lovelace of Hurley.

King Charles.

I Sir JOHN DARELL, Baronet.]

He being the first, who in the Catalogue of Sheriffs occurreth of that order, a word of the institution thereof. We meddle not with ancient *Baronets*, finding that word formerly promiscuously blended with *Bannerets*, (Sir Ralph Fane in a * *Patent* passed unto him, is expressly term'd a *Baronet*,) but insist on their new erection in the ninth of King James.

*Rot. Pat. quar.
to Edwardi
sexti.

Their Qualifications.

1. They were to be persons, *Morum, probitate spectati.*
2. Descended at least of a Grand-father, by the Fathers side, that bare Arms.
3. Having a clear estate of one thousand pounds *per annum*, two thirds thereof at least in possession, the rest in reversion expectant on one life only, holding in Dower or in Joynture.

Their Service.

1. Each of them was to advance towards the planting of the Province of *Ulster* in Ireland, with Colonies and Castles to defend them, money enough to maintain thirty Foot for three years, after the rate of eight pence a day for everyone of them.
2. The first years wages was to be paid down on the passing of their Patent, the remainder, as they contracted with the Kings Commissioners, authorized to treat and conclude thereof.

Their Dignity.

1. They were to take place, with their wives and children respectively, immediately after the sons of Barons; and before all *Knights-bachelours* of the *Bath*, and *Bannerets*; save such solemn ones as hereafter should be created in the field by the King there present, under the Standard Royall displayed.
2. The addition of *Sir* was to be prefixed before theirs, of *Madam*, their wives names.
3. The Honour was to be hereditary, and knight-hood not to be denied to their eldest sons of full age, if desiring it.
4. For an augmentation in their Arms they might bear a bloody hand in a *Canton* or *Escutcheon*, at their pleasure.

The King did undertake that they should never exceed two hundred, which number compleated if any chanced to die without issue-male, none were to be substituted in their place, that so their number might daily diminish, and honour increase. He did also promise for himself and his Heirs, that no new Order under another name should be superinduced.

The Batiles.

Newberry the first 1643. Septemb. 20.

The Earl of *Essex* having raised the Siege of *Glocester*, and returning towards *London*, was rather followed then overtaken by the Kings army. Both sides might be traced by a tract of bloody foot-steps, especially at *Auborn* in *Wilts*, where they had a smart encounter. At *Newberry* the Earl made a stand: Here happen'd a fierce fight on the East-side of the Town, wherein the *Londoners* did shew that they could as well use a *Sword* in the field, as a *Met-ward* in a *Shop*. The *Parliament* was conceived to lose the most, the King the most considerable persons; amongst whom the Earl of *Carnarvon* and *Sunderland*, the Viscount *Falkland*, Colonel *Morgan*, &c. Both armies may be said to beat and be beaten, neither winning the *Day*, and both the *Twilight*. Hence it was that both sides were so sadly filled with their *Supper* over night, neither next morning had any stomach to *break-fast*, but keeping their stations, were rather contented to face, then willing to fight one another.

Newberry

Newberry the second 1644. Octob. 27.

One would wonder, where the Earl of Essex, so lately strip out of all his Infantry in Cornwall, so soon reinvested Himselfe with more Foot, save that London is the Shop-general of all Commodities, recruited with fresh (but not fresh-water) Souldiers, he gave the King battle. This fight was as long and fierce as the former, but the conquest more clear on the Parliaments side. The Cornish (though behaving themselves valiantly) were conceived not to doe so well, because expected to have done better.

The Royalists were at night faine to hang lighted matches on the Hedges, (so to simulate their aboad thereabouts) whilst they drew off, securing their Canon in Dunnington-castle, (the Governour whereof Sir F. Bois did the King Knights service,) and so in a pace slower then a flight, and faster then a retreat, returned in as good order as their condition was capable of. Many here lost their lives, as if Newberry were so named by a sad Prolepsis, fore-signifying that that Town should afford a new-burying place to many slain in two bloody Battles.

The Farewell.

Being to take my leave of this Shire, I seriously considered what want there was therein, that so I might with the supply thereof. But I can discover no naturall defect, and I therefore with the inhabitants, a thankfull heart to that God, who hath given them a Country so perfect in profit and pleasure. Withal it is observed that the lands in Barkshire are very skittish, and often cast their Owners, which yet I impute not so much to the unruliness of the Beasts, as to the unskilfullness of the Riders. I desire heartily, that hereafter the Barkshire Gentry may be better settled in their Saddles so that the sweet places in this County, may not be subject to so many mutations.

Earls of Barkshire since y^e Conquest

18 Jac. 1. Francis Norris Baron Norris created Earl of Barkshire.
He died without male issue.

^{Patrick}
~~20 Car. 1. Hugh created Earl of Barkshire but died without male issue~~

5 Car. 1. Thomas Howard Baron Howard of Charlton & Vic. Andover
created Earl of Barkshire succeeded by ~~himself~~

Car. 2 Charles Howard his Son succeeded by
Thomas Howard his Brother succeeded by

2. Ann Henry Bowes Howard his great Nephew BEDFORD.



EDFORD-SHIRE hath Northampton-shire on the North, Huntingdon and Cambridge-shires on the East, Hartford-shire on the South, Buckingham shire on the West thereof. It lieth from North to South in an ovall form, and may be allowed two and twenty miles in length, though the generall breadth thereof extendeth not to full fifteen.

The soil consisteth of a deep clay, yet so that this County may be said to wear a belt or girdle of sand about, or rather athwart the body thereof, (from Woburne to Potton) affording fair and pleasant, as the other part doth fruitfull and profitable places for habitation, which partakes plentifully in the partage of all English conveniencies.

Here let this *Caveate* be entred to preserve its due [but invaded] right, to much grain growing in this County. For *Corne-Chandlers* (the most avouchable Authors in this Point) will inform you, that when Hartford-shire Wheat and Barley carries the Credit in London, thereby much is meant (though miscalled) which is immediately bought in and brought out of Hartford-shire, but Originally growing in Bedford shire, about Dunstable and else where. But let not the dry Nurse, which onely carried the Child in her Armes and dandled it in her Lap, lay claime to that Babe which the true Mother did breed and bear in her body.

Naturall Commodities.

Barley.

White, large, plump and full of flower. The Country-man will tell you, that of all our grains this is most nice, and must be most observed in the severall seasons thereof. It doth not onely allay hunger, but also in a manner quencheth thirst, when ordered into Malt. It is (though not so toothsome) as wholesome as Wheat it self, and was all the Staff of Bread, which Christs body leaned on in this life: Eating to attest his Humanity; Barley-leaves to evidence his Humility.

Malt.

This is Barley with the property the so much altered, having passed both water and fire, steeped and dried on a kilne. That the use hereof was known to the Greeks, plainly appears by the proper word wherewith they expresse it *Burn*; and no Maltster of Bedford can better describe the manner thereof then is done by * *Actius*; *Est hordeum madefactum, quod germen emisit, deinde cum ligulis enatis tostum est*. Besides, we read of οἶνον καὶ ζύθον, and * *Athenæus* maketh mention of such, who were

* Lib. 10. c. 29.

* Lib. 1. c. 10.

Καὶ ζύθον παρὰ πολλοὺς βιβον, Drinkers of Barley-wine.

A liquor probably more wholesome for Northern bodies then that which groweth in grapes.

What great estates Maltsters got formerly in this County, may be collected from the wealth of the Ale-brewers therein; there being so near a relation betwixt the two Callings. For I read in the reign of King Henry the fifth, of William Mursley an Ale-brewer of Dunstable, (accounted, I confess, a Lollard, and follower of the Lord Cobham,) who when * taken, had two horses trapped with gilt armour led after him, and had a pair of gilt-spurs in his bosome, expecting (say they) Knight-hood from the Lord Cobham. And although I believe not the report in full habitude, it is enough to intimate unto us, that in that age it was a wealthy employment.

* Harpsfield Hist. of Wilt. pag. 708. and Harpsfield pag. 544.

Fullers Earth.

Great store of this is digged up not far from Woburne in this County, whence it is commonly called Woburne-earth. Such the use thereof in Drapery, that good cloth can * hardly be made without it, forreign parts affording neither so much, nor so good of this kind. No wonder then if our Statutes strictly forbid the transportation thereof, to preserve the perfection of clothing amongst our selves. But were this Fullers-earth like Terra Lemnia, or Sigillata, and all the parcells thereof lock'd up under a seal,

* See more hereof in Surrey, Tiles, Nat. Commod.

Q

yet

yet the *Dutch* (so long as they are so cunning, and we so careless,) will stock themselves hence with plentiful proportions thereof.

Lark.

The *most* and *best* of these are caught and well-dressed about *Dunstable* in this Shire. A harmless bird whilst living, not trespassing on grain; and wholesome when dead, then filling the stomach with meat, as formerly the *Ear* with *Musick*. In winter they fly in flocks, probably the reason why *Alauda* signifieth in *Latins* both a *Lark* and a *Legion of Souldiers*; except any will say a *Legion* is so called, because *Helmetted* on their heads and crested like a *Lark*, therefore also called in *Latine Galerita*. If men would imitate the early rising of this bird, it would conduce much unto their healthfulness.

The Manufactures.

Fat folke (whose *Collops* stick to their sides) are generally *Lassie*, whilst *leaner people* are of more activity. Thus fruitfull Countries (as this is for the generality thereof) take to themselves a writ of *Ease*; the principall cause why *Bedfordshire* affords not any trades peculiar to it self.

The Buildings.

This County affordeth no *Cathedral*, and the Parochial Churches intitle not themselves to any eminency. Onely I hear such high commendations of a *Chappel* and *Monument* erected at *Maldon* by *Thomas Earl of Elgin* to the memory of his deceased Lady *Diana Cecil*, that I am impatient till I have beheld it, to satisfie my self, whether it answereth that *Character of curiosity* which credible persons have given thereof. *Taddington*, *Amphill* and *Wobourn* carry away the credit amongst the houses of the *Nobility* in this County.

Wonders.

At *Hareles-wood* commonly called *Harold* in this County, the River of *Ouse* * Anno 1399. parted asunder, the water from the *Fountain* standing still, and those towards the *Sea* giving way, so that it was passable over on foot for three miles together, not without the astonishment of the beholders. It was an Ominous Presage of the sad *Civil Wars* betwixt the two houses of *Tork* and *Lancaster*.

There is a *Rivolet* in this County (though confining on *Buckinghamshire*) near a Village called *Aspeley*, and takes the strange operation thereof from his Pen, who (though a Poet) is a credible Author,

*The Brook which on her bank doth boast that earth alone,
Which noted of this Ile, converteth wood to stone.
That little Aspeleys earth we anciently instile,
Mongst sundry other things, A wonder of the Ile.*

But, by his leave, there is an other of the same nature in *Northamptonshire*, which because lesse known, I will there enlarge my self on that Subject.

Proverbs.

As plain as Dunstable Road.]

It is applyed to things plain and simple without either *velvet* or *guard* to adorne them, as also to matters easie and obvious to be found without any difficulty or direction. Such this Road being broad and beaten, as the confluence of many leading to *London* from the North and North-west parts of this Land.

As crooked as Crawley brook.]

This is a nameless brook arising about *Wobourn*, running by *Crawley*, and falling immediately into the *Ouse*. But this proverb may better be verifed of *Ouse* it self in this Shire, more *Meandrous* then *Meander*, which runneth above eighty miles in eighteen by land. Blame it not, if sensible of its sad condition, and presaging its fall into the foggy fens in the next County, it be loth to leave this pleasant place, as who would not prolong their own happiness?

The

* Hypodagma
pag. 163.

* Drydens Po-
ly-olbion the
11. Song.

The Baylife of Bedford is coming]

This Proverb hath its *Originall* in this, but *Use* in the next County of *Cambridge*, The River *Ouse* running by is called the *Baylife of Bedford*, who swelling with rain, snow-water, and tributary brooks in the winter, and coming down on a suddain arresteth the Ile of *Ely* with an inundation. But I am informed that the Drayners of the fenns, have of late with incredible care, cost, art and industry, wrested the *Mace* out of this *Bayliffs* hand, and have secured the Country against his power for the future.

Princes.

MARGARET BEAUFORT Countess *Richmond* and *Derby*, No person of judgement or ingenuity will find fault with her *Posture* under this *Title*, who was *Great-great-grand-child* to King *Edward the third*, and *Mother* to King *Henry the seventh*, besides her [almost incredible] Alliance to so* many forreign Princes.

Thus Reader, I am confident I have pleased thee as well as my self, in disposing her in this place. And yet I am well assured, that were she alive she would (*half-offended* hereat,) be more contented to be ranked under another and lower Topick of *Benefactors to the Publick*; yea, (if left to her own liberty) would chuse that *Reposing Place* for her *memory*. This is not onely most consonant to her humility and charity, (desiring rather to be *Good* then *Great*,) but also conformable to her remarkable expression, (according to the devotion of those darker days,) *that if the Christian Princes would agree to march with an Army for the recovery of Palestine, she would be their Landress*.

This is she who besides a Professor of Divinity place in both Universities, founded the two fair Colledges of *Christs* and *Saint Johns* in *Cambridge*. By the way be it observed, that *Cambridge* hath been much beholden to the strength of bounty in the weaker Sex. Of the four *Halls* therein, two, viz. *Clare* and *Pembroke*, were (as I may say) *feminine foundations*; and of the 12. Colledges, one third, *Queens*, *Christs*, *Saint Johns* and *Sidney*, owe their Original to worthy women. Whereas no female ever founded Colledge in *Oxford*, (though bountifull *Benefactors* to many,) seeing *Queens Colledge* therein, though commended to the *Queens of England* for its successive *Patronesses*, had *R. Eglesfield* for the effectual founder thereof.

And *Cambridge* is so far from being ashamed of, she is joyfull at, and thankfull for such charity, having read of our Saviour himself, that *Mary Magdalen*, and *Foanna*, * and *Susanna*, and many other women ministred unto him of their substance. But this worthy Lady *Margaret* being too high for a mean man to commend, is long since gone to the great God to reward, dying in the beginning of the reign of her Grand-child King *Henry the eight*.

Saints.

AINULPHUS of Royal British blood was an holy Hermit, who waving the vanities of this wicked world, betook himself in this County to a solitary life, renowned for the Sanctity (or rather Sanctimony) thereof. The age he lived in is not exactly known, but sure it is, that *Ainulphs-bury* (a Town in the confines of *This* and *Huntington-shire*,) was erected in his memory, part whereof (corruptly called *Ainsbury*) is extant at this day, and the rest is disguised under the new name of *Saint Neots*.

Martyrs.

THOMAS CHASE, an ancient and faithfull labourer in God's vineyard, led his life most in *Buckingham-shire*, but found his death in this County, long kept in durance and hanged at last in the Bishops prison at *wobourn*. His Executioners to palliate their murder, and asperse his Memory, gave it out that he had destroyed himself. A loud lye, seeing he was so loaden with * Chaines, that he could not lift up his own body. But the clearing hereof must be remitted to that day, wherein all things done in secret shall be made manifest. His martyrdom happened in the reigne of King *Henry the seventh*, Anno Domini 1506.

* See their number in her funeral Sermon preached by Bishop Fisher.

* Luk. 8. 3.

* Fox Acts & Monu. pag. 775.

Prelates.

* Whence Bishop
of Carlisle
translated his
Catalogue of
Bishops.

* John Phillips,
not, in his Chri-
stians of Eng-
land pag. 10.

* Matthew Paris
Anno 1253.

SILVESTER de EVERTON, for so is he written in the Records of * *Carlile*, (though *Eversden* and *Everscen* in other books) which are most to be credited, as passing under the pens of the best (and to his particular the most knowing) *Clearks*, no doubt, took his name from *Everton* a Village in this (but the confines of *Cambridge*) *Shire*. He was a man memorable for his preferment, and very able to discharge the *Lay-part* thereof, receiving the *Great Seal*, Anno the 29. of King *Henry* the third 1246. and is commended for one most * *cunning in customes* of *Chancery*. The same year he was chosen *Bishop* of *Carlile*, though demurring on the acceptance thereof (conscious to himself perchance as unqualified) his consecration was deferred untill the next year.

He with the rest of the *English Bishops* addressed themselves to King *Henry* the third, and boldly enough Requested-Required of him, that all *forreigners* and *unsufficient persons* might be put out of their *Bishopricks*. Now, as to the point of *insufficiency*, the King singling out this *Silvester* thus bespake him. *

Et tu *Silvester Carlionensis*, quid tu lam-
bens *Cancellariam*, *Clericorum meorum Cle-
riculus* extitisti, qualiter post-positis multis
Theologis, & personis reverendis, te in *Epis-
copum* sublimavi, omnibus satis notum est.

And thou *Silvester* of *Carlile*, who so long
licking the *Chancery*, was the little *Clark* of
my *Clergy-men*, it is sufficiently known to all,
how I advanced thee to be a *Bishop*, before
many reverend persons, and able *Divines*.

His expression *licking the Chancery* hath left *Posterity* to interpret it, whether taxing him for *Ambition*, liquorishly longing for that *Place*: Or for *Adulation*, by the soft smoothing of flattery making his way thereunto: Or for *Avarice*, *licking it so*, that he gained great (if good) profit thereby. As for his expression, *little Clark*, it is plain it referred not to his stature, but *dwarfness in learning*. However all this would not perswade him into a resignation of his *Bishoprick*, though it was not long before he lost both it and his life, by a fall from a skittish-horse, Anno Domini 1254.

I find no Bishop born in this County since the Reformation, and therefore we may go on in our propounded method.

Capital Judges, and Writers on the Law.

Sir JOHN COKEYN Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of King *Henry* the fourth, founded a worshipfull Family at, and imparted his Sirname to *Cokeyn-Hatley* in this County. But being convinced, that he was born at *Ashbourn* in *Derbyshire*, I have reserved his character for that County.

EDMOND WINGATE Esq. was a Native of this County, whose family flourisheth at *Hartington* therein: He was bred in *Greys-Inn* in the Study of our Common-law, whereof he wrote besides others a Book Intituled, *The Reason of the Common-law*, and is lately deceased.

Writers.

JOHN of DUNSTABLE, so called from a Market-town in this County wherein he was born. If hitherto the Reader hath not, it is high time for him now, to take notice of a person of such perfection. Indeed at first my Pen feared famishing, finding so little; since surfetting, meeting so much of this man. For this *John of Dunstable* was *John of all Arts*, as appeareth by his double Epitaph, one inscribed on his Monument, the other written on his memory. But be it premised of both, that we will not avouch the truth of the Latine, or quantity in these verses; but present them here as we find them, with all their faults, and his virtues on whom they were made.

On his tombe in Saint Stephen's wall-
brook, London.

Clauditur hoc tumulo qui cælū pectore clausit,
Dunstable I, Furis Astrorum conscius ille,
..... novit abscondita pondere cæli;
Hic vir erat tua Laus, tua Lux, tua Musica
Princeps

Quiq; tuas fulces per Mundū sparserat Artes,
.....
Suscipiant proprium Civem Cæli sibi Cives

The second made by * *John Wheatham-
sted*, Abbot of Saint *Albans*.

Musicus hic Michalus alter, novus & Ptole-
maus.

Junior ac Atlas supportans robore cælos.
Pausat sub cinere; melior vir de muliere
Nunquam natus erat, vitii quia labe carebat.
Et virtutis opes possedit unicus omnes.
Perpetuis annis celebretur fama Johannis
Dunstable; in pace requiescat & hic sine fine.

What

* Extant in
Wheavers Fun-
Mon, pag.
577.

What is true of *the bills* of some unconscionable Trades-men, if ever paid, over paid, may be said of this *hyperbolical Epitaphs*, if ever believed, over believed. Yea, one may safely cut off a *Third* in any part of it, and the remainder will amount to make him a most admirable person. Let none say that these might be two distinct persons, seeing (besides the concurrence of *time* and *place*,) it would *bank-rupt* the *Exchequer* of *Nature* to afford two such persons, *one Phanix* at once being as much as any will believe. This *Dunstable* died an. 1455.

Since the Reformation.

GEORGE JOY was born in this * County, though the exact place be not expressed. He was a great friend to Master * Tindall, and therefore perfectly hated by Woolsey, Fisher, and Sir Thomas Moor, the particulars of his sufferings if known would justly advance him into the reputation of a *Confessor*. He translated some parts of the Bible into English, and wrote many books reckned up by Bale; notwithstanding many machinations against his life, he found his *Coffin* where he fecht'd his *Cradle*, in *sua patria sepultus*, being peaceably buried in his native Country 1553. the last year of King Edward the sixth.

FRANCIS DILLINGHAM was born at *Dean* in this County, and bred Fellow in *Christ-Colledge* in *Cambridge*. He was an excellent Linguist, and subtile Disputant. My Father was present in the *Bachillors-Scholes*, when a Greek Act was kept, between him and *William Alabaster* of *Trinity-Colledge*, to their mutuall commendation. A disputation so famous that it served for an *Æra* or *Epoche*, for the Scholars in that age, thence to date their seniority.

He was afterwards chosen *Anno* 1607. to be one of the Translators of the Bible, and being richly beneficed at *Wilden* in this County, died a single man, leaving a fair estate to his brother Master *Thomas Dillingham*, who was chosen one of the late Assembly, (though for age, indisposition, and other reasons not appearing therein,) and for many years was the humble, painfull, and faithfull Pastor of *Deane*, the place of his Nativity.

WILLIAM SCLATER was born at * *Layton-buzard* in this County, son to *Anthony Sclater* the Minister thereof for fifty years together, who died well nigh an hundred years of age. This *William* his son was bred in *Eaton*, then in *Kings Colledge* in *Cambridge*, where he commenced Bachillor, and (after many years discountinace) Doctor of Divinity. Hence he was invited to be preacher at *Walsal* in *Stafford-shire*, where he began his sermons (afterwards printed) on the three first Chapters of the *Romans*. Afterwards *John Coles* Esquire of *Somerset-shire* over-intreated him into the *western parts*, where he presented him *Vicar* of *Pitmister*. Here he met with manifold and expensive vexations, even to the *Jeopardy* of his life, but by the goodness of God his own innocency and courage, with the favour of his *Diocesan*, he came off with no lesse honour to himself, then confusion to his adversaries.

He was at first not well affected to the Ceremonies of the Church, but afterwards on his profound studying of the point, he was reconciled to them, as for order, and decency, and by his example others were perswaded to conforme.

Constancy of studying contracted the stone upon him, which he used to call *flagellum studiosorum*. Nor was his health improved by being removed to a wealthier Living, when *John Lord Pawlet* of *Hinton* (at the instance of *Elizabeth* his Lady, in whose inheritance it was, a worthy favourer of piety and pious men,) preferred him to the rich Parsonage of *Limpsam* in *Somerset-shire*, where indeed there was scarce any element good save the earth therein. Whereupon for his own preservation he was re-perswaded to return to *Pitmister*, there continuing till the day of his death, which happened in the year of our Lord 1627. in the fifty one year of his age, leaving many learned works behind him, as his *Comment on the Romans*, and on the *Thessalonians*, *Sermons at Pauls cross*, and the treatise of *Tithes*, styled the *Ministers portion*, with other posthume works, some since set forth by, more remaining in the hand of his son *William Sclater* Doctor of Divinity, and Minister at *London*, lately deceased.

* Bale. de Scrip.
Brit. Cent. 9.
* Fox. Acts &
Monu. pag.
1027.

* So was I informed by his Son, Doctor Sclater late Minister of Peters Poor London.

Benefactors to the Publick.

ST WILLIAM son to *William HARPER* was born in the Town of *Bedford*, but bred a Merchant-taylor in the City of *London*. Where God so blessed his endeavours, that *Anno 1561*, he was chosen *Lord Mayor* thereof. In gratitude to God and the place of his Nativity, he erected and *endowed a free-schole in *Bedford*, in which Town he lyeth buried.

HENRY GREY son to *Henry Grey* was born at *Wrest* in this County. Something must be premised of his extraction. *Richard Grey* third *Earl of Kent* of that family, was so profuse a person, that he wilfully wasted his Estate, giving away what he could not spend to the King and others; so little he reflected on Sir *Henry Grey* his Brother (but by a second Venter) of *Wrest* in this County. Hereupon the said Sir *Henry*, though heir to his Brother *Richard* after his death; yet perceiving himself overtitled or rather under-rated, for so high an honour, (the undoubted right whereof rested in him) declined the assuming thereof. Thus the *Earldome of Kent* lay (though not dead) asleep in the family of the *Greys* almost 50. years, viz. from the 15 of King *Henry* the eight till the 13. of Queen *Elizabeth*, when she advanced *Reginald Grey*, grand-child to Sir *Hcn. Grey* afore said, (who had thriftily recruited himself with competence of Revenues) to be *Earl of Kent*, *Anno 1571*.

This *Reginald* dying Issuelesse within the year, *Henry* his Brother (the subject of our present description) succeeded to his honour. A person truly noble, expending the income of his own Estate and of his Ladies fair Joynter, (*Mary* the Relict of *Edward Earl of Darby*) in hospitality.

He was a most Cordiall Protestant, on the same token that being present at the execution of the Queen of *Scots*, when she requested the Nobility there, to stand by and see her death, he (*fearing something of Superstition) hardly assented thereunto. Yet was he as far from the faction as *Superstition*, deserving the character given unto him.

* *Omnibus vera nobilitatis Ornamentis vir longè Honoratissimus.*

He left no Issue, except some will behold him in some sort Parent of *Sidney Colledge* in *Cambridge*, as one of the executors to the Foundress thereof, who did both Prove and Improve her will, besides his Personall benefaction thereunto. And being the surviving executor, he did perpetuate the fellowships (formerly temporary) according to the implicate trust deposited in him, to the advantage of that foundation. He died *Anno Domini 1613*.

FRANCIS CLEARK Knight, was born at *Eaton-soton* in this shire near to *Saint Neots*, in the Lordship there commonly called the *Parsonage*. He was a noble Benefactor to *Sidney-colledge*, augmenting all the Scholarships of the Foundation, and erecting a fair and firme range of building. Such his skill in Arithmetick and Architecture, that staying at home, he did provide to a brick what was necessary for the finishing thereof. He founded four new Fellowships, and had he been pleased to consult with the Colledge, the settlement with the same expence might have proved more advantageous. For, though in gifts to private persons, it be improper that the Receiver should be the Director thereof, a Corporation may give the best advise to improve the favours conferr'd upon it. But it is a general practice, that men desire rather to be broad than thick Benefactors.

However seeing every one may do with his own as he pleaseth, blessed be the memory of this worthy Knight, whose gift in effect was felt by the Colledge before the giver thereof was seen, being himself a meer stranger unto it. Some say, that because this was the youngest foundation in the University (generally the last child hath the least left it,) his charity pitched upon it. But I have been informed, that Sir *Francis* coming privately to *Cambridge*, to see unseen, took notice of Doctor *Ward* his daily presence in the Hall, with the Scholars conformity in caps, and diligent performance of exercises, which indeared this place unto him. Thus the observing of old Statutes, is the best load-stone to attract new Benefactors. His death happyned, *Anno Domini, 163*

Memorable Persons.

A WOMAN, whose name I cannot recover, lived, died, and is buried at *Dunstable* in this County. It appeareth by her ** Epitaph* in the Church, that she had *nineteen children* at *five births*, viz. *three* several times *three children* at a birth, and *five* at a birth, two other times. How many of them survived to mans estate is unknown. Here I must dissent from an ** Author* maintaining that more *Twins* were born in the first Age of the World, then now adays. Whereas we meet with none but *single births* in the Patriarchs before the *Flood*, and more then six hundred years after the *Deluge*, *Eſau* and *Jacob* were the first *Twins* mentioned in *Scripture*.

* Mackwils
Apology pag.
253.

* Huiartes in
the trial of
wills.

Lord Mayors.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1 Thomas Chalton	Thomas Chalton	Dunstable	Mercer	1449
2 William Stoker	Thomas Stoker	Eaton	Draper	1484
3 William Butler	Richard Butler	Bidenham	Grocer	1515
4 William Harper	William Harper	Bedford	Merchant-Taylor	1561

The Names of the Gentry of this County Returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth.

William Bishop of Lincoln,
John de Fanhope Chivaler.

John Wenlock Armig. } Knights for
John Gascoigne Armig. } the shire.

Commissioners.

Abbatiss de Woborn, & sui Celerarii	Iohan. Fyfe	Valentini Bailli de Luton	Rich. Sampson
Abbatiss de Wardon	Iohan. Coldington	Willielmi White de eadem	Rober. Warner
Prioris de Dunstable	Chri. Preston	Iohan. Boughton	Iohan. Coke de Crawley.
Prioris de Chekesond	Steph. Cruker	Hugonis Hasselden	Will. Sileham
Prioris de Nunham	Tho. Roxston	Thoma Bailli de Houghton	will. Purvey
Prioris de Chaldwell	will. Lancelin	Will. Trought	will. Rede
Prioris de Buschemede	Hen. de Lye	Hen. Mannell	Tho. Blondell
Simonis Filbrigge, Chivaler.	Iohan. Conquest de Houghton	Rober. Valence	will. Milward
Henrici Bronnstete, Chivaler.	Tho. Lonnde	Iohan. Attehay	Rober. Ratele
Thoma Wauton Chivaler.	walte. Lonnde	Will. Tipping	Iohan. Kiggill de Todinton
Thoma Maningham	Iohan. Lonnde	Iohan. Petifer	Iohan. Pestell de Nunham
Thoma Hood	Rich. Merston	Tho. Purvey	Thoma Chopper de Turvey
Johannis Broughton	Iohan. Peeke junioris	will. Purvey	Iohan. Marram
Iohan. Enderby	Will. Peeke	Will. Shotfold	Thoma Fakes
Roberti Mordant	Iohan. Glove junioris	Will. Wingate	Iohan. Pikot
Iohan. Hertusherne	Iohan. Turvey de Turvey	will. Kene	will. Molso
Hen. Godfrey	Iohan. Ferroure de Bedford	Tho. Stokker	Iohan. Sewell
Iohan. Boteler de Northzele	Iohan. Gerveys de Maldon	Ade Alford	Hen. Sewell
Hum. Acworth	Hen. Etewell	Iohan. Morton	Radul. Falwell
Iohan. Ragon	Tho. Morton	Tho. Stratton	Hug. Billington
Thoma Ragon	Tho. Chamberlain	Radulp. Cleark	Iohan. Baldoe
Iohan. Fizigeffrey	Math. Stepeing	Math. Stepeing	Will. Palmer
Iohan. Radwell	Nich. Harding	Nich. Harding	Rober. Davy, junioris
	Will. Marham	Will. Marham	Iohan. Stanlow
			Rich. Lincoln

Walteri

Earls & Dukes
of Bedford.

Billomont. R. H.
Courcy R. Ed.

John Plantagenet
Son of Hen. 4. D.
died without issue

George Nevil. Ed.
Duke died without issue

Jasper Tudor, uncle
to H. Hen. 7. - Duke
died without issue

Ed. 6. John P. Ryph.
created Earl
succeeded by his son

2. Mar. Francis - Earl
succeeded by his son

2. Edw. Edward - Earl
succeeded by his son

Car. 1. Francis - Earl
succeeded by his son

Car. 1. Will - Earl
afterw. - Duke
succeeded by his son

Will. 3. Whithersly - Duke
succeeded by his son

2. An. Whithersly - Duke
succeeded by his son

Geo. 2. John - Duke

Waleri Taillard
Thoma Spencer de
Gtton
Iohan. Spencer
Iohannis King de
Harowdon
Iohan. Wait
Will. Bochell
Thoma William

Roberti Ratull
Rober. Warner de le
Hethe
Iohan. Potter
Iohan. Grecell
Will. Bocher de Hen-
low
will. Haile de Chiting-
don

Iohan. Halle
will. Ludfopp
Iohan. Conquest de
Houghton
Stephani Cruker
Tho. Rokeston
will. Lancelein
Hen. de Lye
Tho. Ragon

Iohan. Mepurshale
Iohan. Fitz
Iohan. Pekke, junioris
Hugonis Billington
Tho. Pekke
Will. Pekke
Iohan. Glove, junio-
ris

Hungry Time hath made a *Gluttons Meal* on this Catalogue of Gentry, and hath left but a very little morsell for manners remaining; so few of these are found extant in this hire, and fewer continuing in a *Gentile Equipage*. Amongst whom I must not forget the *Famiy* of the *Blundels*, whereof Sir Edward *Blundell* behaved himself right valiantly, in the unfortunate expedition to the *Iste* of *Roe*.

Sheriffs of Bedford and Buckingham-shire.

HEN. II.

Anno

- 1 Rich. Bisset & Albertus de Veer. Rob. Carun
- 2 Henric. de Essex constituit Simonem Fitz. Petre Vicecomitem for 4 years.
- 6 Gal. filius Radulph
- 7 Rich. filius Osberti for 3 years.
- 10 Hug. de la Lega, & Rich. filius Osberti for 6 years.
- 16 David. Archidea. & Will. filius Rich.
- 17 Will. filius Rich. & David. Arch. for 3 years.
- 20 Will. filius Rich. for 6 years.
- 26 Will. Rufus for 7 years.
- 33 Will. Rufus, & Oger. filius Ogeri, pro dimid. Anni.

RICH. I.

Anno

- 1 Will. Rufus for 6 years.
- 7 Simon. de Belchampe for 3 years.
- 10 Will. de Albenny & Rob. Braybrook

JOHAN. R.

Anno

- 1 Will. de Albenny
- 2 Galf. filius Petri, & Rob. de Braybrook for 4 years.
- 6 Rob. de Braybrook & Rob. filius Hemer.
- 7 Rob. & Rober.
- 8 Rob. filius Hemeri
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Rob. de Braybrook for 3 years.
- 13 Rob. de Braybrook, & Hen. filius ejus
- 14 Hen. Braybrook, & Rob. Pater ejus
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Hen. Braybrook
- 17 Idem.

HEN. III.

Anno

- 1
- 2 Fulco de Breantel
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Ful. de Breantel & Rad. de Bray for 4 years.
- 8 Ful. de Breantel
- 9 Walt. de Pateshull de Acceptane for 4 years.
- 13 Steph. de Wegrave & Will. de Martiwaite
- 14 Steph. de Segne
- 15 Steph. de Segne & Rich.

de Atteneston for 3 years.

- 18 Steph. de Segne & Joh. Ulecot
- 19 Radus. filius Reginald
- 20 Will. de Bello Campo. & Ric. de Porchhale
- 21 Will. de Bello Campo
- 22 Reginald. de Albo Monasterio
- 23 Rob. de Hega
- 24 Paulus Penire
- 25 Idem.
- 26 Joh. Grumband
- 27 Will. Holdwell for 7 years.
- 34 Alex. de Hammeden for 3 years.
- 37 Nul. Tile Com. in Rotulo
- 38 Simon de Glendon
- 39 Idem.
- 40 Rob. le Savage. Rich. le Savage filius Johan.
- 41 Rob. de Tottenhall
- 42 Idem.
- 43 Alex. de Hamden. for 4 years.
- 47 Alex. de Hamden. & Simon de Pateshill for 5 years.
- 52 Edw. filius Regis Primogenitus
- 53 Idem.
- 54 Edw. filius primo genitus & Barthol. de Town Subvic. ejus for 3 years.

EDW. I.

Anno

- 1 Thomas de Bray
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Hugo de Stapleford for 4 years.
- 7 Johan. de Chedney for 4 years.
- 11 Radul. de Goldington for 3 years.
- 14 Will. de Boyvill for 3 years.
- 17 Will. de Tarrevill
- 18 Joh. de Popham
- 19 *Idem.*
- 20 Will. de Turrevill for 5 years.
- 25 Sim. de Bradenham
- 26 Walter. de Molefworth for 10 years.

EDW. II.

Anno

- 1 Gil. de Holme, & Wal. de Molefworth
- 2 Will. Merre for 4 years.
- 6 Walt. de Molefworth, & Joh. de Pabenhams for 3 years.
- 9 Joh. de la Hay
- 10 *Idem.*
- 11 Joh. de la Hay, & Rog.

de Tiringham.

- 12 Phil. de Aylesbury. & Rich. de Cave
- 13 Rich. de Cave, & Ingilran de Berenger
- 14 *Idem.*
- 15 Ingelramus Berenger
- 16
- 17 Rog. de Tiringham
- 18 Rog. de Tiringham & Joh. de la Hay
- 19 Johan. de la Hay & Phil. de Aylesbury.

EDW. III.

Anno

- 1 Johan. de la Mareschall & Phil. de Aylesbury
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Joh. de Mareschall
- 4 Phil. de Aylesbury for 3 years.
- 7 Nul. Titl. Com. in Rotulo
- 8 Rad. de Wedon
- 9 *Idem.*
- 10 Rich. Ward
- 11 Rad. de Wedon
- 12 Nich. de Passelow, & Will. Aloton
- 13 *Idem.*
- 14 Nich. Passelow
- 15 Ger. de Braybrook
- 16 Henric. Chalfhant, &

Gerrard. de Braybrook

- 17 Joh. Aygnell, & Hen. Chalfhant
- 18 Hen. Chalfhant, & Joh. Wignell
- 19 Tho. de Swinford
- 20 *Idem.*
- 21 Will. Croyser
- 22 *Idem.*
- 23 Tho. Fernibrand
- 24 *Idem.*
- 25 Joh. Chastilion, & Tho. Fernibrand
- 26 Joh. Chastilion
- 27 Ger. de Braybrook
- 28 *Idem.*
- 29 Pet. de Salford, & Ger. Braybrook
- 30 Pet. de Salford
- 31 Joh. de Hampden, & Hug. Chastilion
- 32 Joh. de Hampden
- 33 *Idem.*
- 34 Pet. de Salford
- 35 Joh. de Hampden
- 36 Pet. de Salford for 4 years.
- 40 Joh. de Aylesbury for 6 years.
- 46 Johan. Chyne
- 47 Johan. Ragoun
- 48 Johan. Aylesbury
- 49 Johan. de Arden
- 50 Johan. de Broughton
- 51 Johan. de Ollueyge

Henry II.

[RICHARDUS BASSET, & ALBERICUS de VEER.]

The Catalogue of the Sheriffs of *Cambridge* and *Huntington-shires*, as also of *Essex* and *Hartford-shire*, beginneth with the same names; so that six Counties (but all lying together) were under their inspection. None need to question, but that this *Albericus de Veer* was the very same with him, who by *Mand* the Empress was made the first Earl of *Oxford*, of whom hereafter this year in *Cambridge-shire*. Mean time we take notice of an *Ustrosus*, beholding *R. Basset* (though first named) as his *Under-Sheriff*.

2 HENRY de ESSEX.]

He is too well known in our *EnglishChronicles*, being *Baron* of *Raleigh* in *Essex*, and *HereditaryStandard-bearer* of *England*. It happened in the reign of this King, there was a fierce battle fought in *Flint-shire* at *Coleshull*, betwixt the *English* and *Welch*, wherein this *Henry de Essex*, * *Animum & Signum simul abiecit, betwixt Traitor and Coward cast away both his Courage and Banner together*, occasioning a great over-throw of *English*.

But he that had the baseness to doe, had the boldness to deny the doing of so foul a fact; untill he was challenged in combat by *Robert de Momford*, a Knight, *Eye-witness* thereof, and by him overcome in a Duell. Whereupon his large inheritance was confiscated to the King, and he himself, partly thrust, partly going into a *Convent*, hid his head in a *Coule*, under which, betwixt shame and sanctity, he blushed out the remainder of his life.

R

16 DAVID

* Compare
Camdens Brit.
in Essex, with
him in Flint-
shire.

16 DAVID ARCHIDIACONUS, &c.]

It may justly seem strange, that an *Arch-deacon* should be *Sheriff* of a *Shire*, and one would have sought for a person of his Profession rather in a *Pulpit*, then in a *Shire-Hall*.

Some will answer, that in that Age *Men in Orders* ingrossed not only *Places* of *Judicature*, but also such as had *Military* and *Martial Relations*, whereof this *Sheriff* did in some sort partake. But under correction, I conceive, that though *Bishops* (who had also *Temperall Baronies*) were sometimes *Sheriffs*, yet no inferiour *Clergy-men*, being in *Orders*, were ever advanced to that *Office*, neither in *Ancient*, nor in *Modern Times*. Sure I am, that in the *reign* of King *Charles*, one being pricked *Sheriff* of *Rutland*, escaped, pleading that he was a *Deacon*.

Yet we meet with many, whose surnames sound of Church-relation, both in the Catalogue of *Ancient* and *Modern Sheriffs*.

1. Abbot		London		Clerk		Northamptonshire		M on		Devonshire
2. Arch-deacon	of	Cornwall		Dean	of	Essex		Parson	of	Buckinghamshire
3. Bishop		Sussex		Frier		Oxfordshire		Pope		Oxfordshire
4. Chaplain		Norfolke		Moigne		Dorsetshire		Prior		London

It addeth to the difficulty, that whereas persons of their profession were formerly enjoined single lives, we find in this list some of their sons in the next generation *Sheriffs* also.

But take one answer to all, as these were Lay-men, so probably their Ancestors were Ecclesiasticks, and did officiate according to their respective Orders and Dignities. These afterwards having their patrimony devolved unto them, by the death of their elder brethren, were dispenced with by the Pope to marry, yet so that they were always afterwards called by their former profession, which was fixed as a surname on their posterity. Thus we read how in *France*, *Hugh de Lusignian*, being an *Arch-bishop* (and the last of his family) when by the death of his Brethren, the Signieuries of *Partnay*, *Soubize*, &c. fell unto him, he obtained licence to marry, on condition that his posterity should bear the name of *Archevesque*, and a Miter over their Arms for ever.

As for the Surname of *Pope* in *England*, it is such a transcendent, I cannot reach it with mine own, and must leave it to more judicious conjectures.

King John.

13. ROB. de BRAYBROOK, & HEN. *filius ejus.*]

14. HEN. BRAYBROOK, & ROB. *pater ejus.*]

Here is a loving reciprocation. First, a son Under-sheriff to his father, *that was his duty*; Secondly, the father Under-sheriff to his son, *that was his courtesie*. Indeed I can name one Under-sheriff to his own father, being a Gentleman of right worthy extraction and estate, which son afterwards (in my memory) became Lord *Chief Justice*, and *Treasurer* of *England*.

Henry III.

52 EDVARD. *filius REGIS primo-genitus.*]

It soundeth not a little to the honour of these two shires, that Prince *Edward*, afterwards the most renowned King of *England*, (first of his Christian name since the Conquest) was their *Sheriff* for five years together. Yea, the Imperial-Crown found him in that office, when it fell unto him, though then absent in *Palestine*. We may presume, that *Bartholomew de Fowen* his Under-sheriff, was very sufficient to manage all matters under him.

Sheriffs of Bedford and Buckingham-shire.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
RICH. II.					
<i>Anno</i>			10 Egid. Daubeny, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 Ioh. de Aylesbury	Aylesbury	<i>Azure a Cross Argent.</i>	11 Tho. Wauton, mil.		
2 Tho. Peynere			12 Ioh. Glove		
3 Egidius Daubeny	SOMER.	<i>Gules four Lozenges in Fess Argent.</i>	13 Ioh. Hampden, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
4 Tho. Sackwell	SUSSEX	<i>Quarterly Or and Gules a Bend Vayre.</i>	14 Ioh. Broughton		
5 Ioh. de Aylesbury	<i>ut prius</i>		15 Rob. Mansfeld		
6 <i>Idem.</i>	<i>ut prius</i>		16 Hum. Stafford, mi.	<i>ut prius</i>	
7 Ioh. Widevill	Northam.	<i>Arg. a Fess, & Canton Gu.</i>	17 Ioh. Hampden	<i>ut prius</i>	
8 Rob. Dikewell			18 Walt. Strickland	<i>ut prius</i>	
9 Tho. Covell			19 Ioh. Brekenoll		
10 Ioh. de Aylesbury	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Ar. a Lion Ramp. Arg. a File of 3 Lambeaux Gu.</i>	20 Edw. Campden	<i>ut prius</i>	
11 Rad. Fitz. Rich.			21 Edw. Rede		
12 Tho. Peynere			22 Tho. Singleton		
13 Tho. Sackvill	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Arg. a Saltire G. betw. 4 Eaglets displayed Ar.</i>	23 Ioh. Wenlock		
14 Edm. Hampden	Hampden Buc.	<i>Ar. a Cross ingrailed Arg.</i>	24 Tho. Rokes		
15 Will. Teringham	Teringhā B.		25 Tho. Gifford		
16 Tho. Peynere			26 Ger. Longvile	<i>ut prius</i>	
17 Phil. Walwane			27 <i>Idem.</i>	<i>ut prius</i>	
18 Ioh. Longvile	Wolverton	<i>Gules a Fess Indented betwixt 6 Cross Crosets Arg.</i>	28 Will. Gedney		
19 Edm. Hampden	<i>ut prius</i>		29 Ioh. Hampden	<i>ut prius</i>	
20 Regin. Ragon			30 Ro. Whittingham		
21 Ioh. Worthip			31 Rob. Olney		
22 <i>Idem.</i>			32 Edw. Rede, ar.		
HEN. IV.			33 Ioh. Poulter	HARTF.	<i>Arg. a Bend voided Sable.</i>
<i>Anno</i>			34 Tho. Singleton		
1 Tho. Efton			35 Tho. Charlton, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
2 Edw. Hampden	<i>ut prius</i>		36 Ioh. Hampden		
3 Ro. Beauchamp	Eaton Bed.	<i>G. a Fess, betw. 6 martlets Or.</i>	37 Ioh. Maningham		
4 Reg. Ragon			38 Ioh. Heyton, ar.		
5 Ioh. Boys	KENT	<i>Or a Griffin Sergeant S. within 2 Borders G.</i>	39 Ioh. Broughton		
6 <i>Idem.</i>	<i>ut prius</i>		EDWARD. IV		
7 Edw. Hampden			<i>Anno</i>		
8 Tho. Peynere			1 Edw. Rede, ar.		
9 Rich. Hay			2 Tho. Reynes		
10 Bald. Pigott	Stratton Bed.	<i>Sable, three Pickaxes Arg.</i>	3 <i>Idem.</i>		
11 Tho. Strickland	YORK sh.	<i>G. a Chev. Or between 3 Croffes formee Arg. on a Canton erm. n, a Bucks-head erased, sable.</i>	4 Pet. House, ar.		
12 Rich. Wyote			5 Ioh. Broughton	<i>ut prius</i>	
13 Bald. Pigott	<i>ut prius</i>		6 Ioh. Bottler, mil.	Biddenham	<i>G. a Fess compone Arg. & Sable betw. six Croffes Crosets Or.</i>
HEN. V.			7 Tho. Hampden	BERKS.	<i>S. a Chev. engrailed betw. 3 Arr. A. G. Crasaly Or, 3 Pikes hauriant Arg.</i>
<i>Anno</i>			8 Ioh. Foster, ar.		
1 Tho. Strickland	<i>ut prius</i>		9 Will. Lucy, ar.		
2 Edw. Hampden	<i>ut prius</i>		10 Rob. Dooth, ar.	CHESH.	<i>Arg. 3 Boars-heads erased Sable, Tusked Or.</i>
3 Tho. Wauton			11 Regin. Grey	Wrest. Bed.	<i>Barry of 6 Ar. & Ar. in chief 3 Toreaux;</i>
4 Rich. Wyote			12 Ioh. Lanoston, ar.		
5 Ioh. Gifford			13 Ioh. Bottler, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
6 Will. Massy			14 Rich. Bulstrode		
7 Walt. Fitz. Rich.			15 Hugo. Brudenell	BUCK.	<i>See our Notes in BUCKS. Ar. a Chevron Gu. between 3 Chappens Ar.</i>
8 Ioh. Radwell			16 Edw. Molinen		
9 Ioh. Radwellet			17 Io. Rotheram, ar.	Luton Bed.	<i>Vert 3 Roe-Bucks tripping Or, a Basson G.</i>
10 Will. Massy			18 Tho. Rokes		
11 <i>Idem.</i>			19 Tho. Fowler		
HEN. VI.			20 Rich. Enderby, ar.		
<i>Anno</i>			21 Ioh. Verney		
1 Ioh. Wauton			22 Tho. Hampden	<i>ut prius</i>	
2 Ioh. Cheney mil.	Cheneys B.	<i>checky Or & Ar. a Fess G. Frety Erm.</i>	RICH. III		
3 Rich. Wyote			<i>Anno</i>		
4 Ioh. Cheney	<i>ut prius</i>		1 Dru. Brudenell	<i>ut prius</i>	
5 Will. Massy, ar.			2 Tho. Fowler		
6 Hum. Stafford, ar.			3 Ioh. Boone, mil.		
7 Tho. Wauton, mi.			HEN. VII.		
8 Ioh. Hoo			<i>Anno</i>		
9 Ioh. Cheney	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Or, a Chev. G. a Quarter Erm. Quarterly Sable, and Arg.</i>	6 Gor. Ingleton		
			2 Tho. Rokes		
			3 Tho. Fowler		
				R 2	
					4 Ioh.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
4 Joh. Rotheram	ut prius		28 Tho. Longvile, ar.	ut prius	
5 Rich. Godfrey			29 Will. Windsor, m.	Bradenham	Gules, a saltier Arg. between 12 cross croissants Or.
6 Joh. Lancston se.			30 Rob. Dormer, mil.	ut prius	
7 Rich. Restwood	La Vache B.		31 Tho. Rotheram,	ut prius	
8 Edw. Cokaine, ar.	Hatley	Arg. three Cocks G.	32 Rad. Verney, mil.	ut prius	
9 Rich. Godfrey, ar.			33 Joh. Gostwick, m.	Willington	Arg. a Bend Gules conized sable twixt 6 Cornish choughes proper on a Chief Or 3 mullets vert.
10 Will. Rede			34 Idem.	ut prius	
11 Tho. Darell	Lillingstō B.	Az. a Lion Ramp. Or. Crowned Argent.	35 Tho. Giffard, ar.		
12 Tho. Langston			36 Mich. Fisher, mil.		
13 Joh. Gifford, ar.			37 Lod. Dyve, ar.	ut prius	
14 David. Phillip, ar.			38 Rob. Drury, mil.		Arg. on a Chief vert the Letter Tau betwixt 2 mullets pierced Or.
15 Rich. Restwood					
16 Hug. Conway, mi.		S. on a Bend twixt 2 Cotises Az. a Rose G. twixt 2 Annulets of the Arg. on a Chief Gules 2 mullets pierced Or.	EDW. VI.		
17 Joh. St. John, mi.	Bletto. Bed.	Barry Formy N. bulee of 6 Or & sable.	Anno		
18 Rich. Blount, ar.			1 Fran. Russell, mil.	Cheneis	A Lion Ramp. Gules on a cheife
19 Edw. Bulstrod, ar.	ut prius		2 Fran. Pigott, ar.	ut prius	sables 3 Escalops of the frst.
20 Tho. Darell ar.	ut prius		3 Joh. St. John, mil.	ut prius	
21 Joh. Cheyney, ar.	ut prius		4 Tho. Rotheram,	ut prius	
22 Will. Gascoigne	Cardintō B.	Arg. on a Pale S. a Lucies-head erected Or.	5 Oliv. St. John, ar.	ut prius	
23 Joh. Longvile, mi.	ut prius	G. on a Bend Arg. three Tre-foiles Vert.	6 Tho. Pigott, ar.	ut prius	
24 Geor. Harvey, ar.			MARIA REG.		
HEN. VIII.			Anno		
Anno			1 Will. Dormer, mi.	ut prius	
1 Joh. Mordant, ar.	Turvey Be.	Ar. a Chevron-inter 3. Estoiles S.	REX PHIL.		
2 Joh. Dive, ar.	Brumhā B.	Parte per Pale Arg. & G. a Fess Azure.	& Ma. Regina.		
3 Rad. Verney, ar.	ut prius		Anno		
4 Tho. Dinham, ar.			1 Arth. Longvile, ar.	ut prius	
5 Will. Gascoigne	ut prius		2 Rob. Drury, mil.	ut prius	
6 Edw. Bray, ar.	ut prius	Arg. a Chev. between 3 Eagles-legs erased S.	3 Rob. Peckham, mi.		
7 Joh. St. John, mil.	ut prius		4 Tho. Pigott, ar.	ut prius	
8 Geor. Harvey, mil.	ut prius		5 Hum. Ratcliff, m.		Arg. a Bend engrailed Sable.
9 Will. Gascoigne	ut prius		6		
10 Mich. Fisher, ar.			REG. ELIZA:		
11 Will. Rede, mil.			Anno		
12 Joh. Cheney, ar.	ut prius	Ar. a Fess betw. 3 Crestants S.	1 Will. Hawtry, ar.	Checkers B.	Argent 4 Lioncells passant Sable betwixt 2 Gemews in Bend.
13 Rob. Lee, mil.	Quarendon	Az. 10 Bellets 4, 3, 2, & 1, Or. in a chief of the second, a Lion Issuant Sable.	2 Tho. Teringham	ut prius	
14 Rob. Dormer, ar.	Winge Bu.		3 Rob. Drury, mil.	ut prius	
15 Tho. Langston, ar.			4 Joh. Goodwin, ar.		
16 Rad. Verney	ut prius		5 Paul Daml, ar.		
17 Tho. Rotherham	ut prius		6 Tho. Fleetwood,	Vache Bu.	Parte per pale Nebule Az. & Or.
18 Edw. Grevill, mil.		Sable a Bordure & Cross Engrailed Or. therein five pellets.	7 Hen. Cheyne, mil.	Tuddington	6 martelets counterchanged. AMP.
19 Fran. Pigote, ar.	ut prius		8 Joh. Cheny, ar.		
20 Joh. Hampden, m.	ut prius		9 Joh. Burlacy, ar.		
21 Joh. St. John, mil.	ut prius		10 Will. Dormer, mil.	ut prius	Sable a Fess engrailed between 3 flower. de lace Arg.
22 Mich. Fisher			11 Edw. Ashfeld, mi.	ut prius	
23 Rob. Dormer, ar.	ut prius		12 Lod. Mordant, mi.	ut prius	
24 Edw. Dun, mil.			13 Tho. Pigott, ar.	ut prius	
25 Rob. Lee, mil.	ut prius		14 Lodo. Dive, ar.	ut prius	
26 Joh. St. John, mil.	ut prius		15 Gor. Peckham, mi.		
27 Rog. Colbet, ar.	SHROP.	Or, a Raven Proper.	16 Rad. Asty, ar.	Harlington B.	Barry-wave of 6. Arg. & Az. on a Chief G. 3 Bezants.

Henry VI.

8 THOMAS HOO.]

If any ask me the place of his residence in these Counties, I must returne, *non sum informatus*. But this is he, who is charactered by * Master Camden, *Vir egregius*, whom King Henry the sixth made Knight of the Garter, and Lord Hoo and Hastings. He left four Daughters thus married.

1 Anne to Sir Jeffry Bollen.

3 Jane to Robert Cople, Esq.

2 Eleanor to Sir Richard Carew.

4 Elizabeth to Sir John Dovenish.

From the first of these was Queen Elizabeth descended. Some of the Issue Male of the same family were very lately extant in Hertford-shire.

23 JOHN WENLOCK.]

His surname seemeth to have something in it of *Salopian* reference, to a Market-town therein so called; However, his principal residence was (but where, to me unknown) in this County, whereof he was returned Knight to the Parliament, in the twelfth of this Kings reign. The very same, whom afterwards this King created Baron *Wenlock*, and

and Knight of the Garter, and who afterwards lost his life in His cause, valiantly fighting in the battle of *Teuxbury*. It is charity to enter this memorial of him, the rather because he died without issue, (and his fair estate forfeited to King *Edward* the fourth, was quickly scattered amongst many Courtiers) but from his Cousin and Heir-general, the *Lauleys* in *Shropshire* are lineally descended.

Henry VII.

17 Sir JOHN SAINT JOHN, Mil.]

There were three Sir *John Saint Johns* successively in the same family, since their fixing in this County :

1. The father, (this year Sheriffe) being son to Sir *Oliver Saint John*, by *Margaret* daughter and sole heir to Sir *John Beauchamp*. This *Margaret* was afterwards married to *John Duke of Somerset*, to whom she bare *Margaret*, Mother to King *Henry* the seventh.
2. The son [Sheriffe in the seventh year of King *Henry* the eighth.]
3. The grand-child, Sheriffe in the third of *Edward* the sixth, and father to *Oliver* the first Lord *Saint John*.

This we insert to avoid confusion, it being the general complaint of Heraulds, that such *Homonymie* causeth many mistakes in pedigrees.

22 WILLIAM GASCOIGNE.]

Much wondering with my self how this *Northem Name* stragled into the *South*, I consulted one of his *Family*, and a good *Antiquary*, by whom I was informed that this *William* was a *Younger Brother* of *Gauthorpe house* in *York-shire*, and was settled at *Cardinton* nigh *Bedford* in this County, by Marrying the *Inheritrix* thereof. He was afterwards twice Sheriffe under King *Henry* the eighth, *Knighted*, and *Controler* of the *House* of *Cardinall wolsey*. A rough *Gentleman*, preferring rather to profit then please his Master. And although the *Pride* of that *Prelate*, was far above his *Covetousnesse*, yet his *Wisedome* well knowing *Thrift* to be the *Fuell* of *Magnificence*, would usually digest advice from this his *Servant*, when it plainly tended to his own *Emolument*. The *Name* (and which is worse) the *Esate* is now quite extinct in this County.

Henry VIII.

1 JOHN MORDANT, Ar.]

He was extracted of a very Ancient parent in this County, and married one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Henry Vere* of *Addington* in *Northampton-shire*, whereby he received a great Inheritance, being by Aged persons, in those parts, remembered by the name of *John of the Woods*. (Reader I was born under the shadow, and felt the warmth of them,) so great a Master he was of Oaks and Timber in that County, besides large possessions he had in *Essex*, and elsewhere. King *Henry* the eight owning him deservedly for a very wise man, created him *Baron Mordant* of *Turvey*.

29 WILLIAM WINDSOR, Mil.]

He was descended from *Walter Fitz * Otho*, Castle-keeper of *windsor*, in the time of King *william* the Conqueror, and was by King *Henry* the eighth created *Baron windsor* of *Bradenham* in *Buckingham-shire* Ancestor to the present Lord *windsor*, descended from him by an Heir-general so that *Hickman* is his Surname.

* Cam. Brit. in
Bark-shire.

Edward VI.

1 FRANCIS RUSSEL, Mil.]

He was Son to *John Lord Russel*, afterward Earl of *Bedford*. Succeeding his Father in his honour, so great was his Hospitality that Queen *Elizabeth* was wont to say pleasantly of him, *That he made all the beggars*. He founded a small School at *wo-bourne*, and dying in great age and honour, was buried at *Cheneys* 1585.

5 OLIVER SAINT JOHN, Ar.]

He was by Queen *Elizabeth* made Lord *Saint John* of *Bletso* in this County, and left two sons who succeeded to his honour. First *John* whose onely daughter *Anne* was married to *william Lord Effingham*, and was mother to *Elizabeth* now Countess Dowager of *Peterborough*. His second son was *Oliver*, blessed with a numerous issue, and Ancestor to the present Earl of *Bullinbrook*.

Queen

Queen Mary.

[WILLIAM DORMER, Mil.]

He was son to Sir Robert Dormer (Sheriffe the 14. of K. Henry the 8.) by Jane Newdigate his wife, which Lady was so zealous a Papist, that after the death of Q. Mary, she left the land, and lived beyond the Seas. This Sir William by Mary Sidney, his wife, had a daughter, married to the Count of Feria, when he came over hither with King Philip.

This Count, under pretence to visit his sick Lady, remaining here, did very earnestly move a * match betwixt King Philip, his Master, and Queen Elizabeth, which in fine took no effect. He then also mediated for Jane Dormer, his Grand-mother, and some other fugitives, that they might live beyond the Seas, and receive their revenues out of England; which favour the Queen though not fit to indulge, whereat the Count was so incensed, that he moved Pope Pius the fourth to excommunicate Her, * though his wife did with all might and maine oppose it.

Sheriffs of this County alone.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
REG. ELIZ. A.			7 Tho. Ancell, Esq. Barford		
Anno				Campton	G. on a Saltier Or, betw. 4 Bezants a Malcel of the first.
17 Ge. Rotheram, Esq.	Farly	[Baston Gul.	8 Fran. Ventres, Kr.		Azu. a lucie beewoot 2 Bends-wavy Arg.
18 Ioh. Barnardeston	Jewelbury	Vert. 3 Roe-backs tripping Or, a	9 Rob. Sandy, Esq.		
19 Ge. Kenesham, Esq.	Temsford	G. a Saltier engrailed Arg.	10 Wil. Beecher, Esq.	Hooberry	
20 Ioh. Spencer, Esq.	Cople]		11 Ric. Sanders, Esq.	Marson	Parte per Ch. Ar. & S. 3 Elephants
21 Nich. Luke, Esq.	Woodend	Ar. a Bugle-horn S.	12 Edw. Duncombe	ut prius	heads Erased ceunterchanged.
22 Hen. Butler, Esq.	Biddenhā	G. a Fess Chacee Ar. & S. betw. 6	13 Will. Plomer, Esq.	Holms	Vert a Ch. between 3 Lions-heads
23 Ioh. Tompson, Esq.	Crawley	Cross Croflets Ar.	14 Rog. Burgoyne, *	Sutton	Erased Or Billited G.
24 Ric. Conquest, Esq.	Houghton	Q. Ar. & S. a Label with 3 points.	15 Oliv. Luke, Kr.	ut prius	* G. a Chev. Or, between 3 Talbots
25 Lodo. Dive, Esq.	Brumham	Parte per Pale Ar. et G. a Fess Az.	16 Edw. Conquest, K.	ut prius	on Chief embattled Arg. as many
26 Ioh. Rowe, Esq. &		[of the field	17 Ge. Keynsham, Esq.		martlets S.
Ric. Charnock, Esq.	Holcot	Ar. on a Bend S. 3 Crosses Croflet	18 Fran. Stanton, Esq.	Birchmor.	
27 Oliv. St. John, Esq.		Ar. on a Chief G. 2 Mulletts Or.	19 Will. Bryers, Esq.	Woodbery	
28 Ric. Charnock, Esq.	ut prius		20 Will. Hawkins, Esq.	Tilbrook	
29 Will. Butler, Esq.	ut prius		21 Fran. Clerke, Kr.		
30 Rad. Astry, Esq.	Westning	Barry wavee of six Ar. & Az. on	22 Math. Denton, Esq.	Barton	
31 Oliv. St. John, Esq.	ut prius	a Chief G. 3 Bezants.	CAR. I. REX		
32 Ge. Rotheram, Esq.	ut prius		Anno		
33 Exp. Hoddeson, Esq.	ut prius		1 Ioh. Wingate, esq.	Harlingto	S. a Bend Erm. Cotized Or betw.
34 Will. Duncombe	Batlesden	Party per Chev. counter Flore G.	2 Edw. Gostwick, Kr.	ut prius	6 martlets Arg.
35 Nich. Luke, Esq.	ut prius	& Arg. 3 Talbots-heads Erased	3 Ioh. Moore, esq.		
36 Ioh. Dive, Esq.	ut prius	ceuntercharged.	4 Anth. Chester, ba.		Pay pale, Ar. & S. a Chev. betw. 3
37 Wil. Gostwick, Esq.	Willingto	Arg. a Bend G. cotized S. twixt 6	5 Mich. Grigg, esq.	Kempston	Rams-heads crossed armed Or,
38 Ric. Conquest, Esq.	ut prius	Cornish chaughes proper on a	6 Will. Cater, esq. *	ut prius	within a borderingrailed round-
39 Tho. Cheney, Esq.	Sundon	chief Or 3 Mulletts vert.	7 Edm. Anderson,	Clapwell	ly, all ceunterchanged.
40 Edr. Ratcliffe, Kt.	Elstow	Arg. a Bend engrailed S.	8 Ia. Beverley, esq. †	Everton	* Erm. on a Pile G. a Lion Pass.
41 Will. Butler, Esq.	ut prius		9 Ouf. Winch, esq.		Gard. Or.
42 Ioh. Croft, Kr.			10 Hum. Monoux, esq.	Wootton	† Ermine, a Rose Gules.
43 Ric. Charnocks, Esq.	ut prius		11 Rich. Gery, esq.	Bushmede	
44 Geo. Francklyn,	Malvern		12 Hen. Chester, esq.	ut prius	
45 Ioh. Dive, Kr.	ut prius		13 Will. Boteler, esq.	ut prius	
JAC. REX.			14 Will. Plomer, esq.	ut prius	
Anno			15 Rich. Child, esq.	Puddingto	G. a Chev. engrailed. Erm. twixt 3
1 Ioh. Dive, Kr.	ut prius		16 Ioh. Burgogne, esq.	ut prius	Doves Arg.
2 Ioh. Leigh, Esq.			17 Tho. Aston, Kr. b.	Wodhill	Azure, ten Stars Or.
3 Edr. Sands, Kr.	Eaton		18		
4 Fran. Anderson, E.	Eworth	Arg. a Chevron twixt 3 Cross-	19		
5 Tho. Snagge, Kr.	Marson	croflets S.	20 Nich. Denton, esq.		
6 Edw. Mordant, Esq.	Ockley	Ar. a Chev. between 3 Esboyles S.	21		
			22 Math. Taylo, esq.	Eaton	

The Farewell.

Being to take my farewell of this County, I am minded of the mistake (what Writer is free from them?) in Mr. Stow, telling us of * tide-boats, till-boats and barges, which come from Bedford-shire down the Thames to London, which surely must row over many miles of drie-land in their passage thereunto. But, if there be a possibility of such a conveyance by art and industry to be effected, may his words prove true by way of prediction, seeing certainly such a conveniency must needs be advantageous to this County,

BUCK-

* Stow in survey of London pag. 18 writing of the river Thames.

* Cam. Eliz. Anno 1558.

* uxore frustra obintente idem, Anno 1560.



BUCKINGHAM-SHIRE it is a long narrow County, (the miles therein proportioned accordingly) stretching forty four miles from North to South, whilst the breadth is content with fourteen at the most. A fruitfull Country, especially in the vale of Alesbury, where one [lately] intire Pasture, called *Berryfield* (now part of the Inheritance of Sir Robert Lee, Baronet) in the Mannor of *Quarendon*, is let yearly for eight hundred pounds, the tenant not complaining of his Bargaine.

This County takes its name from *Buckingham* the chief town therein, as that from *Beeches*, (called in the Saxon tongue *Buccen*) growing plentifully thereabouts, as in other places in this County, and therefore placed first amongst its

Naturall Commodities.

Beech.

This was esteemed sacred amongst the Romans. * *Manius Curius juravit se ex prædâ nihil attigisse, præter guttum faginum quo sacrificaret; Protested, that he touched nothing of the Prey besides a Beech-cup, wherewith he should sacrifice.* It is also Medicinall, though we would wish none sore Lips or Eyes, to try the truth of * *Plinys* report, whether *Beech-leaves* cure the one, or the ashes of *Beech-mast* heal the other. Our ordinary use thereof (besides making of many Utensils) is for building of Houses. One asked, when *Beach* would make the best Timber, meaning what season of the year was best to cut it down for that purpose: It was answered, that *Beech* would make the best Timber when no Oake was to be had; a time I assure you which daily approacheth in our Land.

Hence it was, that such care was taken in the reign of King * *Henry* the eighth, (when woods were in a far better condition then now adays,) for the preserving of the *Standells* of *Beech*. As also it was provided in the * first of Queen *Elizabeth*, that no Timber-trees of Oak, *Beech* and *Ash*, (where *Beech* deservedly is made second,) being one foot square at the Stub, and growing within fourteen miles of the Sea, or any Navigable River, should be converted to coal or fell, as the debasing of that, which if Nature did not first intend, Necessity must employ for better service.

Sheep.

The best and biggest bodied in England are the Vale of *Ailsbury* in this County, where it is nothing to give ten pound or more for a *Breed-ram*. So that, should a Forrainer hear of the price thereof, he would guess that Ram rather to be some Roman Engine of battery, than the creature commonly so called.

I know not, whether his observation, with the reason thereof, be worth the inserting, who first took notice, that our cattle for food, are English, when feeding in the field, but French when fed on in a family.

English 1. Sheep. 2. Ox. 3. Calfe. 4. Hog. 5. Pigg.

French 1. Mutton. 2. Beef. 3. Veal. 4. Bacon. 5. Pork.

Whereof he assigned this reason, that after the Norman conquest the French so tyrannized over the English-tenants, that they forced them to keep and feed their cattle, but the Monsieurs eat all their good meat, after it was slaughtered.

Forrainers much admire at our English sheep, because they doe not (as those beyond the seas) follow their shephards like to a pack of dogs, but wander wide abroad; and the Popish priests tell their simple flocks, that this disobedience of our sheep happeneth unto us, * *because (Risum teneatis amici?) we have left the great Shephard the Pope*, whereas they did so long before our separation from Rome, because freed from the fear of wolves (infesting them in forraine parts) they feed safely in the fields, needing neither guide to direct, nor guard to defend them.

* *Plin. lib. D. cimo sexto pag. 187. cap. 38. vers. 44.*

* *Plin. lib. Nig. q. 44. pag. 442. cap. 5. vers. 37.*

* *Stat. 35. of Hen. the eight cap. 17.*

* *Stat. Primo Eliza. cap. 15.*

* *Sam. Hartlib's Logic pag. 81.*

* 2 Chr. 24. 16.

death he was by speciall *Mandate* of King *Henry* the third buried in the Church of *Westminster* (as another *ſchojadab*) for his publick * *goodneſs*, Anno 1250.

* *J. Bile & J. Pits de Script. B. 1.** *Will. Sommers* in his *Antiquities* of *Cant.* pag. 181.

JOHN BUCKINGHAM (for ſo his *Name* is truly written) aliàs *Bokingham* and *Bukingham*, took his *Name* and *Nativity* no doubt from *Buckingham* in this County, a-la-mode of that Age. He was bred at the *University* of *Oxford*, and although ſince by ſome cauſeleſſy ſlandered for want of *Learning*, was a great *Diſputant*, and well ſtudied *Scholar*, as his * works do declare. He was afterwards preferred *Bishop* of *Lincoln*, where ſeveral conteſts happened betwixt him and *Pope Boniface* the ninth, who in revenge *ex plenitudine Potestatis* removed him from *Lincoln* to *Litchfield*, that is, from the *Hall* into the *Kitchin*, a *Bishoprick* of leſs credit and profit. *Buckingham* grew ſullen hereat, and would rather ſhut himſelf out, then play at a leſs game, and ſo quitting *Episcopacy* 1397. lived and died a private *Monck* at *Canterbury*, where he lies buried the lowermoſt in the body of *Chriſt-Church*, under a very fair *Grave-stone*, as my * industrious friend hath well retriſed his memory, though the braſſe on his *Monument* be worn or rather torn away. He indented with the *Prior* and *Covent* at *Canterbury*, to build him a *Chantry-Chappel* near his *Sepulcher*, which I find not performed.

* *New-col. Regi.* Anno 1481.

JOHN YOUNG was born at * *Newton-longvile* in this County, and bred in *New-colledge* in *Oxford*, on the ſame token that there are no fewer then ten *Youngs* in their *Register*, reckoned *Fellows* of that Foundation; and one ſaid, that *Seeing the Colledge was always New, well may many Fellows be Young therein.* This *John Young* became *Warden* thereof, and afterwards was made *Bishop* of the fair City of *Callipoli* in *Greece*. An excellent place to fat a (neither *Camel* nor *Lion* but) *Camelion* in, and ſeeing the great *Turk* was his *Tenant*, little the rent he paid to this his *Landlord*. However this titular *Bishoprick* gave him *Precedency*, a *Vote* in *General Councils*, and *Power* of *Ordination*. But ſome *English Earth* doth not well with ſuch *Grecian Aire*, and for his better ſupport he was made *Maſter* of the *Rowles Jan.* 12. in the firſt of King * *Henry* the eighth, and either died or reſigned his *Office* ſome eight years after. As I remember he lieth buried with a braſs *Inſcription* in *New-colledge Chappel*.

* *J. Philpot* in his *Catalogue* of the *Maſters* of the *Rowles.* * *New-colledge Register* Anno Dom. 1512.

JOHN HOLYMAN was born at * *Codington* in this County, bred in *New-colledge* in *Oxford*, and afterwards became a *Benedictine* in *Reading*, untill that *Monastery* was diſſolved. *Queen Mary* in the firſt of her reign preferred him *Bishop* of *Briſtoll*, whiſt his predeceſſor *Paul Buſh* (deprived for being married) was yet alive. He lived peaceably, not embrewing his hands in *Proteſtants* blood, and died ſeaſonably for himſelf, a little before the death of *Queen Mary*, 1558.

Since the Reformation.

* *Mr. Martin* beneficed near *Northampton.*

JOHN HARLEY was born in the *Parish* of *Newport-Paganel* in this County, as a learned * *Antiquary* (a native of the ſame place) hath informed me, where ſome of his kindred were lately (if not ſtill) in being. He was bred firſt *Fellow*, then *School-Maſter* in *Magdalen-colledge* in *Oxford*, in the dangerous days of King *Henry* the eighth, he was an hearty but concealed *Proteſtant*.

* *Laurence Humphred* in the *latine* life of *Bishop Jewel.*

In the firſt week of the reign of King *Edward* the ſixth, whiſt moſt mens minds ſtood at a gaze (it being *dead-water* with them, which way the tide would turn,) *Maſter Harley* in the *Parish-Church* of *Saint Peters* in *Oxford* and a ſolemn *Lent-Sermon*, publicly preached *Antipapal doctrine*, and powerfully preſſ'd *juſtification* by faith alone, whereupon the over-officious * *Vice-Chancellor* hurried him up to *London* for an *Heretick*, there to answer for his contempt.

But the caſe was ſoon altered, *Harley* was acquitted, commended, preferred to be *Tutor* to the ſons of *John Earl* of *warwick*, afterwards *Duke* of *Northumberland*. He was thence made *Bishop* of *Hereford*.

* *Gen.* 15. 15.* *Bp. Godwin* in his *Caral.* of the *Bishop* of *Hereford.*

It is ſaid of * *Abraham*, he was buried in a good old age. It cannot be ſaid of our *Harley*, he died in an old age (finding him not above fifty,) though expiring in a good age in two reſpects; in relation to the piety of his life paſt, and in reference to the future troubles, which immediately followed. Surely had he ſurvived a little longer, he had loſt his life, as he did his *Bishoprick* for being * married, in the firſt of *Q. Mary*.

Doctor

DOCTOR LAURENCE HUMPHRED, *Harley* his Scholar in *Magdalen-colledge* hath consecrated this Distick to the memory of his Master, though the Muses in my mind looked very solemnly, without the least smile at the making thereof,

Flos domui Harlaus, socium ludique Magister,

Celsus deinde throno, celsior inde polo.

He died *Anno Domini* 1554. shifting from place to place, the cause why there is no certain intelligence where he was interred.

ROBERT ALDRICH, although he lived but in the twilight of Religion, he is justly to be placed not on the *Dark* but *Light* side of Reformation. For though his actions were but weak, his affections were sincere therein. * Born he was at *Burnham* in this County, bred in *Kings-colledge* in *Cambridge*, Proctor of that University *anno* 1525. About which time many letters passed betwixt him and his familiar friend *Erasmus*, who stileth him *Blanda eloquentia juvenem*. He was afterward School-master, then Fellow and *Provost* of *Eaton*, and at last made Bishop of *Carlisle*, *anno* 1537. by King *Henry* the eighth. He was never a through *paced Papist*, (much lesse a persecutor of *Protestants*,) though a complier with some superstitions. He died at *Horn-castle* in *Lincoln-shire*, (a house belonging to his *See*) in the reign of Queen * *Mary*, 1555.

WILLIAM ALLEY was born at * *Wickham* in this County, bred first at *Eaton*, then in *Kings-colledge*, where he was admitted *Anno Domini* 1528. Hence he went away being *Batchelour of Arts*, and afterwards became *Lecturer* in *Saint Pauls*, I say *Lecturer*, which name though since it hath founded ill in some jealous ears as infected with *faction*, was an ancient office founded in some *Cathedralls* to read *Divinity* there, and this Master *Alleys* learned lectures (according to that age) are Extant in Print. He was Consecrated Bishop of *Exeter*, *July* 14. 1560. and dying 1576. lyeth buried under a fair *Marble* in his own *Cathedrall*.

RICHARD COX was born at * *Whaddon* in this County, and bred for some years in *Kings-colledge* in *Cambridge*; Even when *Cardinal Woolsey* was erecting *Christs-church* in *Oxford*. This great Prelate, desiring that this his Colledge should be as fair *within* as *without*, and have *learning* answerable to the *building* thereof, employed his *Emisaries*, to remove thither the most hopefull Plants of *Cambridge*, and this *Richard Cox* amongst the rest. He became afterwards School-master of *Eaton*, which was happy with many flourishing wits under his endeavours, and *Haddon* amongst the rest whom he loved with *filiall affection*, nor will it be amisse to insert the *Poeticall Passe* betwixt them.

Walter Haddon to Doctor Cox his
School-master.

Doctor Cox to Walter Haddon his
Scholar.

Vix caput attollens è lecto scribere carmen
Qui velit, is voluit, scribere plura, Vale.

Te magis optarem saluum sine carmine Fili
Quam sine te salvo, carmina multa, Vale.

Hence he was sent for to be Instructor to Prince *Edward*, which with good conscience, to his great credit he discharged. Here, Reader, forgive me in hazarding thy censure, in making and translating a Distick upon them,

Præceptor doctus, docilis magis an puer ille? | *Master more able, child of more docility?*
Ille puer docilis, Præceptor tu quæque doctus. | *Docil the child, Master of great ability.*

At last he was preferred Bishop of *Ely* 1559. commendably continuing therein, whatever causeless malice hath reported to the contrary, twenty one years, and dying *Anno Domini*, 1580.

THOMAS BICKLEY was born at * *Stow* in this County, bred first Chorister, then Scholar, then Fellow in *Magdalen-colledge* in *Oxford*. In the first of *Edward* the sixth his detestation of Superstition may rather be commended, then his discretion in expressing it, when (before the publique abolishing of Popery) at Evening-prayer he brake the consecrated Host with his hands, and * stamped it under his feet, in the Colledge-chappel. Afterwards he fled over into *France*, living an exile at *Paris* & *Orleans* all the reign of Queen *Mary*. Returning into *England*, he became Chaplain to Arch-bishop *Parker*, who preferred him Warden of *Merton-colledge*, wherein he continued twenty years. When pass'd the age of a man (eighty years old) he began the life of a Bishop,

* Mr. Hatchers
in his Manuscript
Cat. of
the Fellows of
Kings-colledge.

* Godwin in
his Catal. of
Bishops.
* Mr. Hatcher
ut prius.

* Idem ibidem.

* Godwin in
Catal. of Bps
of *Chichester*.

* Dr. Humphred
in his Latine
life of Bishop
Jewel pag. 73.

Episcopatus ob-
latus est a non
nimis cupide
acceptis.
Godwin ut
prius.

and was rather contented, then willing to accept the Bishoprick of *Chichester* * freely offered unto him. Yet lived he eleven years therein, and died *ninety* years of age, *April 30. 1596.* and had a most sumptuous funerall, all the Gentry of the Vicinage doing their homage to the *Crown of his old age, which was foun'd in the way of truth.* He led a single life, left an hundred pound to *Merton-colledge*, and other moneys to pious uses.

JOHN KING was born at *Warnhall* nigh *Tame* in this County, *Robert King* the last Abbot of *Osney* and first Bishop of *Oxford* being his great Uncle, he was first Deane of *Christ-church*, then Bishop of *London*, being full fraught with all Episcopal qualities, so that he who endeavoureth to give a perfect account thereof, will rather discover his own defects, then describe this Prelates perfections. He died *Anno Dom. 1618.* being buried in the Quire of *Saint Pauls* with the plain Epitaph of *Resurgam*, and I cannot conceal this elegant Elegie made upon him.

Sad Relique of a blessed soul, whose trust
we sealed up in this Religious dust.
O do not thy low Exequies suspect,
As the cheap Arguments of our Neglect.
'Twas a commanded duty that thy Grave
As little pride as thou thy self should have.
Therefore thy covering is an humble stone,
And, but a word, * for thy inscription; [thee,
When those that in the same earth neighbour
Have each his Chronicle & Pedigree. [flags,
They have their waving Pennons and their
Of Matches and Alliance formal Braggs.
When thou (although from ancestors thou came,

Old as the Heptarchy, great as thy name,)
Sleepst there inshrin'd in thy admired parts,
And hast no Heraldry but thy deserts.
Yet let not them their prouder Marbles boast,
For they rest with less Honor, though more cost.
Go search the world, & with your Mattoke wound
The groaning bosom of the patient ground.
Digg from the hidden veins of her dark womb
All that is rare and precious for a tomb:
Yet when much treasure, & more time is spent,
You must grant his the Nobler Monument,
whose faith standsore him for a Hearse, & hath
The Resurrection for his Epitaph.

* Resurgam.

See more of the character of this most worthy Prelate, in our Ecclesiasticall History anno 1620. wherein he died.

* So am I in-
formed by his
Son-in-law
Doctor David
Stokes.

RICHARD MONTAGUE was born at * *Dorney* (where his Father was Vicar of the Parish) within 3. miles of *Eaton*, and so (though not within the reach) within the sight of that *Staple Place* for Grammar learning, wherein he was bred; Thence was he chosen successively Fellow of *Kings Colledge* in *Cambridge*, Fellow of *Eaton*, Parson of *Stanford Rivers* in *Essex*, Canon of *Windsor*, Parson of *Petworth*, elected Bishop of *Chichester*, and at last of *Norwich*. He spent very much in repairing his Parsonage-house at *Petworth*, as also on his Episcopal house at *Allingbourn* near *Chichester*.

He was most exact in the *Latin* and *Greek*; and in the Vindication of *Tithes* wrestled with the grand *Antiquary* of *England*, and gave him a fair flat fall in the point of a *Greek Criticisme*, taxing him justly for mistaking a *God* (amongst the *Egyptians*) more then there was, by making a *Man* amongst the *Grammarians* fewer then they should be.

He hath many learned works extant against the Papists, some in *English*, some in *Latin*; and one called, his *Appello Casarem*, which (without his intent and against his will) gave occasion of much trouble in the Land. He began an Ecclesiasticall History, and set forth his *Apparatus*, and alas! it was but an *Apparatus*; though, through no *Default* of his, but defect of his *Health*; sicknesse, troublesome times, and then death surprizing him: Had it been finished, we had had *Church-Annalls* to put into the *Ballance* with those of *Baronius*; and which would have swayed with them for *Learning*, and weighed them down for *Truth*. He dyed *Anno Dom. 1641.*

HENRY KING D. D. son to *John King* (lately mentioned) Bishop of *London* and his wife (of the ancient family of the *Conquests*) was born in this County, in the same town, house, and chamber with his father; a locall *Coincidence* which in all considerable particulars cannot be parallel'd.

We know the Scripture-*Proverb* used in Exprobration, * *As is the mother so is the daughter*, both wicked, both wofull. But here it may be said by way of thankfullness to God, and honour to the persons, *As was the father so is the son*, both pious, both prosperous, till the calamity of the times involved the later.

Episcopacy Anno 1641. was beheld by many in a *deep consumption*, which many hoped would prove mortal. To cure this it was conceived the most probable cordiall, to prefer persons into that Order, not only unblameable for their life, and eminent for their learning, but also generally beloved by all disingaged people; and amongst these King Charles advanced this our Doctor, Bishop of *Chichester*.

But all would not do, their Innocency was so far from stopping the mouth of malice, that malice almost had swallowed them down her throat. Since God hath rewarded his Patience, giving him to live to see the Restitution of his Order.

David saith, that the good * *Tree* [Man] shall bring forth his fruit in due season; so our Doctor varied his fruits according to the diversity of his age. Being brought up in *Christ-church in Oxford*, he delighted in the studies of *Musick* and *Poetry*, more elder he applyed himself to *Oratory* and *Philosophy*, and in his reduced age fixed on *Divinity*, which his Printed Sermons on the Lords-prayer, and others which he preached, remaining fresh in the minds of his Auditors will report him to all posterity. He is still living Anno Domini 1660.

* Ezek. 16. 44

* Psal. 1.

Writers on the Law.

Sir GEORGE CROOK Knight, son of Sir John Crook and Elizabeth Unton his wife, was born at * *Chilton* in this County, in the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, bred first in *Oxford*, then a double Reader in the *Inner Temple*, Serjeant at Law, and the Kings Serjeant, Justice first of the *Common-bench* 22. *Jacobi*, and then of the *Upper-bench* 4. *Caroli*.

* In his life prefixed to his Reports.

His ability in his profession is sufficiently attested by his own Printed Reports. Eight eminent Judges of the Law out of their knowledge of his great wisdom, learning and integrity, approving and allowing them to be published for the Common benefit.

He was against the Illegality of *Ship-money*, both publicly in *Westminster-hall*, and privately in his judgment demanded by the King, though concluded to *subscribe* (according to the Course of the Court) by plurality of voices, The Country-mans wit (levelled to his brain) will not for many years be forgotten. That *Ship-money* may be gotten by Hook, but not by Crook, though since they have paid taxes (loins to the little finger, and Scorpions to the Rod of *Ship-money*), but whether by Hook or Crook, let others inquire.

His piety in his equall and even walkings in the way of God through the several turnings and occasions of his Life, is evidenced by his Charity to man, founding a Chappel at *Beachley* in *Buckingham-shire*, two miles at least distanced from the Mother-Church, and an Hospitall in the same Parish with a liberall Revenue.

Considering his declining and decaying age, and desiring to examine his Life, and prepare an Account to the Supreme Judge, he petitioned King Charles for a Writ of Ease, which though in some sort denied, (what wise Mr. would willingly part with a good Servant?) was in effect granted unto him. He dyed at *Waterstock* in *Oxford shire*, in the eighty second year of his age, Anno Dom. 1641.

EDWARD BULTSTRODE Esq. born in this County, bred in the studies of our municipall Laws in the *Inner Temple*, and his Highness his Justice in *North-woles*, hath written a book of divers Resolutions and Judgments, with the reasons and causes thereof, given in the Court of *Kings-bench* in the reigns of King James and King Charles; and is lately deceased.

Souldiers.

Sir WILLIAM WINDSOR Knight. I am confident herein is no mislocation be- holding him an Ancestor to the right honourable Thomas Windsor Hickman Lord

Windsor,

Windsor, and fixed at Bradenham. He was deputed by King Edward the third in the forty seventh year of his reign Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which Country was then in a sad Condition. For the King was so intent on the Conquest of France (as a Land nearer, fairer, and due to him by descent,) that he neglected the effectually reduction of Ireland.

This encouraged the Irish Grantees (their O's and Mac's) to Rant and Tyrant it in their respective feigneries, whilst such English who were planted there, had nothing Native (save their Surnames) left; degenerating by degrees to be Irish in their Habits, Manners and Language. Yea, as the wild Irish are observed to love their Nurses or Fosters, above their natural Mothers, so these barbarizing English were more endeared to the interest of Ireland which fed, then of England which bare and bred them.

To prevent more mischief this worthy Knight was sent over, of whose valour and fidelity the King had great experience. He contracted with the King to defray the whole charge of that Kingdome, (as appeareth by the instrument in the * Tower) for eleven thousand two hundred thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence per annum.

Now Sir William undertook not the Conquest, but Custody of the Land in a defensive war. He promised not with a daring Mountebank to Cure, but with a discreet Physician to ease this Irish Gout.

Indeed I meet with a passage in * Froissard relating how Sir William should report of himself, that he was so far from subduing the Irish, he could never have access to understand and know their Countries, albeit he had spent more time in the service of Ireland, then any Englishman then living. Which to me seems no wonder, the Irish vermin shrowding themselves under the Scabs of their Bogs, and Hair of their Woods. However he may truly be said to have left that land much improved, because no whit more impaired during those dangerous distractions, and safely resigned his office (as I take it) in the first of K. Richard the second.

ARTHUR GRAY Baron of Wilton is justly reckoned amongst the Natives of this Shire, whose father had his Habitation (not at Wilton a decayed Castle in Hereford-shire whence he took his Title, but) at Waddon a fair house of his Family not far from Buckingham.

He succeeded to a small Estate much diminished on this sad occasion. His father William Lord Gray being taken Prisoner in France, after long ineffectually soliciting to be (because captivated in the publick service) redeemed on the publick charge, at last was forced to ransom himself with the sale of the best part of his Patrimony.

Our Arthur endeavoured to advance his estate by his valour being entered in Fears of war, under his Martial father at the siege of Lieth, 1560. where he was * shot in the shoulder, which inspirited him with a constant antipathy against the Scotch. He was afterwards sent over Lord Deputy into Ireland anno 1580. where before he had received the sword or any Emblemes of Command ut * acrioribus initiis terrorem incuteret, to fright his foes with his fierce beginning, he unfortunately fought the rebels at Glendilough to the great loss of English blood. This made many commend his Courage above his Conduct, till he recovered his credit, and finally suppressed the rebellion of Desmond.

Returning into England, the Queen chiefly relied on his counsel for ordering our Land-forces against the Spaniards in 88. and fortifying places of advantage. The mention of that year (critical in Church differences about discipline at home, as well as with foreign foes abroad) mindeth me that this Lord was but a Back-friend to Bishops, & in all divisions of Votes in Parliament or Council-table sided with the Anti-prelatical party.

When Secretary Davison, that State-Pageant, (raised up on purpose to be put down,) was censured in the Star-chamber about the business of the Queen of Scots, this Lord Gray onely defended him, as doing nothing therein but what became an able and honest Minister of State. An * ear-witness saith, Hac fusa oratorie & animose Greium differentem audivimus. So that besides bluntness (the common and becoming eloquence of Souldiers) he had a real Rhetorick, and could very emphatically express himself. Indeed this warlike Lord would not wear two heads under one Helmet, and may be said always to have born his Beaver open, not dissembling in the least degree, but owning his own judgment at all times what he was. He deceased anno Dom. 1593.

Writers.

* 47. Edm. 3.
claus. per. 24
M. 24. & 26.

* The same
also in effect
is found in
Stow in Rich.
the second.

* Camdens Eliz.
anno notato.

* Camdens Eliz.
anno 1580:

* Camdens Eliz.
anno 1587.

Writers.

ROGER de WENDOVER was born at that Market-town in this County, bred a Benedictine in *St. Albans*, where he became the *Kings Historian*.

Know, Reader, that our English Kings had always a Monck, generally of *St. Albans* (as near *London*, the Staple of news and books) to write the remarkables of their reigns. One addeth (I am sorry he is a * forrainer, and therefore of less credit at such distance,) that their *Chronicles* were lock'd up in the *Kings Library*, so that neither in that Kings, nor his Sons life they were ever opened. If so, they had a great encouragement to be impartiall, not fearing a blow on their teeth, though coming near to the heels of truth, which in some sort were tied up from doing them any hurt.

This Roger began his *Chronicle* at the *Conquest*, and continued it to the year 1235. being the 19. year of King *Henry* the third. Indeed *Mathew Paris* doth quarter too heavily on the pains of *wendover*, who onely continuing his *Chronicle* for some years, and inserting some small * alterations, is intituled to the whole work. As a few drops of blood, because of the deep hiew thereof, discoloureth a whole bason of water into rednesse; so the few and short *Interpolations* of *Paris*, as the more noted Author, give a denomination to the whole History, though a fabrick built three stories high whereof our Roger laid the foundation, finished the ground-room and second loft, to which by Mr. *Paris* was added the garret, as since the roof by *W. Rishanger*. This *Wendover* died about the year of our Lord 1236.

JOHN AMERSHAM was born in that small Corporation in this County, bred a Monck in *St. Albans*, where he contracted not onely Intimacy, but in some sort Identity of Affection, with *John Wheathamsted* Abbot thereof; insomuch that what was said of two other friends was true of them, (*Ethicks* making good the *Grammar* thereof) *Duo Amici Vixit in eodem Conventu*.

Now there was a great Faction in that Convent against their Abbot, which to me seemeth no wonder; for the generality of Moncks being lewd, lazy and unlearned, they bare an Antipathy to their Abbot, who was pious, painfull, and a profound Schollar. Nor did they onely rail on his Person whilst living, but also revile his Memory when dead. Our *Amersham*, surviving his dear friend, wrote a book (besides other of his works) intituled the * *Shield of wheathamsted*, therein defending him from the undeserved Darts of his Enemies Obloquy. He flourished *Anno Dom.* 1450.

MATHEW STOKES was born in the * *Town*, and bred in the *School* of *Eaton*, untill he was admitted in *Kings-colledge* in *Cambridge*, *Anno Domini* 1531. He afterwards became *Fellow* of that house, and at last *Esquire Bedle*, and *Register* of the *University*.

A *Register* indeed both by his place and painfull performance therein; for he (as the Poets fain of *Janus* with two faces) saw two worlds, that before and after the Reformation. In which juncture of time so great the confusion and embezeling of Records, that had not Master *Stokes* been the more carefull, I believe, that though *Cambridge* would not be so Oblivious as *Massala Corvinus* who forgot his own name, yet would she have forgotten the names of all her *Ancient Officers*.

To secure whose succession to Posterity, Mr. *Stokes* with great industry and fidelity collected a *Catalogue* of the *Chancellours*, *Vice-Chancellours* and *Proctors*. He was a *Zealous Papist* (even unto persecution of others) which I note not to disgrace his Memory, but defend my self, for placing him before the Reformation, though he lived many years in the reign of *Q. Elizabeth*.

Since the Reformation.

WALTER HADDON was born of a *Knighly Family* in this * *County*, bred at *Eaton*, afterwards *Fellow* in *Kings-colledge*, where he proceeded *Doctor of Law*, and was the *Kings Professor* in that *Faculty*, chosen *Vice-chancellour* of *Cambridge* 1550. soon after he was made *President* of *Magdalen-colledge* in *Oxford*, which place he waded in the reign of *Queen Mary*, and sheltered himself in obscurity. *Queen Elizabeth* made him one of the *Masters* of her *Requests*, and employed him in several *Embassies* beyond the Seas. Her Majesty being demanded whether She preferred him or *Buchanan* for learning, wittily and warily returned,

Buchananum

* Ponticus Vini cited by J. Bale de Script. Brit. Cent. 4. num. 94.

* See Dr. Watts his Prefatory notes to Math. Para.

* Bale de Script. Brit. & Pits. Aetat. 14. num. 843. * Hatchets M.S. 8. of the Fellows of Kings-Colledge.

* Bale de Script. Brit. Cent. nono. Num. 87.

Buchananum omnibus antepono, Haddonum nemini postpono.

Indeed he was a most Eloquent man, and a pure Ciceronian in his stile, as appeareth by his writings, and especially in his book against *Orosius*. The rest may be learned out of his Epitaph.

S. Memoriae.

QUALTERO HADDONO Equestri loco nato juris consulto, Oratori, Poeta celeberrimo, Græcæ Latinæque Eloquentiæ sui temporis facile principi, sapientiæ & sanctitatis vi-
ta, in id evecto, ut Regina Elizabetha à supplicum libellis magister esset, destinareturque majoribus nisi factò immaturius cessisset: Interim in omni gradus viro longe eminentissimo, conjugi sui optimo meritisimoque Anna Suttona, uxor ejus secunda flens marens desiderii sui signum posuit. Obiit Anno Salut. hum. 1572. Etatis 56.

This his fair Monument is extant in the wall at the upper end of the Chancell of *Christs-church* in *London*. Where so many ancient Inscriptions have been barbarously defaced.

LAURENCE HUMPHRED was born in this * *County*, bred in *Magdalen-colledge* in *Oxford*, a great and generall Scholar, able Linguist, deep Divine, pious to God, humble in himself, charitable to others. In the reign of *Queen Mary* he fled into *Germany*, and there was *Fellow-Commoner* with *Mr. Jewell*, (whose life he wrote at large in *Latine*) in all his sufferings. Here he translated *Origen de Recta Fide*, and *Philo de Nobilitate* out of *Greek*.

Returning into *England* in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, he was made President of *Magdalen-colledge* in *Oxford*, and Dean of *Winchester*. Higher preferment he never attained, because never desired it, though a learned * *Author* seems to put it on another account, fortasse eo quod de adiaphoris non juxta cum Ecclesia Anglicana senserit. I deny not but he might scruple some ceremonies, but sure I am he was much molested in his Colledge with a party of fierce (not to so furious) *Nonconformists*, from whom he much dissented in judgment. He died Anno Dom. 1589.

Here I must confess a mistake in my *Ecclesiastical History* (misguided therein with many others by general tradition) when I reported the gold lately found and shared amongst the President and Fellows of *Magdalen-colledge* in *Oxford*, to have been the gift of this Doctor *Humphred*, which since appeareth a legacy left by *William Wainfleet* their Founder. Would I had been mistaken in the Matter as well as in the Person, that so unworthy an act had never been performed. But what said * *Jacob* to his sons? Carry back the money again, peradventure it was an oversight. Seasonable restitution will make reparation.

ROGER GOAD was born at * *Horton* in this *County*, and was admitted Scholar in *Kings-colledge* in *Cambridge* 1555. Leaving the Colledge he became a School-master at *Guilford* in *Surrey*. But pity it is that a great candle should be burning in the *Kitchen*, whilst light is lacking in the *Hall*, and his publique parts pent in so private a profession. He was made not to guide boys, but govern men. Hence by an unexpected election he was surpris'd into the *Provostship* of *Kings-colledge*, wherein he remained fourty years. He was thrice *Vice-chancellor* of *Cambridge*; a grave, sage and learned man. He had many contests with the young Frie in this Colledge, chiefly because he loved their good better then they themselves. Very little there is of his in print, save what he did in conjunction with other Doctors of the University. By his Testament he gave the Rectory of *Milton* to the Colledge, and dying on *Saint Marks* day 1610. lieth buried in a Vestery on the North-side of the Chappel.

JOHN GREGORY was born November 10. 1607. at *Amersham* in this *County*, of honest though mean parents, yet rich enough to derive unto him the hereditary infirmity of the gout, which afflicted him the last twenty years of his life. He was bred in *Christ-church* in *Oxford*, where he so applied his book, that he studied * sixteen hours of the four and twenty for many years together. He attained to be an exquisite Linguist and general Scholar, his modesty setting the greater lustre on his learning. His notes on *Dr. Redleys* book of *Civil-law* gave the first testimony of his pregnancy to the

* *Humphredus*
patris Buchin-
gum s. Rileus
de Script. Brit.
Cent. 9. num.
93.

* *Camdens*
Elizabeth in
Anno 1589.

* *Gen. 43. 13.*

* *Mr. Hatcher*
in his *M. S.*
Catalog. of
the Fellows
of Kings-col.

* in his life
re-acted to his
book.

the world, and never did *text* and *comment* better meet together.

He was first Chaplain of *Christ-church*, and thence preferred by Bishop *Duppa*, Prebendary of *Chichester* and *Sarum*, and indeed no Church-preferment compatible with his age was above his deserts. He died at *Kidlington* in *Oxford-shire* 1646. and was buried at *Christ-church* in *Oxford*. I find a smart Epitaph made by a friend on his memory, and it was in my mind as well *valiantly* (consider the times) as *truly* indited.

*Ne premas Cineres hosce, Viator,
Nescis quot sub hoc jacent Lapillo;*

Graculus, Hebraus, Syrus,

Et qui te quovis vincet Idioma.

At nē molestus sis

Ausculda, & causam auribus tuis imbebe :

Templo exclusus

Et avita Religione

Fam senescente, (ne dicam sublatā)

Mutavi Chorum, altiore ut capefceret.

Vade nunc, si libet, & imitare.

R. W.

His *Opera Posthuma* are faithfully set forth, by his good friend *John Gurgain*, and deservedly dedicated to *Edward Bish Esquire*, one so able that he could, charitable that he would, and valiant that he durst relieve Master *Gregory* in his greatest distress.

SAMUEL COLLINS, son to *Baldwin Collins* (born in *Coventry*, a pious and painfull preacher, prodigiously bountifull to the poor, whom Queen *Elizabeth* constantly called *Father Collins*) was born and bred * at *Eaton*, so that he breathed learned aire from the place of his nativity. Hence coming to *Kings-colledge* in *Cambridge*, he was successively chosen Fellow, Provost, and *Regius Professor*. One of an admirable wit and memory, the most fluent Latinist of our age : so that as *Caligula* is said to have sent his souldiers vainly to fight against the tide, with the same success have any encountered the torrent of his tongue in Disputation. He constantly read his Lectures twice a week, for above fourty years, giving notice of the time to his Auditours in a ticket on the School-dores, wherein never any two alike ; without some considerable difference in the critical language thereof. When some displeased Courtier did him the injurious courtesie to preferre him downwards (in point of profit) to the Bishoprick of *Bristol*, he improved all his friends to decline his election. In these troublesome times (affording more *Preachers* then *Professors*) he lost his *Church* but kept his *Chair*, wherein he died about the year 1651.

* Hence he stilerh himself in his books *Atonensis*.

WILLIAM OUGHTRED was (though branched from a right ancient Family in the North) born in the Town, bred in the School of *Eaton*, became Fellow of *Kings-colledge* ; and at last was beneficed by *Thomas Earl of Arundel* at *Albury* in *Surrey*. All his contemporaries unanimously acknowledged him the Prince of *Mathematicians* in our Age and Nation. This aged *Simeon* had (though no *Revelation*) a strong persuasion that before his death he should behold *Christs* anointed restored to his Throne, which he did accordingly to his incredible joy, and then had his *Dimittis* out of this mortal life, June 30. 1660.

Romish Exile Writers.

THOMAS DORMAN was born at *Ammersham* in this County, being nephew unto *Thomas Dorman* of the same town, A Confessour in the reign of King *Henry* the eighth. True it is, this his Uncle through weakness did *abjure* (let us pity his, who desire God should pardon our failings,) but was ever a cordial Protestant. He * bred this *Thomas Dorman* junior at *Berkhamsted-school* (founded by Dr. *Incent*) in *Hartfordshire*, under Mr. *Reeve* a Protestant School-master.

* For his Acts and Mon. pag. 838.

But this *Dorman* turn'd tail afterwards, and became a great Romanist, running over beyond the seas, where he wrote a book intituled *Against Alexander Nowel, the English Calvinist*. *J. Pitts* doth repent that he affordeth him no room in the body of his book, referring him to his * Appendix. He flourished Anno 1560.

* Pagina 914.

Memorable Persons.

JOHN MATHEW Mercer, son to *Thomas Mathew* was born at *Sherington* in this County, Lord Mayor of *London*, Anno Dom. 1490. He is eminent on this account that he was the first * *Bachelor* that ever was chosen into that office. Yea it was above a hundred and twenty years before he was seconded by a single person succeeding him

* *Stow Survey of London* pag. 573.

* This Mayor was the second Batchlor of his Hon, continuing Stow in his Survey of London pag. 155. See there.

in that place, viz. Sir John * Leman Lord Mayor 1616. It seemeth that a Lady Mayorelle is something more then ornamentall to a Lord Mayor, their wives great portions or good providence, much advantaging their estates, to be capable of so high a dignity.

Dame HESTER TEMPLE, daughter to Miles Sands Esquire was born at Latmos in this County, and was married to Sir Thomas Temple of Stow Baronet. She had four sons and nine daughters, which lived to be married, and so exceedingly multiplied, that this Lady saw seven hundred extracted from her body. Reader, I speak within compass, and have left my self a reserve, having bought the truth hereof by a wager I lost. Besides there was a new generation of marriagable females just at her death, so that this aged vine may be said to wither, even when it had many young boughs ready to knit.

Had I been one of her relations, and as well enabled as most of them be, I would have erected a monument for her thus design'd. A fair tree should have been erected, the said Lady and her Husband lying at the bottom or root thereof; the Heir of the family should have ascended both the middle and top-bough thereof. On the right-hand hereof her younger sons, on the left her daughters should as so many boughs be spread forth. Her grand-children should have their names inscribed on the branches of those boughs, the great-grand-children on the twiggs of those branches, the great-great-grand-children on the leaves of those twiggs. Such as surviv'd her death should be done in a lively green, the rest (as blasted) in a pale and yellow fading-colour.

* Lib. 7. cap. 13.

* Plinie, who reports it as a wonder worthy the Chronicle, that Chrisspinus Hilarus, Pralata pompa, with open ostentation, sacrificed in the Capitol, seventy four of his children and childrens children attending on him, would more admire if admitted to this spectacle.

* In comment upon the 8. c. of Lib. 15. De Civit. Dei.

* Vives telleth us of a Village in Spain of about an hundred houses, whereof all the inhabitants were issued from one certain old man who then lived, when as that Village was so peopled, so as the name of propinquity how the youngest of the children should call him, could not be given. *Lingua enim nostra supra abavum non ascendit, Our language* (saith he, meaning the Spanish) *affords not a name above the great-grand-fathers father.* But had the off-spring of this Lady been contracted into one place, they were enough to have peopled a City of a competent proportion, though her issue was not so long in succession, as broad in extent.

* Ausonius Epitap. Heroum num. 34.

I confesse very many of her Descendants dyed before her death, in which respect she was far surpassed by a Roman Matron, on whom the * Poet thus Epitapheth it, in her own person.

*Viginti atque novem, genitrici Callicratea,
Nullius sexus mors mihi visa fuit.
Sed centū et quinq; explevi bene mēsisib; annos,
Intremulam baculo non subeunte manu.*

*Twenty nine births Callicrate I told,
And of both Sexes saw none sent to grave.
I was an hundred and five winters old,
Yet stay from staff my handd did never crave.*

Thus in all ages God bestoweth personal felicities on some, far above the proportion of others. The Lady Temple dyed Anno Dom. 1656.

Lord Mayors.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1 John Brokle	William Brokle	Newport Paganel	Draper	1433
2 Thomas Scot	Robert Scot	Dorney	Draper	1458
3 Henry Collet	Robert Collet	Wendover	Mercer	1486
4 John Mathew	Thomas Mathew	Shreington	Mercer	1490
5 John Mundy	William Mundy	Wycombe	Goldsmith	1522
6 John Coates	Thomas Coates	Bearton	Salter	1542

The Names of the Gentry of this County Returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth, 1433.

William Bishop of Lincoln,
Reginald de Gray de Ruthyan Chivaler.

Thomas Sakevile Miles,
William Wapload.

Commissioners to take the Oathes.

Reginaldi Lucy, Chiv.	Iohannis Arches	Ade Asshinden	Math. Colett
Walteri Lucy, Chiv.	Iohan. Skydmore	David. Whitchurch	Iohan. Hampden de
Iohan. Cheyne, Chiv.	Iohan. Kimbell	Iohan. Sweft	Wymcombe
Tho. Chetewode, Chiv.	Will. Foyntour	Will. Britwell de	Iohan. wellesburn
Iohan. Cheyne, Arm.	Rogeri More	Cherdesle	Tho. Merston
Iohan. Hampden de	Iohan. Horewode	Iohan. Verney	will. Attegate
Hampden, Ar.	Iohan. Baldwin	Eustachii Grenvile	Tho. Mery
Andrea sperling	Thoma Attewelle	Iohan. Fitz Iohn	Rich. Milly
Thoma Rokes, Ar.	Will. Chapman de	will. Gerebray	will. Wodeward
Iohan. Langeston, Ar.	Aylesbury	Tho. Maudeleyn	Tho. Pussey
Iohan. Iwardby, Ar.	Tho. Turnour	Iohan. Vesey	Roberti Broun de
David Breknook, Ar.	Iohan. Knight de	Tho. Wodewarde	Beknesfeld
Thoma Stokes, Ar.	Hampslape	Rich. Enershawe	Iohan. Iourdeley
Iohan. Hampden de	Will. Watford	Iohan. Harewold de	Tho. Houghton
Kimbell.	Thoma Oliver	Weston	Rich. Taulode
Walteri Fitz Richard,	Will. Colingrgg de	Hen. Loveden	Iohan. Gold de Ayles-
Armigeri.	Toursey	Iohan. Thorp	bury
Iohan. Strctlee, Ar.	Thoma Malins	Iohan. Parker de	will. Clarke de
Tho. Shyngelton, Ar.	Will. Parker de Eton	Fenny Stratford	cadem
Thoma Cheyne, Ar.	Will. Burton persone	Nicholai Baker de	will. Clarke de Cul-
Iohan. Stokes, Ar.	Ecclesia de Crowle	Crowle	verdon
Thoma Gifford, Ar.	Iohan. Clerke de	Nich. Hobbesson	Thoma Kene de Hor-
Iohan. Gifford de	Olney	Tho. Malette	sendon
Whaddon Senioris,	Rich. Hawtreve	Iohan. Kerye	Will. Symeon
Ar.	Iohan. Giffard de	Tho. Tappe	Will. Fether
Thoma Boteler, Ar.	Hardmede	Rich. Hoo de Snen-	Iohan. Caradons
Rob. Puttenham, Ar.	Iohan. Tapelo de	ston	will. Combe de Ayles-
Roberti Olney de	Hampslape	Iohan. Manchestre	bury
weston, Ar.	Thoma Knight de	Iohan. Phelip	Will. Gill
Iohan. Tyringham, Ar.	cadem	Hen. Hunkes	Rich. Lamburn
Iohan. Brekenock, Ar.	Iohan. Giffard de	Rich. Miches	will. Hide
Thoma Rufford, Ar.	Whaddon junioris	Will. Meridale	Tho. Bristow
Iohan. Dayrell, Ar.	Iohan. Sappcote de	Tho. Edward	Nich. Baron
Nicolai Clopton	Olney	Iohan. Faux	Will. Cook de Fert-
Edmundi Brutnell	Rich. Arnecok	Will. Dun	well
Iohan. Sewell	Will. Edy	Hen. Toursey	Iohan. Glover de
Iohan. Watkins	Nich. Brackwell	Hen. Dicon	Kimbell
Willillmi Brook de	will. Sambroke	will. Winslowe	Iohan. Balke de Ayles-
Chebbam.	Iohan. Edy junioris	Iohan. Bilindon	bury
Bernardi Sanderdon	Thoma Edy	Hen. Porter	Iohan. Lucy &
Thoma More	Iohan. Puchas	Tho. Turgens	Rich. Lucy
Will. Foulcr.	will. Berewell	Rober. Dalafeld	

Sheriffs.

This County had the same with Bedfordshire, untill they were parted in the seventeenth year of Queen Elizabeth. Since which time these have been the Sheriffs of this County alone.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
REG. ELIZA.					
Anno					
17 Ioh. Croke, ar.	Chilton	G. a fess between 6 martlets Arg.	6 Fran. Fortescue, m.		Ar. a Bend Engrailed Ar. cotised Or.
18 Griff. Hampden, armiger.	Hampden	Argent a Saltire Gules betwixt 4 Eagles Ar.	7 Anth. Greenway, a.		
19 Mich. Blount, ar.		Barry Nebule of 6 Or. & Sable.	8 Rob. Lover, mil.	Liscomb	Arg. 3 wolves passant in Pale S.
20 Rob. Drury, ar.	SUFOLK	Arg. on a Chief vert the letter Tau betwixt 2 mullets pierced Or.	9 Iero. Horsey, mil.	ut prius	Ar. 3 Horses-heads Couped Or.
21 Rich. Crafford, ar.		Ar. a Lion Rampant Or, Crowned Argent.	10 Edw. Tirrell, mil.		Bridled Ar. [handsof the first.
22 Paul. Darell, ar.	Lillingstone	Ar. on a Cross Arg. 5 mullets G.	11 Sim. Mayne, ar.	Beaconfield	Arg. on a Bend ingr. S. 3 dexter Quarterly Azure & G. a Cross
23 Th. Tasborough, a.		Ar. 4 Lions passant S. betwixt 2 Gemmes in Bend.	12 Bri. Iohnson, ar.		Patoncee, & a Chief Or.
14 Edm. Verney, ar.	Checkers	Ar. 10 billets 4, 3, 2, & 1 Or, in a Chief of the second a Lion issuant Sable.	13 Edm. Wheeler, mi.	Riding-Co.	Or. a Chev. between 3 Leopards-heads Sable.
15 Will. Hawtrey, ar.		† Arg. on 2 Bars S. 6 martlets Or.	14 Th. Temple, m. & B.	ut prius	Arg. a Cross knotted G. on a Chief
16 Rob. Dormer, ar.	Wing	* Arg. on a Bend S. 2 Cubit arms issuant out of 2 pennis Clouds Rayonated all proper Rending of a of a horse shoe Or. [Erm.	15 Ioh. Laurence, mi.	Iver	Ar. 3 Leopards-heads Or.
17 Edw. Bulstrod, ar.	See our Notes.	Cherky Or & Ar. a Fess G Fretty Partee per pale Nebulee Ar. & Or, 6 martlets countercharged.	16 Fra. Duncombe, a.	See our Notes.	Party per Chev. counter-Flore, G. & Arg. 3 Talbots-heads Erased countercharged. [Sable.
18 Ioh. Temple, † ar.	Stow	[Crosses Crostlets Arg.	17 Be. Winchombe, a.	Quarrendō	Arg. a Fess betwixt 3 Cressants Gules 3 Fusils Erm.
19 Ioh. Goodwin, ar.	See 21 of K. James.	Gules a Fess indented twixt 6 S. 3 Pickaxes Arg.	18 Hen. Lee, m. & ba.		* Per pale Or & G. a Lion Ramp. betwixt three flower de lices counterchanged.
30 Ioh. Burlace, * ar.		Or. 2 Bars Gules.	19 Ioh. Denham, mil.	ut prius	† Arg. on a Fess S. 3 Plates.
31 Fran. Cheney, ar.	Chesham	Arg. 2 Chev. Ar. within a Border Engrailed G.	20 Will. Fleetwood		
32 Ge. Fleetwood, a.	the Vache	Ar. a Cross Engrailed Arg.	21 Fra. Goodwin, * m.	Pen	
33 Ale. Hampden, a.	ut prius	See our Notes in Northamptonshire.	22 Will. Pen, † ar.		
34 Hen. Longvile, ar.	Wolverto	G. a Chev. between 3 Cressants Ar.	REG. CARO.		
35 Tho. Pigot, ar.	Doderthal	Per Pale Arg. & Sable, a Chev. between 3 Rams-heads Erased armed Or, within a Border engrailed, roundelly, all Counterchanged.	Anno		
36 Mic. Harecourt, a.		A M P.	1 Edw. Coke, mil.	Stoke	Partee per pale G. & Ar. 3 Eagles Argent.
37 Edw. Tirrell, ar.	Thornton	Erm. a Saltire Engrailed S.	2 Gil. Gerrard, bar.		Quarterly, the 1 & 4 Arg. a Sal. G. the 2 & 3 Ar. a Lion Ramp. Erm. Crowned Or.
38 An Tirringham, a.	Tirringham	G. a Saltire Or, charged with another, Vert.	3 Tho. Darel, a 2	ut prius	Ar. 2 Lions passant, S. crowned Or.
39 Ioh. Dormer	ut prius		4 Tho. Lee, ar.	ut prius	
40 Will. Garrend, ar.			5 Will. Andrews, m.	ut prius	
41 Will. Clarke, mil.			6 Tho. Hide, baro.		Or, a Chev. betwixt 3 Lozenges Ar. in Chief an Eagle of the first.
42 Tho. Denton, ar.			7 Iaco. Dupper, ar.	ut prius	
43 Will. Burlace, ar.	ut prius		8 Rob. Dormer, ar.	ut prius	
44 Anth. Chester, ar.	Chichely		9 Fran. Cheney, mi.	ut prius	
45 Fran. Cheney, mi.	ut prius		10 Pet. Temple, mil.	ut prius	
REG. JAC.			11 Heneage Proby, a.	ut prius	Erm. on a Fess; G. a Lion Passant the tail extended, Or.
Anno			12 Anth. Chester, ba.	ut prius	
1 Fran. Cheney, mi.	ut prius		13		
2 W. Willoughby, m.			14		
3 Ri. Ingoldesby, m.	Lethenbor.		15 Tho. Archdale, ar.		
4 Hen. Longvile, m.	ut prius		16 Rich. Grevile, mi.		Sable a border & Cross engrailed Or, thereon 5 Pellets.
5 Will. Andrews, m.			17		
			18		
			19		
			20 Hen. Beak, ar.		
			21		
			22 Will. Collier, ar.		

Queen Elizabeth.

17 JOHN CROKE AR.]

Being afterwards Knighted, he was the son of Sir John Crook a Six-clerk in Chancery, and therefore restrained marriage untill enabled by a statute of the 14. of Henry the eighth. His Ancestors in the Civil warres between York and Lancaster concealed their proper name *Le Blount* under the assumed one of *Croke*.

As for this Sir John Croke, first Sheriff of Buckingham after the division of Bedfordshire, he was most fortunate in an issue happy in the knowledge of our municipall Law: Of whom Sir John Croke his eldest son, Speaker of the Parliament in the 43. of Queen Elizabeth, received this Eulogium from Her Majesty, *That he had proceeded therein with such wisdom and discretion, that none before him had deserved better.* As for Sir George his second son, we have spoken of him * before.

26 ROBERT

* Pref. to Croke's Reports.

* In the Writers of Law in this Country.

26 ROBERT DORMER Ar.]

He was on the 10. of *June* 1615. made Baronet by King *James*, and on the 30. day of the same Month was by him Created *Baron Dormer* of *Wing* in this County.

His grand-child *Robert Dormer* was by K. *Charles* in the 4. of his reign Created Viscount *Ascot* and Earl of *Carnarvan*. He lost his life, fighting for him who gave him his Honour, at the first battle of *Newbury*. Being sore wounded, he was desired by a Lord, to know of him what suit he would have to his Majesty in his behalf, the said Lord promising to discharge his trust in presenting his request, and assuring him that his Majesty would be willing to gratify him to the utmost of his power: To whom the Earl replied, *I will not dye with a suit in my mouth to any King, save to the King of Heaven*. By *Anne* daughter to *Philip* Earl of *Pembrook* and *Montgomery*, He had *Charles* now Earl of *Carnarvan*.

27 EDWARD BULSTROD Ar.]

I have not met with so ancient a Coat (for such it appeareth beyond all exception) so voluminous in the Blazon thereof, viz. *Sable, a Bucks head Argent, attired Or, shot the Nose with an Arrow of the third, headed and feathered of the second, a Cross Patee fitchee betwixt the Attire, Or.*

34 HEN. LONGVILE Ar.]

He had to his fourth son Sir *Michael Longvile*, who married *Susan* sole daughter to *Hen.* Earl of *Kent*. Now, when the issue in a direct line of that Earldome failed in our memory, Mr. *Selden* was no less active then able to prove that the Barony of *Ruthyn* was dividable from the Earldome, and descended to the son of the said Sir *Michael*, and thereupon he sat as Baron *Ruthyn* in our late long Parliament.

Since his death his sole daughter and heir hath been married unto Sir *Henry Yelverton* of *Easton* in the County of *Northampton* Baronet, a worthy Gent. of fair estate, so that that Honour is likely to continue in an equipage of breadth proportionable to the height thereof.

King James.

17 BENEDICT WINCHCOMBE Ar.]

His armes (too large for the little space allotted them) I here fully represent in gratitude to the Memory of his Ancestor, so well deserving of * *Newbury*, viz. *Azure, on a Chev. engrailed between three Birds Or, as many Cinque foiles of the first, on a Chief of the second a Flower de Luce between two spears heads of the first.*

* See Memorable persons in *Bark-shire*.

King Charles.

1 EDWARD COKE Kt.]

This was our English *Trebonianus*, so famous for his Comments on our *Common-law*. This year a Parliament was called, and the Court-party was jealous of Sir *Edwards* activity against them, as who had not digested his discontentments. Hereupon to prevent his election as a member, and confine him to this County, he was prick'd Sheriff thereof.

He scrupled to take the oath, pretending many things against it, and particularly that the Sheriff is bound thereby to prosecute *Lollards*, wherein the best Christians may be included.

It was answered, that he had often seen the Oath given to others without any re-greer, and knew full well that *Lollard* in the modern sense imported the * opposers of the present Religion, as established by Law in the Land.

No excuses would serve his turn, but he must undertake this office. However his friends beheld it, as an injurious degradation of him, who had been Lord Chief-justice, to attend on the Judges at the Assises.

9 FRANCIS CHENEY Mil.]

It is an Epidemical disease, to which many ancient Names are subject, to be variously disguised in writing. How many names is it *Chesney*, *Chedney*, *Cheyne*, *Chyne*, *Cheney*, &c. And all but one *de Casinetto*. A name so Noble and so diffused in the Catalogue of Sheriffs, it is harder to miss then find it in any County.

* Sir *Henry Spelman* in his Glossary verbo *Lollard*.

Here

Here, Reader, let me *amend* and *insert* what I omitted in the last County. There was a fair Family of the *Cheneys* flourishing in *Kent*, (but landed also in other Counties,) giving for their Armes, *Azure, six Lions Rampant Argent, a Canton Ermin.* Of this house was *Henry Cheney* High-sheriffe of this County and *Bedford-shire* in the 7. of *Q. Elizabeth*, and not long after by her created Baron of *Tuddington* in *Bedford-shire*. In his youth he was very wild and venturous, witness his playing at Dice with *Henry* the second King of *France*, from whom he won a *Diamond* of great worth at a *Cast*: And being demanded by the King, what shift he would have made to repair himself in case he had lost the cast; *I have* (said young *Cheney* in an hyperbolical brave) *SHEEPS TAILS enough in Kent, with their Wool to buy a better Diamond then this.* His reduced Age afforded the befitting fruits of Gravity and Wisdome, and this Lord deceased without Issue.

* *Fig.* in the
31. year of *Q.*
Elizabeth.

As for *Sir Francis Cheney* Sheriff for this present year, we * formerly observed the distinct Armes of his Family. This worthy Knight was father to *Charles Cheney* Esq. who by his exquisite Travelling hath *Naturalized* foreign perfections into himself, and is exemplarily happy in a vertuous Lady, *Fane* Daughter to the truly Noble *William* Marquis of *New-castle*, and by her of hopefull Posterity.

The Farewell.

On serious consideration, I was at a loss to wish to this County, what it wanted, *God* and the *Kings of England* have so favoured it with *naturall perfections*, and *civil privileges*. In avowance of the latter it sheweth more *Burrow-towns* (sending *Burgeses* no fewer then *twelve* to the Parliament) then any Shire, (though thrice as big) lying in the Kingdome of *Mercia*. Now seeing at the instant writing hereof, the generall News of the Nation is, of a *Parliament* to be called after his *Majesties Coronation*, my prayers shall be that the *Freeholders* of this County shall (amongst many therein so qualified) chuse good *Servants* to *God*, *Subjects* to the *King*, *Patriots* to the *County*, effectually to advance a happiness to the *Church* and *Common-wealth*.

Earls and Dukes of Buckingham

Ed: 3 *Tho: Plantagenet* (youngest Son of King *Edward 3*) Earl
Rich: 2 *Humphry Plant.* his son (died w^{out} issue) Earl

Hon: 4 *Edmund* Baron *Stafford* (his brother in Law) Earl

Hon: 6 *Humphry* *Stafford* his Son — Duke succeeded by

Hon: 6 *Henry* *Stafford* his Grandson — Duke. beheaded Rich: 3. 1485

Hon: 7. *Edward* *Staff.* his son restored Duke, but beheaded & attainted. 152

Jac: 1. *George* *Villiers* Earl *Marg.* & Duke succeeded by
Car: 1. *George* *Villiers* his Son — Duke
died w^{out} issue. 1687

Q. Anne *John* *Sheffild* Earl of *Mulgrave* *Marg.* *Normanby*
created Duke of *Buckinghamshire* succeeded by

Geo: 1. *Edmund* *Sheffild* his Son — Duke



CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE hath *Lincoln-shire* on the North, *Northfolk* and *Suffold* on the East, *Essex* and *Hartford-shire* on the South, *Huntington*, and *Bedford-shires* on the West, being in length thirty five, in breadth not fully twenty miles. The Tables therein as well furnished as any, the South-part affording bread and beer, and the North (the *Isle of Ely*) meat thereunto. So good the grain growing here, that it out-selleth others some pence in the Bushel.

The North-part of this County is lately much improved by drayning, though the poorest sort of people will not be sensible thereof. Tell them of the great benefit to the publick, because where a *Pike* or *Duck* fed formerly, now a *Bullock* or *Sheep* is fatted, they will be ready to return, that if they be taken in taking that *Bullock* or *Sheep*, the rich Owner indicteth them for *Felons*; whereas that *Pike* or *Duck* were their own goods only for their pains of catching of them. So impossible it is that the best project though perfectly performed should please all interests and affections.

It happened in the year 1657. upon the dissolution of the great Snow their banks were assaulted above their strength of resistance, to the great loss of much Cattle, Corn, and some Christians. But soon after the seasonable industry of the Undertakers, did recover all by degrees, and confute their jealousies who suspected the relapsing of these lands into their former condition.

This Northern part is called the *Isle of Eelie*, which * one will have so named from the Greek word *ΕΛΙΩ* Fenny or Marish-ground, But our Saxon Ancestors were not so good Grecians, and it is plain that plenty of *Eels* gave it its denomination. Here I hope I shall not trespass on gravity, in mentioning a passage observed by the * Reverend Professour of Oxford Doctor *Prideaux*, referring the Reader to him for the Authours attesting the same. When the Priests in this part of the County would still retain their wives, in despite of whatever the Pope and Monks could doe to the contrary, their wives and children were miraculously turned all into *Eels* (surely the greater into *Congers*, the less into *Griggs*) whence it had the name of *EELY*, I understand him a *LIE* of *EELS*. No doubt the first founder of so damnable an untruth, hath long since received his reward. However for this cause we take first notice amongst this Counties

* Doctor Smith in the life of his Father-in-law Doctor Willet.

* In his Communiat Oration De duobus Testibus pag. 15.

Naturall Commodities,

Of Eels.

Which though they be found in all Shires in England, yet are most properly treated of here, as most, first, and best, the Courts of the Kings of England being thence therewith anciently supplied. I will not ingage in the controversy whether they be bred by generation as other fish, or equivocally out of Putrefaction, or both ways which is most probable; Seeing some have adventured to know the distinguishing marks betwixt the one and other. I know the *Silver Eels* are generally preferred, and I could wish they loved men but as well as men love them, that I my self might be comprised within the compass of that desire. They are observed to be never out of season, (whilst other fishes have their set times,) and the biggest *Eels* are ever esteemed the best. I know not whether the Italian proverb be here worth the remembring, Give Eels without wine to your Enemies.

Hares.

Though these are found in all Counties, yet because lately there was in this Shire an *Hare-park* nigh *New-market*, preserved for the Kings game, let them here be particularly mentioned. Some prefer their sport in hunting before their flesh for eating, as accounting it melancholick meat, and hard to be digested, though others think all the hardness is how to come by it. All the might of this silly creature is in the flight thereof, and I remember the answer which a school-boy returned in a latine distick, being demanded the reason why Hares were so fearfull,

Cur

*Cur metuant lepores? Terrestris, nempe, marinus,
Athereus quod sit, tartareusque canis.*

Whether or no they change their sex every year, (as some have reported) let Huntsmen decide. These late years of our civil wars have been very destructive unto them, and no wonder, if *no law* hath been given to hares, when so little hath been observed toward men.

Saffron.

Though plenty hereof in this County, yet because I conceive it first planted in *Essex* we thither refer our description thereof.

Willows.

* Psalm 137.2.

A sad Tree, whereof such who have lost their love make their *mourning garlands*, and we know what *Exiles* hung up their * *Harp*s upon such dolefull *Supporters*. The twiggs hereof are Physick to drive out the folly of children. This Tree delighteth in moist places, and is triumphant in the *Isle of Ely*, where the roots strengthen their Banks, and lop affords fuell for their fire. It groweth incredibly fast, it being a *by-word* in this *County*, that the profit by *Willows* will buy the Owner a Horse, before that by other Trees will pay for his Saddle. Let me adde, that if green Ash may burn before a Queen, withered *Willows* may be allowed to burn before a Lady.

Manufactures.

Paper.

* Job 19. 23.

Expect not I should by way of Preface enumerate the severall inventions, whereby the ancients did communicate, and continue their Notions to Posterity. First by writing in *Leaves of Trees* still remembred, when we call such a *Scantling* of Paper a Folio or Leaf. Hence from *Leaves* men proceeded to the *Bark of Trees*, as more solid, still countenanced in the Notation of the word *Liber*. Next they wrote in *Labels* or *Sheets of Lead*, wherein the Letters were deeply engraven, being a kind of *Printing* before *Printing*, and to this I refer the words of *Job* (an *Author* allowed *Contemporary* with, if not *Senior* to *Moses* himself.) * *Oh that my words were now written, oh that they were printed in a book.*

* Isaiah 19. 7.

To omit many other devices in after ages to signify their conceptions, Paper was first made of a broad *Flag* (not unlike our *great Dock*) growing in and nigh *Canopus* in *Egypt*, which it seems was a staple commodity of that Country, and substantiall enough to bear the solemn Curse of the Prophet, *The Paper-reeds by the brooks shall wither; be driven away, and be no more.**

* Psalm 113. 7.

Our *Modern Paper* is made of *Grinded Raggs*, and yet this *New Artificiall* doth still thankfully retain the Name of the *Old Naturall Paper*. It may pass for the Emblem of Men of mean *Extraction*, who by *Art and Industry*, with Gods blessing thereon come to high preferment. * *He raiseth the poor out of the dust, and lifteth the needy out of the dunghill, that he may set him with his Princes, even with the Princes of his People.* One may find, if searching into the pedigree of Paper, it cometh into the world at the *doungate*, raked thence in Rags, which refined by Art, (especially after precious secrets are written therein) is found fit to be choicely kept in the *Cabinets* of the *Greatest Potentates*. Pity it is that the first *Author* of so usefull an invention cannot with any * *assurance* be assigned.

* Virg. de
in inventi-
onis lib. 2.
cap. 8.

There are almost as many severall kinds of Paper as conditions of Persons betwixt the *Emperor* and *Beggar*, *Imperial*, *Royal*, *Cardinal*, and so downwards to that course Paper called *Emporetica*, usefull onely for *Chapmen* to wrap their wares therein. Paper participates in some sort of the Characters of the Countrymen which make it, the *Venetian* being neat, subtil and courtlike, the *French* light, slight and slender, the *Dutch* thick, corpulent and gross, not to say sometimes also *charta Bibula*, sucking up the Ink with the *sponginess* thereof.

Paper is entred as a *Manufacture* of this *County*, because there are *Mills*, nigh *Sturbridge-fair*, where *Paper* was made in the memory of our *Fathers*. And it seemeth to me a proper *Conjunction*, that seeing *Cambridge* yeildeth so many good *writers*, *Cambridge-shire* should afford *Paper* unto them. Pitty, the making thereof is difused; considering the vast sums yearly expended in our *Land* for *Paper* out of *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*, which might be lessened were it made in our *Nation*. To such who object that we can never equall the *perfection* of *Venice-paper*, I return, neither can we match the *purity* of *Venice-glasses*, and yet many *green ones* are blown in *Sussex*, profitable to the makers and convenient for the users thereof, as no doubt such courser (*home-spun paper*) would be found very beneficiall for the *Common-wealth*.

Baskets.

These are made of the *Osiers* plentifully growing in the moist parts of this *County*, an acre whereof turns to more profit then one of wheat. A necessary utensill in an house, whereby many things are kept, which otherwise would be lost. Yea, in some sort it saved the life of *St. Paul*, when let down by the wall of *Damascus* in * a basket. Whence some (not improbably) conjecture him *hominem tricubitalem*, a man of low stature. *Martial* confesseth *Baskets* to have been a *Brittish* invention, though *Rome* afterwards laid claime thereunto.

* 2 Cor. 11. 33.

*Barbara de pictis veni Bascauda Britannis, | 1 foreign Basket first in Brittain known,
Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam. | Am now by Rome accounted for her own.*

Their making is daily improved with much descant of art, splitting their wickers as small as threads, and dying them into several colours, which daily grow a greater commodity.

The Buildings.

Cambridge is the chief credit of this *County*, as the *University* is of *Cambridge*. It is confess'd, that *Oxford* far exceeds it for sweetness of situation; and yet it may be maintained, that though there be better aire in *Oxford*, yet there is more in the *Colledges* of *Cambridge*. For, *Oxford* is an *University* in a *Town*, *Cambridge*, a *Town* in an *University*; where the *Colledges* are not surrounded with the offensive embraces of *Streets*, but generally situated on the out-side, affording the better conveniency of private *Walks* and *Gardens* about them. But having * formerly written of the *fabricks* of *Cambridge*, I forbear any further enlargement.

* In my History of that University.

Eely Minster.

This presenteth it self afar off to the eye of the traveller, and on all sides at great distance, not onely maketh a promise, but giveth earnest of the beauty thereof. The *Lanthorn* therein built by *Bishop Hotham*, wherein the labour of twenty years, and five thousand ninety four pounds eighteen shillings ten pence half penny farthing was expended, is a Master-piece of *Architecture*. When the bells ring, the wood-work thereof shaketh and gapeth, (no defect but perfection of structure) and exactly chocketh into the joynts again; so that it may pass for the lively embleme of the sincere *Christian*, who, though he hath *motum trepidationis*, of * fear and trembling, stands firmly fixt on the basis of a true faith. Rare also is the art in the Chappel of *Saint Maries*, the patern or parent of that in *Kings-colledge* in *Cambridge*, though here (as often elsewhere) it hath happened, the child hath out-grown the father. Nor must the Chappel of *Bishop west* be forgotten, seeing the Master-masons of *King James*, on serious inspection, found finer stone-work herein, then in *King Henry* the seventh his Chappel at *Westminster*.

* Phil. 2. 12.

It grieved me lately to see so many new ligh's in this Church, (supernumerary windows more then were in the first fabrick) and the whole structure in a falling condition, except some good mens charity seasonably support it. Yet, was I glad to hear a great Antiquary employed to transcribe and preserve the monuments in that Church, as all others

others in the *late-drowned-land*. And it is hard to say, which was the better office, whether of those who newly have dried them from the inundation of water, or of those who shall drain them from the deluge of oblivion, by perpetuating their antiquities to posterity.

Wonders.

Let me here insert an artificial wonder of what is commonly called Devils-ditch; Country-folk conceiting that it was made by the Devil, *when the Devil he made it*, being the work of some King or Kings of the East Angles. See the laziness of posterity, so far from imitating the industry of their ancestors, that they belibell the pure effects of their pains as hellish achievements. But if the aforesaid Kings meerly made this ditch to get themselves a name, Divine Justice hath met with them, their names being quite forgotten. More probably it was made to divide and defend their Dominions from the Kingdome of *Mercia*, or possibly to keep the people in employment, for diversion of mutinous thoughts, laziness being the mother of disloyalty, industry of obedience.

Proverbs.

Cantabrigia petit { *Æquales*
 { *Æqualia.* } *Cambridge requires all to be equal.*]

Some interpret this of their *Commons*, wherein all of the same Mese go share and share alike. Others understand it of the expenses out of the Hall, all being *ἰσοσύμβολοι* in their *Collations*, all paying alike. Which *Parity* is the best *Preservative* of *Company*, according to the *Apothegme* of *Solon*, which * *Plutarch* so commends for the wisdom thereof, *ἰσα πόλεμον ἔποιεῖ*, *Equality breeds no Battles*. Otherwise it is a *Murdering-shot* where one pays all the *Reckoning*, as recoiling on him that dischargeth it: Yea such inequality is a certain *symptome* of an *expiring society*.

Some expound the words, that Graduates of the same degree, (either within or without the University) are to be *Fellows well met* one with another. *Dido* had a piece of State in her Court peculiar to her self, (which may be called an *Equipage* indeed) where she had a hundred servants in ordinary attendance * *all of the same age*. Thus the same Degree in effect levells all Scholars, so that seniority of years ought not to make any distance betwixt them, to hinder their familiarity. I have nothing else to adde of this Proverb, saving that it is used also in *Oxford*.

Cambridge-shire Camels.]

I cannot reconcile this common saying to any considerable sense, I know a Camel passeth in the Latine proverb, either for *gibbous* and distorted, or for one that undertaketh a thing awkely or ungeenly. * *Camelus saltat*, or else for one of extraordinary bulk or bigness, all unappliable in any peculiar manner to the people of this County, as straight and dexterous as any other, nor of any exorbitant proportions.

All that I can recover of probability is this, the Fen-men dwelling in the Northern part of this County, when stalking on their *Stilts* are little giants indeed, as * *Master Camden* hath well observed. However that Mathematician who measured the height of *Hercules* by the bigness of his foot, would here be much mistaken in his dimensions, if proportionably collecting the bulk of their bodies from the length of their legs.

A Boisten horse and a Cambridge Master of Art, are a couple of Creatures that will give way to no body.]

This Proverb we find in the Letter of *William Zoon* written to *George Bruin* in his Theatre of Cities, and it is objected against us by an * *Oxford Antiquary*, as if our Masters wanted manners to give place to their betters, though all things considered it soundeth more to their honour then disgrace.

For mark what immediately went before in the same * Author, *In plateis ambulantes, decedi sibi de via, non à civibus solum, sed etiam à peregrino quovis nisi dignitate excellat, postulant*: Walking in the Streets, they require, not onely of the Towns-men, but also

* In vit. Solonis.

* Centumque pares ætate missi. Virg. Æn. lib. 1. juxta finem.

* Hieronimus in Helvidium.

* Camden in Cambridge-shire.

* Dr. Twinn. Ant. Acad. Ox. pag. 333.

* Gulielmus Zoon.

also of every stranger except they excell in dignity, that they goe out of the way unto them. Herein two things are observable in the Scholars,

1. Their Manners or Civility.

If the party, whatever he be, appear dignified above them, they willingly allow him *Superiority*, what is this, but to give what is due to another?

2. Their Manhood or Courage.

If he seem beneath them, then they doe *uti jure suo*, and take what is their own to themselves.

What reason is it he should give place to a Towns-man? *ut quid cedat Plenum vacuo, scientia ignorantia?* This mindeth me of a passage in *Plutarch* concerning *Themistocles*, when a Boy going home from School, he met one of the *Athenian Tyrants* in the City, and the people cryed out unto him to goe out of the way, *What* (said *Themistocles*) *is not all the street broad enough for him, but I must be put out of my path and pace to make room for him?* This was interpreted by such as heard him, as a presage of his future magnanimity. And surely it shews not want of breeding, but store of spirit, when a man will not be put out of his way, for every swelling emptiness that meets him therein.

An Henry-Sophister]

So are they called, who after four years standing in the University, stay themselves from commencing Bachelors of Art, to render them (in some Colledges) more capable of preferment. Several reasons are assigned of their name.

That tradition is senseless, (and inconsistent with his Princely magnificence) of such who fantasie, that *K. Henry* the eighth coming to *Cambridge*, staid all the Sophisters a year, who expected a year of grace should have been given unto them. More probable it is, because that King is commonly conceived of great strength and stature, that these *Sophista Henriciani* were elder and bigger then others. The truth is this, in the reign of *King Henry* the eighth, after the destruction of Monasteries, learning was at a loss, and the University (thanks be unto God more scar'd then hurt) stood at a gaze what would become of her. Hereupon many Students staid themselves, two, three, some four years, as who would see, how their degrees, (before they took them) should be rewarded and maintained.

Martyrs.

WILLIAM FLOWER was born at * *Snow-hill* in this County, bred first a Monk in *Ely*, till relinquishing his habit he became a *Secular Priest* and a *Protestant*, and after many removals fixed at last at *Lambeth*.

Wonder not, Reader, to see a long black line prefixed before his name, which he well deserved to distinguish him from such men, who had an unquestionable title of Martyrdom. Whereas this *Flower* dangerously wounded a *Popish Priest* with a *Wood-knife*, (a mischievous weapon) in *Saint Margarets Westminster*, just at the Ministrations of the *Masse*, so that the blood of the *Priest* spirted into the *Chalice*.

A fact so foul, that the greatest charity would blush to whisper a syllable in the excuse thereof. As for such who in his defence, plead the precedent of *Elia* his killing of *Baals Priests*, they lay a foundation for all impiety in a Christian Commonwealth. If in the Old World Giants were the Product of those Marriages, when the sons of God took to Wives the * daughters of Men, (a Copulation not unlawfull, because they were too near a kin, but because they were too far off;) what Monsters will be generated from such mixtures, when Extraordinary actions by immediate Commissions from God shall be matched unto Ordinary Persons of meer men, and Heaven unjustly alledged and urged for the defence of Hell it self?

However it plainly appears that *Flower* afterwards solemnly repented of this Abominable act, and was put to death for the Testimony of the truth. Grudge not Reader to peruse this following Parallel, as concerning the hands of the Martyrs in the reign of *Queen Mary*.

* So Mr. Fox spells it, in his Acts and Mon. pag. 1573. called *Snail* well at this day.]

* Gen. 6. 2.

The right-hand of *Thomas Tomkins* was burnt off in effect (so as to render it useles) by Bishop *Bonner*, some days before he was Martyr'd.

Arch-bishop *Canmer* at the Stake first thrust his right hand into the flame to be burnt in Penance for his subscription to a Recantation.

The right hand of *William Flower*, before he went to the Stake, was cut off by order of the Judges for his Barbarous fact.

Yet though his right hand suffered as a Malefactor, there want not those who maintained that* Martyr belongs to the rest of his Body.

Prelats.

STEPHEN de FULBORN was born at *Fulborn* (no other of that name in *England*) in this County. Going over into *Ireland* to seek his Providence (commonly nicknamed his fortune) therein, he became anno 1274. * Bishop of *Waterford*, and Lord Treasurer of *Ireland*. Hence he was preferred Arch-bishop of *Tuam*, and once, and again was Chief Justice of that (allow me a *Prolepsis*) * *Kingdome*. He is reported to have given to the Church of *Glassenbury* in *England*, * *Indulgences of an hundred days* which I cannot understand, except he promised pardon of so many days, to all in his Province who went a Pilgrimage to that place; and this also seems an over-papal Act of a plain Arch-bishop. He died 1288. and was buried in *Trinity Church* in *Dublin*.

NICHOLAS of ELY, was so called (say some) from being Arch-Deacon thereof, which dignity so died his Denomination in grain, that it kept colour till his death, not fading, for his future higher preferments, though others conjecture his birth also at *Ely*. When the bold Barons obtued a Chancellour * (A Kings Tongue and Hands by whom he publickly speaks and acts) Anno 1260. they forced this *Nicholas* on King *Henry* the third for that Office, till the King some months after displaced him, yet (knowing him a man of much merit) voluntarily chose him *L. Treasurer* * when outed of his Chancellors place, so that (it seems) he would trust him with his Coffers, but not with his Conscience; yea he afterwards preferred him Bishop of *Worcester*, then of *Winchester*. Here he sate 12. years, and that Cathedral may (by a Synedoché of a novel part for the whole) challenge his interment, having his Heart* inclosed in a Wall, though his body be buried at *Waverly* in *Surry* 1280.

WILLIAM of BOTTLESHAM was born at *Bottleham* (contractly *Botsum*) in this County. This is a small village, which never amounted to a Market-town, some five miles East of *Cambridge*, pleasantly seated in pure aire, having rich arable on the one, and the fair heath of *New-market* on the other side thereof. It hath been the nursery of refined wits, affording a *Triumvirate* of learned men, taking their lives there, and names thence: and to prevent mistakes (to which learned pens in this point have been too prone) we present them in the ensuing parallels.

William a of Bottleham,

Made by the Pope, first Bishop of *Bethlehem* in *Syria*, afterwards Anno 1385. Bishop of *Landaffe*, and thence removed to *Rocheſter*. A famous Preacher, Confessor to King *Richard* the second, and learned Writer, but by *Walsingham* and *Bale*, called *John* by mistake. He dyed in *Febru.* Anno 1399. Nor must we forget that he was once Fellow of *Pembroke-hall*.

John of Bottleham,

Was bred in *Peter-house* in *Cambridge*, whereunto he was a Benefactor, as also to the whole University, Chaplain to *T. Arundel*, Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*; by whose recommendation he was preferred to succeed his Towns-man in the See of *Rocheſter*; which he never saw (saith my b Authour) as dying in the beginning of the year 1401.

Nicholas of Bottleham,

Was a *Carmelite* bred in *Cambridge*, afterwards removed to *Paris*, where in *Sorbone* he commenced Doctor of Divinity. Returning to *Cambridge* he became Prior of the *Carmelites* (since *Queens-colledge*) where he wrote many books, and lies buried in his own c *Covent* Anno Domini 1435.

* There were but 3. more Martyred in this County, whereof *John Haller* Fellow of *Kings-col.* was most remarkable.

* *Sir James* were in the Arch-bishops of *Tuam*.

* *Ireland* properly was no Kingdome till the time of *K. Henry* the eighth.

* *Sir James* ut prius.

* *John Philipot* in his Catal. of Chancellors pag. 23.

* *Idem* in his Catalogue of Treasurers pag. 16.

* Bishop *Godwin* in the Bishops of *Winchester*.

a *Godwin* in the Catal. of Landaffe and *Rocheſter*.

b *Idem* in the Bishops of *Rochester*. c *Bale* pag. 576. and *Pitt.* pag. 625.

Let all *England* shew me the like of three eminent men, (all contemporaries at large) which one petty village did produce. Let *Bottleham* hereafter be no more fam'd for its *single Beacon*, but for these three *lights* it afforded.

THOMAS OF NEW-MARKET was born therein, and though that Town lyeth some part in *Suffolk*, my * Author assures his Nativity in this County. He was bred in *Cambridge*, an excellent Humanist and Divine, (having left some learned Books to Posterity) and at last was advanced to be * Bishop of *Carlile*.

Surely then he must be the same with *Thomas Merks*, consecrated *Anno 1397*. * consent of time most truly befriending the conjecture. *Merks* also and *Market* being the same in effect. Neither doth the omission of *New* in the least degree discompose their *Identity*, it being usuall to leave out the Prenomen of a *Town* for brevity sake, by those of the *Vicinage*, (amongst whom there is no danger of mistake,) commonly calling *West-chester*, *Chester*, *South-hampton*, *Hampton*. If the same, he is famous in our English Histories, because his devotion (in a *Transposed Posture* to publick practise) * worshiped the *Sun-setting*, King *Richard* the second, for which his memory will meet with more to commend than imitate it. Yet was his *Loyalty* shent, but not sham'd: and King *Henry* the fourth being sick of him, not daring to let him to live, nor put him to death, (because a *Prelate*) found an Expedient for him of a *living death*, confining him to a Titular * Grecian Bishoprick. He dyed about 1405.

THOMAS THIRLBY Doctor of Laws, was (as I am assured by an excellent * Antiquary) born in the Town, and bred in the University of *Cambridge*, most probably in *Trinity hall*. He was very able in his own faculty, and more then once employed in Embassies by King *Henry* the eighth, who preferred him Bishop of *Westminster*. Here, had *Thirlby* lived long, and continued the course he began, he had prevented Queen *Mary* from dissolving that Bishoprick, as which would have dissolved it self for lack of land, sold and wasted by him. And though probably he did this to raise and enrich his own family, yet such the success of his sacrilege, his name and alliance is extinct.

From *Westminster* he was removed to *Norwich*, thence to *Ely*. He cannot be followed (as some other of his order) by the light of the Fagots kindled by him to burn poor Martyrs, seeing he was given rather to Prodigality then cruelty, it being signally observed that he wept at Arch-bishop *Cranmers* degradation. After the death of Queen *Mary*, he was as violent in his opinions, but not so virulent in his expressions; always devoted to Queen *Mary*, but never invective against Queen *Elizabeth*. He lived in free custody, dyed, and is buried at *Lambeth* 1570.

Since the Reformation.

GODFREY GOLDSBOROUGH D. D. was born in the Town of *Cambridge*, where some of his Sur-name and Relation remained since my memory. He was bred in *Trinity-colledge*, (Pupil to Arch-bishop *Whitgiff*) and became afterwards Fellow thereof, at last he was consecrated Bishop of *Gloucester* *Anno Dom. 1598*. He was one of the second set of Protestant Bishops, which were after those so famous for their sufferings in the *Marian* days, and before those who fall under the cognizance of our generation; the true reason that so little can be recovered of their character. He gave a hundred mark to *Trinity-colledge*, and died *Anno Dom. 1604*.

ROBERT TOWNSON D. D. was born in Saint *Botolphs* parish in *Cambridge*, and bred a Fellow in *Queens-colledge*, being admitted very young therein, but 12. years of age. He was blessed with an happy memory, insomuch that when D. D. he could say by heart the second Book of the *Aeneads* which he learnt at School, without missing a Verse. He was an excellent Preacher, and becoming a Pulpit with his gravity. He attended King *JAMES* his Chaplaine into *Scotland*, and after his return was preferred Dean of *Westminster*, then Bishop of *Salisbury*.

Hear what the Author of a Pamphlet, who inscribeth himself *A. W.* saith in a Book which is rather a *Satyre* then a *History*, a *Libell* then a *Character*, of the Court of King *JAMES*, for after he had slanderously inveighed against the bribery of those days in *Church* and *State*, hear how he seeks to make amends for all.

King

* *Bale de Script.*
Ang. Cent. 7.
Num. 60.

* *Idem ibidem.*
* *Bale* maketh
him to flourish
under K. *Henry*
the fourth.

* See his Speech
in Parliament
Speed pag.

* *Godwin* in
the Bishop of
Carlile.
* *Mr. Martin*
beneficed near
Northampton.

King James's Court, pag. 129, 130.

Some worthy men were preferred gratis to blow up their [Buckingham and his party] Fames, (as Tolson a worthy man paid nothing in fine or Pension, and so after him Davenant in the same Bishoprick.) Yet these were but as Musick before every bound.

Now although both these persons here praised were my *God-fathers* and *Uncles*, (the one marrying the sister of, the other being Brother to my Mother) and although such good words seem a Rarity from so railing a mouth, yet shall not these considerations tempt me to accept his praises on such invidious terms as the Author doth proffer them.

O! Were these worthy Bishops now alive, how highly would they disdain to be praised by such a pen, by which King *James* their Lord and Master is causelessly traduced! How would they condemn such uncharitable commendations, which are (if not founded on) accompanied with, the disgrace of others of their order? Wherefore, I their Nephew in behalf of their Memories, protest against this passage, so far forth as it casteth Lustre on them, by Eclipsing the credit of other Prelates their contemporaries. And grant corruption too common in that kind, yet were there besides them at that time, many worthy Bishops raised to their dignity by their Deserts, without any Simonickall compliances.

Doctor *Townson* had a hospitall heart, a generous disposition, free from covetousness, and was always confident in *Gods Providence*, that, if he should dye, his children (and those were many) would be provided for, wherein he was not mistaken. He lived in his Bishoprick but a year, and being appointed at very short warning to preach before the Parliament, by unseasonable sitting up to study, contracted a *Fever*, whereof he died, and was buried in *Westminster Abbey*, *Anno Dom. 1622.*

THOMAS (son to *William*) WESTFIELD D. D. was born *Anno Dom. 1573.* in the Parish of *Saint Maries* in *Ely*, and there bred at the Free-school under Master *Spight*, till he was sent to *Jesus-colledge* in *Cambridge*, being first Scholar, then Fellow thereof. He was Curate, or Assistant rather, to Bishop *Felton*, whilst Minister of *Saint Mary le Bow* in *Cheapside*, afterward Rector of *Hornsey*, nigh, and *Great Saint Bartholomews* in *London*, where in his preaching he went thorow the four *Evangelists*. He was afterwards made Arch-Deacon of *Saint Albans*, and at last Bishop of *Bristol*, a place proffered to, and refused by him *twenty five* years before. For then the Bishoprick was offered to him to maintain him; which this contented meek man, having a self-subsistence, did then decline; though accepting of it afterwards, when proffered to him to maintain the Bishoprick, and support the *Episcopall dignity* by his signall devotion. What good * opinion the Parliament (though not over-fond of Bishops) conceived of him, appears by their Order ensuing,

The thirteenth of May 1643. From the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestration of Delinquents Estates.

Upon information in the behalf of the Bishop of Bristol, that his Tenants refuse to pay him his Rents, it is Ordered by this Committee, that all profits of his Bishoprick be restored to him, and a safe conduct be granted him to pass with his family to Bristol, being himself of great age, and a person of great learning and merit.

Jo. Wylde.

About the midst of his life he had a terrible sickness, so that he thought (to use his own expression in his *Diary*) that *God would put out the candle of his life, though he was pleased onely to snuff it.* By his will (the true Copy whereof I have) he desired to be buried in his Cathedral Church neer the tombe of *Paul Bush*, the first Bishop thereof. And as for my worldly goods, (Reader, they are his own words in his Will) which (as the times now are) I know not well where they be, nor what they are, I give and bequeath them all to my dear wife *Elizabeth*, &c. He protested himself on his death-bed a true Prote-

stant

* The particulars of this were procured for me by my worthy friend *Mathew Gilly Esquire*, from *Elizabeth* the Bishops sole surviving daughter.

stant of the Church of England, and dying Junii 28. 1644. lyeth buried according to his own desire above mentioned, with this inscription;

Hic jacet *Thomas Westfield*, S. T. D.
Episcoporum intimus, peccatorum primus.
Obiit 25. Junii, anno MDCXLIV.
Senio & mœrore confectus.
Tu Lector (quisquis es) vale & resipisce.

Epitaphium ipse sibi dictavit vivus.
Monumentum uxor mœstissima
Elizabetha Westfield
Marito desideratissimo
posuit superstes.

Thus leaving such as survived him to see more sorrow, and feel more misery, he was seasonably taken away from the evil to come. And according to the Anagram made on him by his Daughter,

Thomas Westfield,
I dwel the most safe.

Enjoying all happiness and possessing the reward of his pains, who converted many, and confirmed more by his constancy in his Calling.

States-men.

JOHN TIPTOFT son and heir of *John Lord Tiptoft*, and * *Foyce* his wife (daughter and Co-heir of *Edward Charlton Lord Powis* by his wife *Eleanor*, sister and Co-heir of *Edmund Holland Earl of Kent*) was born at * *Everton* in this (but in the confines of *Bedford*) shire. He was bred in *Baliol-colledge* in *Oxford*, where he attained to great learning, and by King *Henry* the sixth was afterwards created first *Vice-count*, then *Earl of Worcester*, and *Lord High Constable of England*, and by *K. Edward* the fourth *Knight of the Garter*.

The skies began now to lowre, and threaten *Civil Wars*, and the *House of York* fell sick of a *Relapse*. Mean time this *Earl* could not be discourteous to *Henry* the sixth who had so much advanced him, nor disloyall to *Edward* the fourth in whom the right of the Crown lay. Consulting his own safety, he resolved on this *Expedient*, for a time to quit his own and visit the *Holy-land*. In his passage thither, or thence, he came to *Rome*, where he made a Latin speech before the *Pope*, *Pius* the second, and converted the *Italians* into a better opinion then they had formerly of the *English-mens* learning, insomuch that his holiness wept at the elegancy of the *Oration*.

He returned from *Christs sepulcher* to his own grave in *England*, coming home in a most unhappy juncture of time, if sooner or later, he had found King *Edward* on that Throne, to which now *Henry* the sixth was restored, and whose restitution was onely remarkable for the death of this worthy Lord. Thus those who when the house of the State is on fire, politickly hope to save their own chamber, are sometimes burned therein.

Treason was charged upon him for secret siding with King *Edward*, who before and afterward *de facto*, and always *de jure*, was the lawfull King of *England*; on this account he lost his life. Then did the axe at one blow cut off more learning in *Eng-*
land

* *Mills Cat. of Hon. pag. 1010.*

* *Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 8. num. 46.*

land then was left in the heads of all the surviving nobility. His death happened on Saint Lukes-day 1470.

Edward Lord Tiptoft his son was restored by Edward the fourth, Earl of Worcester. But dying without Issue his large Inheritance fell to his three * Aunts, sisters to the learned Lord aforesaid, viz. First Philip, married to Thomas Lord Ross of Ham-lake. Second, Joane, wife of Sir Edmund Ingoldsthorp of Borough-green in this County. Third Joyce, married unto Sir Edward Sutton son and heir of John Lord Dudley, from whom came Edward Sutton Lord Dudley, and Knight of the Garter.

JOHN CHEEKE Knight, Tutor to King Edward the sixth, and Secretary of State, was born over against the Market-cross in Cambridge. What Crosses afterwards befel him in his course of life, and chiefly before his Pious death, are largely related in our Church-History.

Souldiers.

The courage of the men in this County before the Conquest, plainly appeareth by this authentick passage in a memorable author, who reporteth, that when the rest of the East Angles cowardly fled away in the field from the Danish army, * *Homines committatus Cantabrigia viriliter obstiterunt*: The men of the County of Cambridge did manfully resist. Our author addeth, *Unde Anglis regnantibus laus Cantabrigiensis Provincia splendide florebat*; Whence it was that whilst the English did rule, the praise of the people of Cambridge-shire did most eminently flourish.

Nor lost they their reputation for their manhood, at the coming in of the Normans, who partly by the valour of their persons, partly by the advantage of their fens, made so stout resistance, that the Conqueror who did fly into England, was glad to creep into Ely. Yea, I have been credibly informed that Cambridge-shire men commonly passed for a current proverb, though now like old coine, almost grown out of request.

Indeed the Common People have most Robustious Bodies, insomuch that Quarter-sacks were here first used, men commonly carrying on their backs (for some short space) eight bushels of Barly, whereas four are found a sufficient load for those in other Counties. Let none say that Active valour is ill inferred from Passive strength, for I do not doubt but (if just occasion were given) they would find as good Hands and Arms as they do Backs and Shoulders.

Writers.

AMP.

MATTHEW PARIS is acknowledged an English-man by all, (save such who mistake *Parisiensis* for *Parisiensis*) and may probably be presumed born in this (as bred in the next) County, where the name and family of Paris is right ancient, even long before they were settled therein at Hildersham, which accrued unto them by their marriage with the daughter and Heir of the * Buslers. Sure I am, were he now alive, the *Parises* would account themselves credited with his, and he would not be ashamed of their affinity.

He was bred a Monke of Saint Albans, skilled not only in Poetry, Oratory and Divinity, but also in such manual as lye in the suburbs of liberal Sciences, Painting, graving, &c. But his Genius chiefly disposed him for the writing of Histories, wherein he wrote a large Chronicle from the Conquest, unto the year of our Lord 1250. where he concludes with this distich;

*Siste tui metas studii, Matthae, quietas
Nec ventura petas, quae postera proferat atas.*

Matthew here cease thy pen in peace, and study on no more;
Nor do thou rome at things to come, what next age hath in store.

However he afterwards resuming that work, continued it untill the year 1259. This I observe, not to condemn him, but excuse my self from inconstancy, it being it seems a catching disease with Authors, to obey the importunity of Others, contrary to their own resolution.

His

* Miles in
supra.

* Chronicon.
Jo. Bromton
pag. 887.

* Camdens Brit.
in Cambridge-
shire.

His history is unparcially and judiciously written, (save where he indulgeth too much to *Monkish Miracles and Visions*;) and no writer so plainly discovereth the pride, avarice, and rapine of the *Court of Rome*, so that he seldom kisseth the *Popes toe without biting it*. Nor have the Papists any way to wave his *true jeeres*, but by suggesting, *hac non ab ipso scripta, sed ab aliis falso illi * ascripta*; insinuating a *suspicion of forgery*, in his last edition: understand them in what some 80. years since was set forth by *Mathew Parker*, whereas it was done with all integrity, according to the best and most ancient *Manuscripts*, wherein all those Anti-papal passages plainly appear, as since in a latter and exacter Edition, by the care and industry of Doctor *William Wats*. This *Mathew* left off *living and writing* at the same time, viz. anno 1259. I will only adde, that though he had *sharp nailes, he had clean hands*, strict in his own, as well as striking at the loose conversations of others, and for his eminent austerity was imployed by Pope *Innocent* the fourth, not only to visit the Monkes in the Diocess of *Norwich*, but also was sent by him into *Norway*, to reform the discipline in *Holui*, a fair Convent therein, but much corrupted.

* Piss. de it.
Aug. descript.
pag. 338.

HELIAS RUBEUS was born at * *Triplow* in this County, bred D. D. in *Cambridge*. *Leland* acquainteth us that he was a great Courtier, and gracious with the King, not informing us what King it was, nor what time he lived in; onely we learn from him, that this *Rubeus* (conceive his English Name *Rouse*, or *Red*) seeing many who were *Nobilitatis Portenta* (so that as in a *Tympany* their very greatness was their Disease) boasted (if not causelessly) immoderately of their high Extraction, wrote a Book *contra Nobilitatem inanem*. He is conjectured to have flourished about the year 1266.

* Bale descript.
Brit. Cent. 4.
Num. 48.

JOHN EVERSDEN was born at one of the *Eversdens* in this County, bred a Monk in *Bury-Abbey*, and the *Cellarer* thereof. An Officer higher in sense than sound, being by his place to provide diet for the whole Convent, assigning particular persons their portions thereof; But our *Eversdens* mind mounted above such mean matters, busied himself in *Poetry, Law, History*, whereof he wrote a fair volume from the * beginning of the world, according to the humour of the Historians of that age, starting all thence, though they run to several marks. Being a Monk, he was not over fond of Fryers. And observeth that when the *Franciscans* first entred *Bury* Anno 1336. there happened a hideous *Hericano*, levelling trees and towers, and whatsoever it met with. The best was, though they came in with a *Tempest*, they went out with a *Calme*, at the time of the dissolution. This *John* flourished under King *Edward* the third, and dyed about the year 1338.

* Bale descript.
Brit. Cent. 5.
Num. 40.

RICHARD WETHERSET, commonly called of *Cambridge*, (saith *Bale*) because he was *Chancellour* thereof. But there must be more in it to give him that denomination, seeing many had that office besides himself. He was a great Scholar, and deep Divine, it being reported to his no small praise, *That he conformed his Divinity to * Scripture, and not to the rules of Philosophy*. He flourished under King *Edward* the third anno 1350.

S. N.

* Bale Descript.
Brit. Cent. 5.
Num. 88.

WILLIAM CAXTON born in that Town (a noted stage betwixt *Roiston* and *Huntington*) * *Bale* beginneth very coldly in his commendation, by whom he is characterized, *Vir non omnino stupidus, aut ignavia torpens*; but we understand the language of his *Liptote*, the rather because he proceedeth to praise his *Diligence and Learning*. He had most of his Education beyond the Seas, living 30. years in the Court of *Margaret Dutchesse* of *Burgundy*, Sister to King *Edward* the fourth, whence I conclude him an *Anti-Lancastrian* in his affection. He continued *Polychronicon*, (beginning where *Trevisa* ended,) unto the end of King *Edward* the fourth, with good judgment and Fidelity. And yet when he writeth * that King *Richard* the second left in his Treasury Money and Jewells, to the value of seven hundred thousand pounds, I cannot credit him, it is so contrary to the received Character of that Kings *Riotous Prodigality*. Caxton carefully collected and printed all *Chancers* works, and on many accounts deserved well of Posterity, when he died about the year 1486.

* Cent. octa.
Num. 43.

* Polychron.
lib. ult. cap. 10.

Since the Reformation.

* Bald. d. script.
F. 1. C. 2. 9.
N. 67.

RICHARD HULOET was born at * *Wishich* in this County, and brought up in good learning. He wrote a book called the *English and Latine A B C*, and dedicated the same to *Thomas Goowrich Bishop of Ely, and Chancellor of England*. Some will condemn him of *Indiscretion*, in presenting so low a subject to so high a person, as if he would teach the *Greatest States-man* in the land to spell aright. Others will excuse him, his book being, though, of low of generall use for the Common people, who then began to betake themselves to reading, (long neglected in the land) so that many who had one foot in their grave, had their hand on their primer. But I believe that his book (whereof I could never recover a sight) though entitled an *A B C*, related not to *Literall reading*, but rather to some *Elementall grounds of Religion*. He flourished *Anno Domini 1552*.

JOHN RICHARDSON was born of honest parentage at *Linton* in this County, bred first Fellow of *Emanuel*, then Master of *Saint Peters*, and at last of *Trinity-colledge* in *Cambridge*, and was *Regius Professor* in that University. Such who represent him a dull and heavy man in his parts, may be confuted with this instance.

An extraordinary Act in *Divinity* was kept at *Cambridge* before King James, wherein Doctor *John Davenant* was Answerer, and Doctor *Richardson* amongst others the opposers. The Question was maintained in the negative, concerning the *excommunicating of Kings*. Doctor *Richardson* vigorously pressed the practice of *Saint Ambrose* excommunicating of the Emperour *Theodosius*, insomuch that the King in some passion returned, *profecto fuit hoc ab Ambrosio insolentissime factum*. To whom Doctor *Richardson*, rejoined, *responsum vere Regium, & Alexandro dignum, hoc non est argumenta dissolvere, sed desecare*. And so sitting down he desisted from any further dispute.

He was employed one of the Translators of the Bible, and was a most excellent linguist, whose death happened *Anno Dom. 1621*.

ANDREW WILLET D. D. was born at *Ely* in this County, bred Fellow of *Christs-colledge* in *Cambridge*. He afterwards succeeded his father in the Parsonage of *Barley* in *Hertford-shire*, and became *Prebendary* of *Ely*. He confuted their cavill who make children the cause of covetousness in Clergy-men, being bountifull above his ability, notwithstanding his numerous issue. No less admirable his industry appearing in his *Synopsis, Comments, and Commentaries*, insomuch that one considering his *Polygraphy*, said merrily, that he must write whilst he slept, it being impossible that he should do so much when waking. Sure I am, he wrote not sleepily nor *oscitantè*, but what was solid in it self, and profitable for others.

A casuall fall from his horse in the high-way near *Hodsdon* breaking his leg, accelerated his death. It seems that Gods promise to his children to keep them in all their ways, that they dash not their foot against the stone, 'Tis (as other Temporall promises) to be taken with a *Tacit* clause of revocation, viz. if Gods wisdom doth not discover the contrary more for his glory and his childrens good. This Doctor died *Anno Domini 1621*.

SIR THOMAS RIDLEY Kt. Dr. of the Laws, was born at *Ely* in this County, bred first a scholar in *Eaton*, then Fellow of *Kings-colledge* in *Cambridge*. He was a general scholar in all kind of learning, especially in that which we call *melior literatura*. He afterwards was *Chancellor* of *Winchester*, and the *Vicar generall* to the *Arch-bishop* of *Canterbury*: his memory will never dye whilst his book called the view of the *Ecclesiastical Laws* is living; a book of so much merit, that the *Common Lawyers* (notwithstanding the difference betwixt the professions) will ingeniously allow a due commendation to his learned performance in that subject. He died *Anno Domini 1629*. on the two and twentieth day of *January*.

ARTHUR HILDERSHAM was born at *Strechworth* in this County, descended by his mothers side from the *Bloud-Royal*, being great-great-grand-child to *George Duke of Clarence*, brother to *Edward* the fourth. Yet was he not like the proud Nobles of *Tecoa*, who counted themselves too good to put their hands to Gods work. But being bred in *Christs-colledge* in *Cambridge*, he entred into the Ministry. How this worthy

Divine

Divine was first run a ground with poverty, and afterwards set a float, by Gods Providence, how he often alternately lost and recovered his voice, being silenced and restored by the Bishops, how after many intermediare afflictions, this just and upright man had peace at the last, is largely reported in my Ecclesiastical History, to which (except I adde to the truth) I can adde nothing on my knowledge remarkable. He died Anno Domini 1631.

R. PARKER, for so is his Christian name defectively written in my Book, was born in Ely, (therefore Place-nameing himself Eliensis) was son (as I am confident) to Master Parker Arch-deacon of Ely, to whom that Bishoprick in the long vacancy (after the death of Bishop Cox) was profered, and by him refused, *tantum opum usuram iniquis conditionibus sibi oblatam respuens*. Our Parker was bred in, and became Fellow of Caius-colledge, an excellent Herald, Historian, and Antiquary, Author of a short, plain, true, and brief Manuscript, called *Sceletos Cantabrigiensis*, and yet the bare Bones thereof, are Fleshed with much matter, and hath furnished me with the Nativities of severall Bishops who were Masters of Colledges.

I am not of the mind of the Italian, (from whose Envy God deliver us) Polidore Virgil, who having first served his own turn with them, burnt all the rare English Manuscripts of History he could procure, so to raise the valuation of his own works. But from my heart I wish, some ingenious person would Print Mr. Parkers Book, for the use of Posterity. He was a melancholy man, neglecting all Preferment, to enjoy himself, and died in the place of his Nativity, as I conjecture, about 1624.

MICHAEL DALTON Esquire, He was bred in the study of our Municipall law in Lincolns Inn, and attained great skill in his own profession. His gravity graced the Bench of Justices in this County, where his judgment deservedly passed for an Oracle in the Law, having enriched the world with two excellent Treatises, the one of the Office of the Sheriffs, the other of the Justices of Peace. Out of the Dedicatory Epistle of the later, I learnt this (which I knew not before) that K. James was so highly affected with our English Government by Justices of Peace, that he was the first, who settled the same, in his Native Country of Scotland. Mr. Dalton dyed before the beginning of our Civil Distempers.

THOMAS GOAD D. D. was son to Dr. Roger Goad (for more then forty years Provost of Kings-colledge) but whether born in the Provosts Lodgings in Cambridge, or at Milton in this County, I am not fully informed. He was bred a Fellow under his Father, afterwards Chaplain to Arch-bishop Abbot, Rector of Hadly in Suffolk, Prebendary of Canterbury, &c. A great and Generall Scholar, exact Critick, Historian, Poet, (delighting in making of verses, till the day of his death) School-man, Divine. He was substituted by K. James, in the place of Doctor Hall, (indisposed in health) and sent over to the Synod of Dort. He had a commanding presence, an uncontrolable spirit, impatient to be opposed, and loving to steere the discourse (being a good Pilot to that purpose) of all the Company he came in. I collect him to have died about the year 1635.

ANDREW MARVAIL was born at * Mildred in this County, and bred a master of Arts in Trinity-colledge in Cambridge.

He afterwards became Minister in Hull, where for his life time he was well beloved. Most facetious in his discourse, yet grave in his carriage, a most excellent preacher, who like a good husband never broached what he had new brewed, but preached what he had pre-studied some competent time before. Insomuch that he was wont to say, that he would crosse the common proverb, which called Saturday the working day, and Munday the holy day of preachers. It happened that Anno Dom. 1640. Jan. 23. crossing Humber in a Barrow-boat, the same was sand-warpt, and he * drowned therein, by the carelesness (not to say drunkenness) of the boat-men, to the great grief of all good men. His excellent comment upon Saint Peter, is daily desired and expected, if the envy and covetousness of private persons for their own use, deprive not the publick of the benefit thereof.

* So his son-in-law informed me.

* With Mrs. Skinner (daughter to Sir Ed. Coke) a very religious Gentlewoman.

Benefactors to the publick.

HUGO de BALSHAM (for so is he truly written) was born in this County as may easily be spelled out of the four following probabilities put together.

First, it was fashionable for Clergy-men in that age to assume their Surnames from the place of their Nativity.

Secondly, Balsham is an eminent village in this County, whereof an ancient

* Author taketh notice, naming thence the neighbouring ground *Amanissima Montana de Balsham*.

Thirdly, There is no other Village of that name throughout the Dominions of England.

Fourthly, It is certaine this Hugh was bred in this County, where he attained to be Sub-prior, and afterwards Bishop of Ely.

This Hugh was he who founded Peter-house in the University of Cambridge, the first built (though not first endowed) Colledge in England. This Foundation he finished Anno 1284. bestowing some lands upon it, since much augmented by Bountifull Benefactors. He sat 28 years in his See, and dyed June the 6. 1286.

Sir WILLIAM HORN Salter, son to Thomas Horn was born at Snail-well in this County, he was Knighted by King Hen. the seventh, and Anno 1487. was L. Mayor of London. He gave bountifully to the Preachers at Saint Pauls crosse, and bestowed five hundred* Marks to the mending of the high ways, betwixt Cambridge the County Town where he had his first Life, and London the City where he got his best livelihood.

Know in that Age Horn his five hundred Marks, had in them the intrinsick value of our five hundred pounds, which in those days would go very far in the wages of Laborers.

Sir WILLIAM (son of JOHN) PURCASE was born at Gamlingay in this County, bred a Mercer in London, and Lord Mayor thereof, Anno 1497. He caused Morefields under the walls to be made plain ground, then to the great pleasure, since to the greater profit of the City.

Sir THOMAS (son of JOHN) KNEISWORTH was born at Kneisworth in this County, bred a Fishmonger in London, whereof he was Lord Mayor, Anno 1505. He appointed the Water-conduit at Bishop gate to be built, to the great convenience of the City, formerly much wanting that usefull Element. Be it here observed for the encouragement of the industry of Cambridg-shire Apprentices, that by the premises it doth appear that this small County in the compass of eighteen years afforded three L. Mayors and Benefactors, which no other Shire of equal or greater quantity ever produced.

Since the Reformation.

JOHN CRANE was born in Wishbeech in this County, bred an Apothecary in Cambridge, so diligent an youth, that some judicious persons prognosticated that he would be a rich man. Dr. Butler took so great a fancy unto him, that he lived and died in his Family, yea and left the main body of his rich Estate unto him.

This Mr. Crane had a large heart, to entertain his friends, and Annually very nobly treated all the Oxford men at the Commencement. He gave at his death no less then three thousand pounds to charitable uses, bestowing the house he lived in (and that a very fair one) after his Wives death, on the Publick Professor of Physick, and in settlement of his other Benefactions, discreetly reflected on Wishbeech where he was born, (to which he gave 100l. to build a Town-hall) Cambridge, where he lived, Lin, where he was well acquainted, Ipswich, where Doctor Butler (the first founder of his estate) was born, and Kingston where his lands lay. He in some sort gives Preventing Physick to the scholars now he is dead, by giving 100l. to be lent gratis to an honest man, the better to enable him to buy good Fish and Fowl for the University, having observed much sickness occasioned by unwholsome food in that kind. He bequeathed to Dr. Wren Bishop of Ely, and Doctor Brounrigg Bishop of Exeter, one hundred pounds a piece by his Will,

* Henry of Huntingdon.

* Stowes Survey of London pag. 575.

Will, and as much by a *Codecil* annexed thereunto. Besides his *concealed Charities*, his hand was always open to all the *distressed Royalists*. He died in *May*, 1650.

Memorable Persons.

WILLIAM COLLET was born at *Over* in this County; bred a Clerk in *London*, till at last he attained to be Keeper of the Records in the Tower, none equalling him in his dexterity in that office. He went the same path with his predecessor in that place, Master *Augustine Vincent*, but out-went him as survivor. And because Method is the mother of Memory, he orderly digested all Records, that they were to be found in an instant. He abominated their course, who by a water would refresh a Record, to make it usefull for the present, and uselesse ever after. He detested under the pretence of mending it, to practice with a pen on any old writing, preserving it in the pure nature thereof. Indeed Master *Selden* and others in their Works, have presented Posterity with a plentiful feast of English rarities, but let me say that *Collet* may be called their *Caterer*, who furnished them with provision on reasonable rates. He died to the great grief of all Antiquaries *Anno Dom. 1644*.

EDWARD NORGATE son to *Robert Norgate D. D.* Master of *Bennet-colledge*, was born in *Cambridge*, bred by his Father-in-law (who married his Mother) *Nicholas Felton* Bishop of *Ely*, who finding him inclined to *Limning* and *Heraldry*, permitted him to follow his fancy therein. For, parents who cross the current of their childrens genius, (if running in no vicious chanells) tempt them to take worse courses to themselves.

He was very judicious in Pictures, to which purpose he was employed into *Italy* to purchase them for the Earl of *Arundel*. *Returning by *Marseilles* he missed the money he expected, and being there unknowing of, and unknown to any, he was observed by a French Gentleman (so deservedly styled) to walk in the *Exchange* (as I may call it) of that City, many Hours every Morning and Evening, with swift feet and sad face, forwards and backwards. To him the civil *Monsieur* addressed himself, desiring to know the cause of his discontent, and if it came within the compass of his power, he promised to help him with his best advise. *Norgate* communicated his condition, to whom the other returned, *Take I pray my Counsel, I have taken notice of your walking more then 20. miles a day, in one furlong upwards and downwards, and what is spent in needless going and returning, if laid out in Progressive Motion, would bring you into your own Country. I will suit you (if so pleased,) with a light habit, and furnish you with competent money for a Footman.* *Norgate* very cheartully consented, and footed it (being accommodated accordingly) through the body of *France*, (being more then five hundred English miles,) and so leasurely with ease, safety, and health, returned into *England*.

* This story is of his own relation.

He became the best *Illuminer* or *Limner* of our age, employed generally to make the Initial letters in the Patents of Peers, and Commissions of Embassadors, having left few heirs to the kind, none to the degree of his art therein. He was an excellent Herald by the title of and which was the crown of all, a right honest man. Exemplary his patience in his sickness (whereof I was an eye-witness) though a complication of diseases, Stone, Ulcer in the bladder, &c. ceased on him. He died at the *Heralds Office*, *Anno Dom. 1649*.

Lord Mayrs.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1 Robert Clopton	Thomas Clopton	Clopton	Draper	1441
2 William Horn	Thomas Horn	Snaylewell	Salter	1487
3 William Purchase	John Purchase	Gamelinghey	Mercer	1497
4 Thomas Kneisworth	John Kneisworth	Kneisworth	Fish-monger	1505
5 Thomas Mirfine	George Mirfine	Ely	Skinner	1518
6 William Bowyer	William Bowyer	Hartstone	—	1543
7 Richard Mallory	Anthony Mallory	Papworthamus	Mercer	1564

The Names of the Gentry of this County Returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth, 1433.

John Bishop of Ely,
John de Tiptoft Chivaler.
William Allington } Knights for
John Burgoin miles. } the shire. } Commissioners to take the Oathes.

Will. Pole, Mil.	de Melreth	Iohan. Wilford junio.	Iohan. Palgrave de
Iohan. Colvyle, Mil.	Walt. Huntydon de	de eadem	eadem
Will. Hazenbull, Mil.	Trumpion	Sim. Hokington de	Tho. Cokeparker de
Will. Malory, Mil.	Radul. Sanston de	Hokington	Campis
Iohan. Argenton, Mil.	Sanston	Iohan. Clopton de	Iohan. Petzt. de
Will. Alyngton	Will. Fulburne de	Clopton	eadem
Senioris de Horsfeth	Fulburn	Iohan. Bungeye de Ful-	Steph. Petiz de eadem
Laurentii Cheyne de	Rob. Kingston de Berk-	burn	Iohan. Lambard de
Ditton	low	Ioh. Mars de Abiton	eadem
Hen. Somer de Gran-	Rich. Stotewil de	Tho. Danseth de Cony-	Iohan. Smith de
cotre	Brinkelee	ton	eadem
Iohan. Cheyne de	Rich. Foster de Bode-	Tho. Haneheech de	Iohan. Britsale de
Longstanton	kisbam	Shelford	Berkelow
Thoma Dischalers de	Iohan. Ansty senioris	Hen. Calbech de Bal-	will. Fuller de Lin-
Whaddon	de Ouye	sham	tone
Will. Frevill de Shel-	Iohan. Totehill de	Will. Sternede de Sta-	Iohan. Plukerose de
ford	Swafham	pileford	eadem
Iohan. Hore de Chil-	Iohan. Chirche de	Iohan. Wizhton de	Thoma Hamont de
derle	Basingburn	Hokington	eadem
Ioh. St. George de	Edm. Bendisch de	Rob. Ansleys de El-	Iohan. Person de
Haclee	Barenton	tistie	eadem
Will. St. George de	Iohan. Ansty junioris	Will. Eremilond de	Iohan. Haberd de Onye
Eadem	de Tanerisham	Iselham	Iohan. Orveye de
Rob. Bernard de	Radul. Hamelin de	Iohan. Vescey de Swa-	Ditton
Iselham	Sanston	nesey	Philip. Grome de Hin-
Rob. Alyngton de	Iohan. Fulburn de	Galf. Clopton de Clop-	ton
Horsfeth	Fulburn	ton.	Edm. Preston de Bo-
Walt. Clorile de Pam-	Iohan. Borlee de Iscl-	Will. Bailly de Saham	tisham
pisworth	ham	Tho. Parker de Kerte-	Tho. Bunte de eadem
Walt. Cotton de Lade-	Iohan. Bury de Stre-	lenge	Ioh. Wilkin de wil-
wade.	telee	Tho. Bulseham de	burgham
Will. Burgoyne de	Magistri de Chepen-	chenele	Will. Thornton War-
Caxton	ham de Chepenham	Iohan. Bate de Reche	nier de Saham
Ioh. Moris de Trum-	Nich. Hamond de	Iohan. Taillour de	Tho. Stapelton de Bad-
piton	Swofham	Brinkle	burgham
Ioh. Pigot de Aviton	Tho. Cantyes de Lit-	Iohan. Cotisford de	Iohan. Ray de New
Tho. Cotton de Lan-	tillington	Weston	Mercato
wade	Iohan. Walter de	Rog. Hunte de Balfe-	Hen. Attelane de Be-
Simo. Brunne de We-	Cranden	ham	che
nelingham	Iohan. West de Crox-	Iohan. How de Sanston	Iohan. Knith de ea-
Edm. eyntlowe de	ton	Tho. Paris de eadem	dem
Malketon	Iohan. Knesworth de	Iohan. Trope de Dokif-	Walt. Fote de Mid-
Alexan. Child de Hor-	Knesworth	worth	dilton
ton	Warini Ingrith de	Iacob. Russil de Ske-	Ioh. Andrew de Wa-
Iohan. Keterich de	Melreth	lington	terbeche
Beche	Iohan. wilford sen. de	Rich. Hoggepound de	Rob. Bertelct de
Nicholai Caldecote	Badbrurgham	wrotting	eadem

Iohan.

Iohan. Tylly de eadem	Will. Shetere de Welningham	Tho. Herward de eadem	Iohan. Michell de Eltislee
Hen. Clerke de eadem	Iohan. de Botre de eadem	Hen. Page de Ramp-ton	Iohan. Gylmyn de eadem
Ioh. Annfleys de Crit-ton	Iohan. Shetere de eadem	Will. Page de eadem	Thom. Bernard de eadem
Iohan. Fox de eadem	Will. Bakere de Swansey	Ioh. Wateffon de eadem	Tho. Burgoyn de Caxton
Richard. Mably de Howis	Sim. Hurlpeny de eadem	Ioh. Bette de Herdewyk	Ioh. Noris de eadem
Iohan. Attechercke de eadem	Rich. Wright de eadem	Tho. Newman de Toft	Iohan. Pachat de eadem
Iohan. Mably de eadem	Iohan. Halton de eadem	Tho. Basely de eadem	Will. Mold de whaddon
Will. Colyn de Mad-dyngle	Ioh. Howesson de Ellsworth	Tho. Crispe de Caldecote	Richar. Lylle de eadem
Iohan. Cufstance de eadem	Iohan. Bole de eadem	Ioh. Faceby de eadem	Iohan. Oradle de eadem
Tho. Mefynger de eadem	Will. Fermour de eadem	Tho. Adam de Everisdon Magna	Will. Adam de Melreth
Will. Reynolt de eadem	Iohan. Wareyan de eadem	Henri. Bocher de eadem	Tho. Cofyn de eadem
Will. Knight de Chester-ton	Io. Annfleys de Papworth Everard	Tho. Tant de Everisdon parva	Will. Lylle de eadem
Iohan. Bacon de eadem	Io. Kent de Papworth Anneys	Will. Baron de eadem	Iohan. Gentyng de eadem
Ioh. Bernard de eadem	Iohan. Dantre de Granele	Will. Parnell de Kingston	Ioh. Zokefle de Meldeburn
Henrici Speed de Hyfton	Io. Annfleys de Cony-ton	Rich. Mading le de eadem	Iohan. Turnere de eadem
Will. Page de eadem	Thom. Crispe de eadem	Ioh. Couper de eadem	Tho. Gentyng de eadem
Iohan. Smith sen. de eadem	Will. Beton de Fen-draxton	Sim. Lavenham de Brunne	Iohan. Bayly de eadem
Walt. Spernd de Cottenham	Will. Pecard de eadem	Galfri. Norman de eadem	Nich. Pulter de eadem
Hen. Mey de eadem	Ioh. Grewere de eadem	Sim. Wareyn de Stowe	Will. Turpin de Knefworth
Hugon. Bernard de eadem	Rich. Hemington de Longstanton	Will. Semer de eadem	Ioh. Street de eadem
Will. Burbage de Drayton	Henri. Rede de eadem	Thom. Bette de eadem	Will. Willwys de Royfton
Iohan. Gifford de eadem	Io. Page jun. de eadem	Iohan. Freman de Esthatbee	Thom. Mellman de eadem
Robert. Salman de eadem	Will. Driffeld de eadem	Iohan. Bradfeld de eadem	Walt. King jun. de Hungribatle
Hen. Roys de Lolworth	Ioh. Hawkyn de eadem	Tho. Fysher de Gamlingey	Guidonis Moyn de eadem
Iohan. Asplen de eadem	Will. Atte low de eadem	Ioh. Brampston de eadem	Iohan. Pynk de eadem
Iohan. Ganelock de Over	Tho. Pelle de Hoking-ton	Walt. Aydrok de eadem	Ioh. Malbern de Ste-pilmorden
Ioh. Sampson Bocher de eadem	Ioh. Fulham de eadem	Ioh. Smith de eadem	Iohan. Cryftmasse de eadem
Iohan. Barby de eadem	Ioh. Williem de Westwyk	Iohan. Draper de eadem	Iohan. Busfhe de eadem
Hen. Okeham de eadem		Iohan. Goneld de Croxton	Will. Frost de Gylde-myorden
		Willielm. Redford de eadem	Iohan. Lylle de eadem

Rich.

Rich. Pern de eadem
 Rich. wolleys de Basingburn
 Iohan. Farlet de eadem
 Iohan. Reymond de eadem
 Iohan. Bettelc de eadem
 Rich. Batte de Abington
 Thoma Lorkin de eadem
 Ioh. Gibbe de Littington
 Iohan. Benizch de eadem
 Will. Baker de Tadlow
 Tho. Pelle de eadem

Ioh. Goslin de Cran-den.
 Will. Ward de eadem
 Ioh. Derby sen. de Copton
 Rich. Derby de eadem
 Tho. Sherlee de Shen-gey
 Iohan. Smith de eadem
 Will. Pink de wendy prioris de Bernwell
 Prioris de Angleseye
 Prioris de speneye
 Prioris de Fordham
 Will. Lasselys persone Ecclesia de Over.
 Tho. Attewode persone Ecclesia de Ellif-worth

Ioh. Terinton persone Ecclesia de Lolworth
 Ioh. Deping persone Eccl. de Tritton
 Nich. Holey persone Eccl. de swansey
 Ioh. Caraway persone Eccl. de Fulburn
 Radulphi waibe persone Eccl. de Will-burgham parva
 Wil. Lavender persone Eccl. de Middilton
 Rich. Drayton persone Eccl. de Kingston.
 Tho. Lawngbam persone Eccl. de Elysslee
 Rob. Dixon persone Ecclesia de Shelford Magna

Adam persone Eccl. de Dokisworth
 Will. Midleton persone Eccl. de Clopton
 Ioh. Blak persone Eccl. de Hungrihatlee
 Will. Mows vicarii Ecclesia de Brunne
 Ioh. Camisby persone Eccl. de Sneyleswell
 Iohan. Smith persone Eccl. de Brynkle
 Io. Bocher vicarii Eccl. de Longstanton
 Io. Gotobed vicarii Eccl. de Swafham
 Rect. de Chenele vicarii de Dittons Valens
 Persone Eccl. de Fidditon

The Sheriffs of Cambridge and Huntingdon-shires.

H E N. II.

Anno

- 1 Rich. Bassett, Albericus de Veer.
- 2 Paganus Vic. & Rob. Grimball.
- 3 *Idem.*
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 *Idem.*
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 *Idem.*
- 9 Nich. de Chenet
- 10 Hamo Petom Vic.
- 11 *Idem.*
- 12 Hamo Petom, & Phil. de Daventre
- 13 Phil. de Daventre for 3 years.
- 16 Ebrar. de Beach, & War. de Basingborn
- 17 *Idem.*
- 18 Ebrardus de Beach for 6 years.
- 24 Walt. filius Hugonis for 3 years.
- 27 Walt. filius Hugonis, & Will. filius Stephani
- 28 Walt. filius Hugonis
- 29 Rad. de Bardulff.
- 30 *Idem.*

31 Nich. filius Roberti for 3 years.

R I C H. I.

Anno

- 1 Nich. filius Roberti
- 2 Will. Muschet
- 3 *Idem.*
- 4 Rich. Anglicus
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 Reginaldus de Argentuen
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 Tho. de Huntsdon
- 9 Menic. de Marignes
- 10 Rob. de Insula.

J O H. R.

Anno

- 1 Rob. de Insula
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Hamo de Valoignes, & Rall. de Valoigne
- 4 Walt. de Stuiectlea
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 Rob. de Tateshall, & Magister Aristoteles
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 Iosteli. de Stuiectlea
- 9 *Idem.*
- 10 Fulco filius Theobaldi for 6 years.

16 Will. Comes. Sarisb. & Wer. de Marigne
 17 Will Comes. Sarisb.

H E N. III.

Anno

- 1 *Idem.*
- 2 Fulco de Breante, & de Radul. Bray
- 3 *Idem.*
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 Fulkesius de Breante, & Joh. de Ullicot for 4 years.
- 9 Galf. de Hacfield sive Hadfield for 8 years.
- 17 Geremias de Caxton for 4 years.
- 21 Henri. de Colvel for 6 years.
- 27 Hugo de Hodeng
- 28 Rad. de Hereford for 3 years.
- 31 Phil. de Staunton for 3 years.
- 34 Henr. Colvile
- 35 *Idem.*
- 36 Simon. de Horton
- 37 *Idem.*
- 38 Ioh. de Moyne
- 39 Ioh. de Moyne, & Ioh. de Marines
- 40 *Idem.*

41 Will.

- 41 Will. de la Stow
 42 *Idem.*
 43 Will. le Moyne
 44 Ioh. de Scalarus
 45 Ioh. de Scalarus, & Ioh. Lovell.
 46 Saer de Frivile
 47 Iohan. Lovell for 5 years.
 52 Almaricus Pech
 53 Saerus de Frivile
 54 *Idem.*
 55 Rob. del Estre
 56 *Idem.*

EDW. I.

Anno

- 1 Rob. del Estre
 2 *Idem.*
 3 Walt. Shelsfanger
 4 Will le Moyne for 3 years.
 7 Bal. de S^{to} Georgio
 8 Will. de Rothing
 9 *Idem.*
 10 Tho. de Belhus. for 7 years.
 17 Hugo de Babington for 8 years.
 25 Will. de Mortuo Mari
 26 Will de Sutton
 27 Tho. de Gardinor
 28 *Idem.*

- 29 Rob. Hereward
 30 Rob. de Bajose for 3 years.

EDW. II.

Anno

- 1 Ioh. Crekes, & Rob. de Hoo for 3 years.
 4 Iohan. de Crekes for 3 years.
 7 Tho. de Stolarus
 8 *Idem.*
 9 Radul. Giffard for 3 years.
 12 Math. de Bassingborne
 13 Ioh. de Crekes
 14 Almaricus de Zouch for 5 years.

EDW. III.

Anno

- 1 Math. de Bassingborne
 2 *Idem.*
 3 Almar. la Zouch
 4 *Idem.*
 5 Will. le Moyne
 6 Will. filius Ioh Muchett
 7 Rich. de Bajocis, & Warr. de Bassing
 8

- 9 Ioh. de Lymbery, & Will. Muschett
 10 Tho. de Lacy
 11 Will. Muschett
 12 *Idem.*
 13 Warrin. de Bassingborn
 14 *Idem.*
 15 Ioh. de Papworth, & Ioh. de Lacy
 16 Warr. de Bassingborn for 4 years.
 20 Rob. de Engane
 21 *Idem.*
 22 Guido. de S^{to} Cler. for 4 years.
 26 Iohan. Lisle de Rubeo. Monts.
 27 Gui. de St. Clere
 28 *Idem.*
 29 Tho. de Scalar
 30 Ioh. de Harewdon
 31 Nich. Stanell for 4 years.
 35 Ioh. Furneux, & Tho. Cheyne
 36 Nich. Styvecle for 10 years.
 46 Will. de Pappeworth
 47 Rog. Harlafton
 48 Tho. Sewalle
 49 Tho. Torell
 50 Bald. St. George
 51 Ioh. Deugayne

Sheriffs of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
RICH. II.			HEN. IV.		
Anno			Anno		
1 Ioh. Avenel	gay.	Arg. a Fefs betw. 6 Annulets G. Az. Cresuly, a Fefs Dansette Ar.	1 Tho. Haldden		Gules a Bend betwixt six Crofs Crofters Fitchee Arg.
2 Will. Moygne	Gamling-		2 Will. Rees & Jo. Howard		
3 Radu. Wykes			3 Idem.		
4 Hen. English			4 Ioh. Hobildon	ut prius	
5 Tho. Sewale	ut prius		5 Idem.		
6 Will. Moygne		Arg. a Chev. betwixt 3 Griffins- heads erased G. G. 3 Unicorns-heads cooped Or.	6 Rob. Scotte		Arg. a Chief Az. over all, a Lion Ramp. G. Crowned Or.
7 Phil. Tillney			7 Ioh. Bernakes		
8 Hen. English			8 Ioh. Hobildon		
9 Ioh. Heningford			9 Ioh. Paniel		
10 Rob. Paris	Hilderthā		10 Bald. St. George	Hatley C.	
11 Will. Pappeworth		Azure a Fefs inter 3 Leopards- faces Or.	11 Will. Allein		
12 Will. Chenye			12 Rob. Scotte		
13 Edw. de la Pole	ut prius				
14 Rob. de Paris	Stivele H.				
15 Nice. Steucle			HEN. V.		
16 Ioh. Kinost			Anno		
17 Will. Chenye, mi.	ut prius	Arg. a Chevron, Gules betwixt 3 Leopards-heads S.	1 Rob. Hockshecho		S. a Bend betwixt 6 Billearts Arg.
18 Nich. Paris			2 Will. Alington	Horsheath	
19 Ioh. Lakynghcheh			3 Tho. Reviles		
20 Ioh. Harlington			4 Rob. Scott		
21 Andr. Newport	ut prius		5 Walt. Pole, mil.	ut prius	
22 Idem.			6 Will. Asconhall		
			7 Tho. Reviles		
			8 Rob. Scott		

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
9 Idem.	ut prius		HEN. VII.		
10 Idem.	ut prius		Anno		
HEN. VI.			1 Will. Findern		
Anno			2 Tho. Oxenburge*		
1 Ro. Scott, & Will.	ut prius		3 Will. Taillard †		
Alington			4 Ioh. Haselden		
2 Wal. de la Pole, m.	ut prius		5 Will. Wentworth		
3 Nich. Slyvebley			6 Tho. Cheynce, m.		
4 Ioh. Hore	Childerley		7 W. Cheyney, ar.		
5 Tho. Dischalers	Whaddon		8 Ioh. Burgoyne	Caxton ca.	
6 Nich. Alington	ut prius		9 Tho. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
7 Wal. de la Pole	ut prius		10 Gerrard Steukly		
8 Lavi. Cheyney	Ditton c.		11 Tho. Cheney, m.		
9 Ioh. Austey			12 Chri. Peyton, ar.	ut prius	
10 Io. Shardelow, m.			13 Rich. Sturwill, ar.	Brynkle ca.	
11 Ioh. Clopton.			14 Rob. Peiton, mil.	ut prius	
12 Rob. Stonham			15 Tho. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
13 R. g. Hunt			16 Jo. Clarevax		
13 Idem.			17 Edw. Lucy, ar.		
14 Rob. Stonham	ut prius		18 Tho. Cheyne, m.		
15 Idem.			19 Chri. Duell, ar.		
16 Will. Alington	ut prius		20 Ioh. Frevile, ar.	ut prius	
17 Gilb. Hore	ut prius		21 Anth. Mallory, ar.	ut prius	
18 Hen. Langley			22 Idem.	ut prius	
19 Idem.			23 Will. Findern, m.		
20 Will. Lee			24 Tho. Gery		
21 Tho. Peyton	Il. ham		HEN. VIII.		
22 Wil. St. George, m.	ut prius		Anno		
23 Idem.	ut prius		1 Fra. Halifden, ar.		
24 Ioh. Chalers	ut prius		2 Ioh. Paris, ar.		
25 Idem.			3 Egid. Alington, m.	ut prius	
26 Tho. Bernard			4 Tho. Cotton, ar.	Conningtō	
27 Wal. Trumpingto	Trūpington		5 Tho. Throsby		
28 Ioh. Harlafton			6 Ra. Chamberlein		
29 Will. Alington	ut prius		7 Ioh. Paris, ar.	ut prius	
30 Tho. Tresham	Northamp.		8 Ioh. Cutte, mil.	Childerly c.	
31 Tho. Peyton	ut prius		9 Will. Tanfeld, ar.		
32 Will. Hasdden			10 Anth. Malory, ar.	ut prius	
33 Hen. Paris, ar.	ut prius		11 Egid. Alenton, m.	ut prius	
34			12 Fran. Alifden, ar.		
35			13 Ioh. Moor, ar.		
36 Tho. Tresham, ar.	ut prius		14 Ioh. Huddleston	ut prius	
37 Ioh. Colvill, mil.			15 Anth. Hanlard		
38 Tho. Findern, m.			16 Ioh. Huddleston	ut prius	
EDW. IV.			17 Rob. Payton, ar.	ut prius	
Anno			18 Tho. Piggot, ar.	ut prius	
1 Ioh. Alington, ar.	ut prius		19 Rob. Aprice, ar.	ut prius	
2 Ioh. Stuke, ar.			20 Ioh. Paris, ar.	ut prius	
3 Idem.			21 An. b. Hanlard, ar.	ut prius	
4 Ioh. Cheyne			22 Egi. Alington, m.	ut prius	
5 Ioh. Boughton, ju			23 Anth. Malory, ar.	ut prius	
6 Ioh. Berkeley, mil.			24 Tho. Eliot, mil.	ut prius	
7 Ioh. Forster, * ar.			25 Rich. Sapcotte, m.	ut prius	
8 Will. St. George,	ut prius		26 Tho. Chichele, ar.		
9 Rich. Sapcote, m.	Elton		27 Rob. Peyton, mil	ut prius	
10 Tho. Gray, ar.			28 Tho. Crumwell, a.		
11 Tho. Gray, mil.	ut prius		29 Tho. Megges, ar.		
12 Ioh. Austy			30 Tho. Hutton, ar.		
13 Tho. Pigott	Abington c.		31 Phu. Paris, ar.	ut prius	
14 Io. Broughton, m.	ut prius		32 Rich. Crumwell,	Hinchinbrook H.	
15 Io. Cheyue, mil.			33 Oliv. Leder, ar.		
16 Tho. Cotton, ar.	Ladwade c.		34 Edw. North, mil.	ut prius	
17 Will. Alington, ju.	ut prius		35 Rob. Aprice, ar.	ut prius	
18 Will. Frevill, ar.	Sheford ca.		36 Tho. Eliot, mil.	ut prius	
19 Rob. Patie, ar.	ut prius		37 Egid. Alington, m.	ut prius	
20 Tho. Huntingdon			38 Law. Tailard, m.	ut prius	
21 Gal. Blodwell			EDW. VI.		
22 Rob. Tilney	ut prius		Anno		
RICH. III.			1 Tho. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
Anno			2 Ioh. Hudleston	ut prius	
1 Rob. Tanfeld			3 Ioh. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
2 Ioh. Wake, ar.	Salfton C.		4 Tho. Bolles, * ar.		
3 Io. Hudleston, * m			5 Ioh. Cutte, mil.		
			HEN. VII.		
			Anno		
			1 Will. Findern		
			2 Tho. Oxenburge*		
			3 Will. Taillard †		
			4 Ioh. Haselden		
			5 Will. Wentworth		
			6 Tho. Cheynce, m.		
			7 W. Cheyney, ar.		
			8 Ioh. Burgoyne	Caxton ca.	
			9 Tho. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
			10 Gerrard Steukly		
			11 Tho. Cheney, m.		
			12 Chri. Peyton, ar.	ut prius	
			13 Rich. Sturwill, ar.	Brynkle ca.	
			14 Rob. Peiton, mil.	ut prius	
			15 Tho. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
			16 Jo. Clarevax		
			17 Edw. Lucy, ar.		
			18 Tho. Cheyne, m.		
			19 Chri. Duell, ar.		
			20 Ioh. Frevile, ar.	ut prius	
			21 Anth. Mallory, ar.	ut prius	
			22 Idem.	ut prius	
			23 Will. Findern, m.		
			24 Tho. Gery		
			HEN. VIII.		
			Anno		
			1 Fra. Halifden, ar.		
			2 Ioh. Paris, ar.		
			3 Egid. Alington, m.	ut prius	
			4 Tho. Cotton, ar.	Conningtō	
			5 Tho. Throsby		
			6 Ra. Chamberlein		
			7 Ioh. Paris, ar.	ut prius	
			8 Ioh. Cutte, mil.	Childerly c.	
			9 Will. Tanfeld, ar.		
			10 Anth. Malory, ar.	ut prius	
			11 Egid. Alenton, m.	ut prius	
			12 Fran. Alifden, ar.		
			13 Ioh. Moor, ar.		
			14 Ioh. Huddleston	ut prius	
			15 Anth. Hanlard		
			16 Ioh. Huddleston	ut prius	
			17 Rob. Payton, ar.	ut prius	
			18 Tho. Piggot, ar.	ut prius	
			19 Rob. Aprice, ar.	ut prius	
			20 Ioh. Paris, ar.	ut prius	
			21 An. b. Hanlard, ar.	ut prius	
			22 Egi. Alington, m.	ut prius	
			23 Anth. Malory, ar.	ut prius	
			24 Tho. Eliot, mil.	ut prius	
			25 Rich. Sapcotte, m.	ut prius	
			26 Tho. Chichele, ar.		
			27 Rob. Peyton, mil	ut prius	
			28 Tho. Crumwell, a.		
			29 Tho. Megges, ar.		
			30 Tho. Hutton, ar.		
			31 Phu. Paris, ar.	ut prius	
			32 Rich. Crumwell,	Hinchinbrook H.	
			33 Oliv. Leder, ar.		
			34 Edw. North, mil.	ut prius	
			35 Rob. Aprice, ar.	ut prius	
			36 Tho. Eliot, mil.	ut prius	
			37 Egid. Alington, m.	ut prius	
			38 Law. Tailard, m.	ut prius	
			EDW. VI.		
			Anno		
			1 Tho. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
			2 Ioh. Hudleston	ut prius	
			3 Ioh. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
			4 Tho. Bolles, * ar.		
			5 Ioh. Cutte, mil.		
			HEN. VII.		
			Anno		
			1 Will. Findern		
			2 Tho. Oxenburge*		
			3 Will. Taillard †		
			4 Ioh. Haselden		
			5 Will. Wentworth		
			6 Tho. Cheynce, m.		
			7 W. Cheyney, ar.		
			8 Ioh. Burgoyne	Caxton ca.	
			9 Tho. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
			10 Gerrard Steukly		
			11 Tho. Cheney, m.		
			12 Chri. Peyton, ar.	ut prius	
			13 Rich. Sturwill, ar.	Brynkle ca.	
			14 Rob. Peiton, mil.	ut prius	
			15 Tho. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
			16 Jo. Clarevax		
			17 Edw. Lucy, ar.		
			18 Tho. Cheyne, m.		
			19 Chri. Duell, ar.		
			20 Ioh. Frevile, ar.	ut prius	
			21 Anth. Mallory, ar.	ut prius	
			22 Idem.	ut prius	
			23 Will. Findern, m.		
			24 Tho. Gery		
			HEN. VIII.		
			Anno		
			1 Fra. Halifden, ar.		
			2 Ioh. Paris, ar.		
			3 Egid. Alington, m.	ut prius	
			4 Tho. Cotton, ar.	Conningtō	
			5 Tho. Throsby		
			6 Ra. Chamberlein		
			7 Ioh. Paris, ar.	ut prius	
			8 Ioh. Cutte, mil.	Childerly c.	
			9 Will. Tanfeld, ar.		
			10 Anth. Malory, ar.	ut prius	
			11 Egid. Alenton, m.	ut prius	
			12 Fran. Alifden, ar.		
			13 Ioh. Moor, ar.		
			14 Ioh. Huddleston	ut prius	
			15 Anth. Hanlard		
			16 Ioh. Huddleston	ut prius	
			17 Rob. Payton, ar.	ut prius	
			18 Tho. Piggot, ar.	ut prius	
			19 Rob. Aprice, ar.	ut prius	
			20 Ioh. Paris, ar.	ut prius	
			21 An. b. Hanlard, ar.	ut prius	
			22 Egi. Alington, m.	ut prius	
			23 Anth. Malory, ar.	ut prius	
			24 Tho. Eliot, mil.	ut prius	
			25 Rich. Sapcotte, m.	ut prius	
			26 Tho. Chichele, ar.		
			27 Rob. Peyton, mil	ut prius	
			28 Tho. Crumwell, a.		
			29 Tho. Megges, ar.		
			30 Tho. Hutton, ar.		
			31 Phu. Paris, ar.	ut prius	
			32 Rich. Crumwell,	Hinchinbrook H.	
			33 Oliv. Leder, ar.		
			34 Edw. North, mil.	ut prius	
			35 Rob. Aprice, ar.	ut prius	
			36 Tho. Eliot, mil.	ut prius	
			37 Egid. Alington, m.	ut prius	
			38 Law. Tailard, m.	ut prius	
			EDW. VI.		
			Anno		
			1 Tho. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
			2 Ioh. Hudleston	ut prius	
			3 Ioh. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
			4 Tho. Bolles, * ar.		
			5 Ioh. Cutte, mil.		
			HEN. VII.		
			Anno		
			1 Will. Findern		
			2 Tho. Oxenburge*		
			3 Will. Taillard †		
			4 Ioh. Haselden		
			5 Will. Wentworth		
			6 Tho. Cheynce, m.		
			7 W. Cheyney, ar.		
			8 Ioh. Burgoyne	Caxton ca.	
			9 Tho. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
			10 Gerrard Steukly		
			11 Tho. Cheney, m.		
			12 Chri. Peyton, ar.	ut prius	
			13 Rich. Sturwill, ar.	Brynkle ca.	
			14 Rob. Peiton, mil.	ut prius	
			15 Tho. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
			16 Jo. Clarevax		
			17 Edw. Lucy, ar.		
			18 Tho. Cheyne, m.		
			19 Chri. Duell, ar.		
			20 Ioh. Frevile, ar.	ut prius	
			21 Anth. Mallory, ar.	ut prius	
			22 Idem.	ut prius	
			23 Will. Findern, m.		
			24 Tho. Gery		
			HEN. VIII.		
			Anno		
			1 Fra. Halifden, ar.		
			2 Ioh. Paris, ar.		
			3 Egid. Alington, m.	ut prius	
			4 Tho. Cotton, ar.	Conningtō	
			5 Tho. Throsby		
			6 Ra. Chamberlein		
			7 Ioh. Paris, ar.	ut prius	
			8 Ioh. Cutte, mil.	Childerly c.	
			9 Will. Tanfeld, ar.		
			10 Anth. Malory, ar.	ut prius	
			11 Egid. Alenton, m.	ut prius	
			12 Fran. Alifden, ar.		
			13 Ioh. Moor, ar.		
			14 Ioh. Huddleston	ut prius	
			15 Anth. Hanlard		
			16 Ioh. Huddleston	ut prius	
			17 Rob. Payton, ar.	ut prius	
			18 Tho. Piggot, ar.	ut prius	
			19 Rob. Aprice, ar.	ut prius	
			20 Ioh. Paris, ar.	ut prius	
			21 An. b. Hanlard, ar.	ut prius	
			22 Egi. Alington, m.	ut prius	
			23 Anth. Malory, ar.	ut prius	
			24 Tho. Eliot, mil.	ut prius	
			25 Rich. Sapcotte, m.	ut prius	
			26 Tho. Chichele, ar.		
			27 Rob. Peyton, mil	ut prius	
			28 Tho. Crumwell, a.		
			29 Tho. Megges, ar.		
			30 Tho. Hutton, ar.		
			31 Phu. Paris, ar.	ut prius	
			32 Rich. Crumwell,	Hinchinbrook H.	
			33 Oliv. Leder, ar.		
			34 Edw. North, mil.	ut prius	
			35 Rob. Aprice, ar.	ut prius	
			36 Tho. Eliot, mil.	ut prius	
			37 Egid. Alington, m.	ut prius	
			38 Law. Tailard, m.	ut prius	
			EDW. VI.		
			Anno		
			1 Tho. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
			2 Ioh. Hudleston	ut prius	
			3 Ioh. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
			4 Tho. Bolles, * ar.		
			5 Ioh. Cutte, mil.		
			HEN. VII.		
			Anno		
			1 Will. Findern		
			2 Tho. Oxenburge*		
			3 Will. Taillard †		
			4 Ioh. Haselden		
			5 Will. Wentworth		
			6 Tho. Cheynce, m.		
			7 W. Cheyney, ar.		
			8 Ioh. Burgoyne	Caxton ca.	
			9 Tho. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
			10 Gerrard Steukly		
			11 Tho. Cheney, m.		
			12 Chri. Peyton, ar.	ut prius	
			13 Rich. Sturwill, ar.	Brynkle ca.	
			14 Rob. Peiton, mil.	ut prius	
			15 Tho. Cotton, ar.	ut prius	
			16 Jo. Clarevax		
			17 Edw. Lucy, ar.		
			18 Tho. Cheyne, m.		
			19 Chri. Duell, ar.		
			20 Ioh. Frevile, ar.	ut prius	
			21 Anth. Mallory, ar.	ut prius	
			22 Idem.	ut prius	
			23 Will. Findern, m.		
			24 Tho. Gery		
			HEN. VIII.		
			Anno		
			1 Fra. Halifden, ar.		
			2 Ioh. Paris, ar.		
			3 Egid. Alington, m.	ut prius	
			4 Tho. Cotton, ar.	Conningtō	
			5 Tho. Throsby		
			6 Ra. Chamberlein		
			7 Ioh. Paris, ar.	ut prius	
			8 Ioh. Cutte, mil.	Childerly c.	
			9 Will. Tanfeld, ar.		
			10 Anth. Malory, ar.	ut prius	
			11 Egid. Alenton, m.	ut prius	
			12 Fran. Alifden, ar.		
			13 Ioh. Moor, ar.		
			14 Ioh. Huddleston	ut prius	
			15 Anth. Hanlard		
			16 Ioh. Huddleston	ut prius	
			17 Rob. Payton, ar.	ut prius	
			18 Tho. Piggot, ar.	ut prius	
			19 Rob. Aprice, ar.	ut prius	
			20 Ioh. Paris, ar.	ut prius	
			21 An. b. Hanlard, ar.	ut prius	
			22 Egi. Alington, m.	ut prius	
			23 Anth. Malory, ar.	ut prius	
			24 Tho. Eliot, mil.	ut prius	

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
6 Egi. Alington, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		33 Ioh. Cotton, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
MA. REGI.			34 Hen. Crumwell	<i>ut prius</i>	
Anno			35 Ioh. Peyton, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 Rob. Peyton, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		36 Tho. March, ar.	Wareley H.	Or, 3 Pales Az. on a Chief G. 3 Talbets-heads erased of the first.
REX PHIL.					Ar a Cheveron G. twixt 3 Capps Azure
& Ma. Regina.					Sa. semee de Cinq soiles a Lion ramp. Argent.
Anno			37 Rob. Brudenell	Diddington H.	
2 Oliv. Leaden, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		38 Anth. Cage, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
3 Law. Taylar d, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		39 Iar. Clifton, mil.	Leightron H.	
4 Ioh. Cotton, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		40 Oli. Crumwell, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
5 Rob. Tirwhite, m.	LINCO.	Gules, 3 Pewets Or.	41 Egi. Allington, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
6 Wil. Laurence, ar.	St. Ives	Arg. a cross Ragule G. on a chief of the second a Lion passant Guardant Or.	42 Will. Hind, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
REG. ELIZA.			43 Ioh. Cutts, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
Anno			44 Tho. Wendy, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 Ioh. Hutton, ar.			45 Ioh. Bedell, mil.	Hamarton Hunt.	Gules a Chev. engrailed betwixt 3 stollops A.g.
2 Tho. Cotton, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		& pri. Iaco.		
			REG. JAC.		
3 Fran. Hynde, ar.	Madenly C.	Ar. a chief Vert, charged with an Eagle disp. within a Border eng. G. Arg. on a Chev. G. 3 Lozenges Or twixt as many Goats-heads grazed Az. armed & chollered of the third on a chief S. a Lion passant Guardant Ermine.	Anno		
4 Hen. Darcy, ar.	Leightō H.	Azure 3 Cinque-foiles betwixt 9 Crosses-crosets Arg.	1 Ioh. Bedell, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
5 Cle. Chichiley, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		2 Ioh. Peyton, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
6 Will. Mallory, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		3 Rob. Bevell, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
7 Hen. Williams, alias Cromwell, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		4 Tho. Iermy, mil.	Tevershā C.	Arg. a Lion ramp. Guardant G.
8 Wil. Worthingtō	<i>ut prius</i>		5 Rob. Payne, mil.	Medlow H.	Az. a Bend trunked Ragulee betwixt six Estoles Or.
9 Rob. Peyton, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		6 Ioh. Cage, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
10 Tho. Revell, ar.			7 Oliv. Cheney, m.	Sturkey H.	
11 Hen. Longe, ar.	Shengety C.	S. a Lion ramp. betwixt 8 Crosses crossed Argent.	8 Reg. Millicent, m.		
12 Fran. Hynde, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		9 Sim. Steward, m.	Sturkey C.	Quarterly, First France on a border G. 8 Ferim-launes Or. The second Or, a fess chequy arg. and Az. a border engrailed G.
13 Hen. Crumwell	<i>ut prius</i>		10 Edw. Hind, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	Or a Fess indented betwixt 3 Crosses-crosets Fitch G.
14 Ioh. Cutts, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		11 Tho. Baldwyn, ar.		
15 Tho. Wendy	Hastinsfield Ca.	Az. a Chev. twixt 3 Lions-heads erased within a Border engrailed Or.	12 Edw. Aldred, ar.		
16 Ioh. Hutton, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		13 Mi. Sands, m. & b.	Wilburham	
17 Will. Mallory, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		14 Fran. Brown, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
18 Rob. Bevell, ar.	Chaffertō	G. a Chev. Or betwixt 3 Bezantes.	15 Will. Wendy, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
19 Tho. Reu, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		16 Tho. Steward, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
20 Fitz Rad Cham-berlaine	<i>ut prius</i>		17 Ioh. Cutts, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
21 Tho. Holmes, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		18 Tho. Maples, ar.	Stow	Az. a Chev. quarterly Or. & Ar. between 3 Flower deuce. of the second.
22 Hen. Crumwell, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		19 Rob. Symonds	Wichford C.	
23 Rob. Taylor	<i>ut prius</i>		20 Ed. Peiton, m. & b.	<i>ut prius</i>	
24 Tho. Cotton, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		21 Rob. Audley, ar.	St Ives	
25 Hen. Darcy, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		22 Iac. Reynold, mil.		
26 Anth. Cage, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		CAR. REG.		
27 Tho. Wendy, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	Partie per pale Az. & G. over all a Saltire Or.	Anno		
28 Rob. Peiton, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		1 Mart. Peirce, ar.	CAMBR.	G. a Cheveron, Ermine twixt 3 Dracons-heads erased Arg.
29 Fran. Crumwell	<i>ut prius</i>		2 Ioh. Goldsburgh	Godman che-ster A.	Arg. on a Bend S. 3 Lyons pas-sant of the first.
30 Rad. Bevell, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		3 Rob. Hagar, ar.	Buyne-cast. Ca.	
31 Fran. Hynde, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		4 Tho. Parker, ar.		
32 Tho. Chichiley, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		5 Iacob. Pedley, ar.		
			6 Tho. Terrell, ar.	Fulborn C.	Arg. two Cheverons Az. within a border engrailed G.
					Az. a Lion ramp. Arg. a File of 3 Lambeaux G.
			7 Rich. Covil, ar.		
			8 Capel. Bedell, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			9 Anth. Cage, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			10 Rob. Ballam, ar.		
			11 Ludo. Dyer, Bar.	Gr. Steuton Hu.	Or, a chief indented Gules.

The Sheriffs of Cambridge-shire alone.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
12 Ioh. Carleton, ba.	Chevely	Arg. on a Bend Sa. 3 Mascats of the first.	15 Tho. Pichard *	Trüpington	Arg. a Fess betwixt 3 Crosses Fitch G.
13 Tho. Chichefley	<i>ut prius</i>	G. a Fess twixt 3 Scallops Or.	16 Ioh. Crane, † ar.	Kingston	S. a Cheveron betwixt 3 G. ff as-heads erased Arg.
14 Tho. Wendy, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		17 Ioh. Cotton, mil.	Landwad	

The Sheriffs of Cambridge and Huntingdon-shires again.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
18 Tho. Martin, mil.	Barton	Arg. an Eagle displayed G.	20 Onflo. Winch, ar.		
19 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>		21 Trif. Diamond	Wel.	

Edward IV.

16 THOMAS COTTON, Ar.]

This Thomas Cotton (different in Arms, and descent from the Cottons of Hunt.) was

of *Cambridge-shire* (the same person who in the Gentry of that County [*Henric* 6. 12.] was returned the *twenty second* in Order.

Henry the VIII.

24 THOMAS ELIOT, Mil.]

* *Bile defcript.*
Bret. Cont. off.
Num. 77.

He was son to Sir *Richard* * *Eliot*, and born, some say, in *Suffolk*, but his house and chief estate lay in this County. After his long sailing into forraign parts, he at last cast anchor at home, and being well skilled in Greek and Latine was the Author of many excellent works. Of these one in Latine was styled * *Defensorium bonarum mulierum*, or the *defence of good women*; though some will say that such are hardly found, and easily defended.

* *Ilemibidem.*

He wrote also an excellent Dictionary of Latine and English, if not the first, the best of that kind in that age; and *England* then abounding with so many learned Clergy-men, I know not which more to wonder at, that they mist, or he hit on so necessary a subject; let me adde Bishop *Cooper* gratted his Dictionary on the stocke of Sir *Thomas Eliot*, which worthy Knight deceased 1546. and was buried at *Carlton* in this County.

28 THOMAS CROMWELL, Ar.]

Here Reader I am at a perfect *loss*, and do desire thy charitable *hand* to lead me. No *Cromwell Thomas* can I find at this time in this County, and can hardly suspect him to be the *Cromwell* of that Age, because only additioned *Armiger*. Indeed I find him this very year created Baron of *Okeham*, but cannot believe that he was *Un-knighted* so long, besides the improbability that he would condescend to such an Office, having no *Interest* I ever met with in *Cambridge-shire*, though (which may signifie somewhat) he was at this time *Chancellor* of the *University of Cambridge*. Thus I have started the *doubt*, which others may *hunt down* to their own satisfaction.

34 EDWARD NORTH, Mil.]

He was a prudent Person, and in managing Matters of importance of great dispatch, not unskilled in Law, and eminently imployed in the *Court of Augmentation*. A *Court* though short lived (erected in the end of King *Henry* the eighth, dissolved in the beginning of King *Edward* the sixth his reign) yet very beneficial to the Officers therein. This Sir *Edward* was made by Queen *Mary* Baron of *Catledge* in this County, and was a considerable Benefactor to *Peter-house* in *Cambridge*, where he is remembred in their *Parlour* with this Distich under his Picture;

*Nobilis Hic vere fuerat si Nobilis ullus,
Qui sibi Principium Nobilitatis erat.*

He was Father to *Roger Lord North*, and Great-grand-father to *Dudly Lord North* now surviving.

Edward the VI.

2 JOHN * HUDDLESTON, Mil.]

* Misprinted
Sir Robert in
my Ecclesiasti-
call History.

He was highly honored afterwards by Queen *Mary*, and deservedly. Such the Trust she reposed in him, that (when *Jane Grey* was proclaimed *Queen*) she came privately to him to *Salston*, and rid thence behind his servant (the better to disguise herself from discovery) to *Framlingham-castle*. She afterwards made him (as I have heard) her *Privy-Councillor*, and (besides other Great Boones) bestowed the bigger part of *Cambridge-castle* (then much ruined) upon him, with the stones whereof he built his fair house in this County. I behold his *Family* as branched from the *Huddlestons* in *Cumberland*.

Queen Elizabeth.

14 JOHN CUTS, Mil.]

He was a most bountifull house-keeper, as any of his estate, insomuch that Queen *Elizabeth* in the beginning of her reign (whilst as yet she had peace with *Spain*) the sickness

sickness being at *London*, consigned the Spanish Embassadour to this Knights house in this County. The Embassadour coming thither, and understanding his name to be *John Cnts*, conceived himself disparaged to be sent to one of so short a name, the Spanish Gentlemen generally having voluminous Surnames, (though not so long as the Deity in *New-Spain*, called * *Toca huvaorvamaorocoti*) usually adding the place of their habitation for the elongation thereof. But soon after the *Don* found that what the Knight lacked in length of name, he made up in the largeness of his entertainment.

* Lord Herbert
in the life of
K. Henry the 8
pag. 181.

34 HENRY CROMWELL, Mil.]

This was the fourth time he was Sheriff in the reign of the *Queen*. He was son to *Richard Cromwell* Esquire, Sheriff in the 32. of King *Henry* the eighth, to whom his Valour and Activity so endeared him, that he bestowed on him so much *Abby-land* in this County, as at that day, at a reasonable rate, is worth twenty thousand pounds a year, and upwards. He was no whit at all allyed to (though intimately acquainted with) *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, (the Mauler of Monasteries,) which I knowingly affirme, though the contrary be generally believed.

For when Doctor *Goodman* late Bishop of *Gloucester* presented a Printed paper to *Oliver Cromwell* (Grand child to this our Sheriff) mentioning therein his near Affinity to the said Lord *Cromwell*, the pretended Protector, desirous to confute a Vulgar Error, in some passion returned, *That Lord was not related to my Family in the least degree.*

39 JARVASIUS CLIFTON, Mil.]

He had a fair Estate at *Barrington* in *Somerset-shire*, whence he removed to *Huntington-shire*, on his Match with the sole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Henry Darcy* of *Leighton-bromswold* in that County. This Sir *Farvase* was by King *James* created Baron of *Leighton* aforesaid, and there began a beautifull house, which he lived not to finish. His sole Daughter *Katherine* was married to *Esme Steward*, Duke of *Lenox*, to whom she bare the truly Illustrious (by Virtues and high Extraction,) *James Duke of Richmond*.

King James.

9 SIMON STEWARD, Mil.]

I remember he lived (after he was Knighted) a Fellow-commoner in *Trinity-hall*, where these his Armes are fairly depicted in his Chamber, with this Distich over them.

Francorū Carolus voluit sic Stemmata ferri, | French Charls would have these Coats to be thus worn;
Singula cum valeant sunt meliora simul. | When singly good, their better jointly born.

But how the Royal Name of *Steward* came first into this County, consult I pray the ensuing Epitaph in *Ely Minster*, transcribed (as my Son hath informed me) by himself, exactly from his Monument.

Premendo sustulit. Ferendo vicit.

Secundum Redemptoris Mundi adventum expectat hic Marcus Steward Miles, filius haresque Simeonis Steward Armig. Nicholao Steward Armig. geniti, qui patrem habuit Richardum Steward Armig. quem genuit Thomas Steward Armig. Johannis Steward militis filius, cujus Pater erat Johannes Steward Miles, ejus nominis in Angliā primus, qui cum Jacobo Roberti Scotia Regis filio in Franciam transfretans, (regnante tunc Henrico quarto) vento eorum propositis opposito, in Anglicano littore applicuerunt, ubi diu post pro obsedibus custodiebantur: Sed hic Johannes in amorem cujusdam virginis Anglicanae, nomine Talmach, incidens, obtentaque Johanna Regina veniā, cui ancilla inserviebat, eam in conjugem cepit, in fidemque Regis Henrici dum vixisset solenniter est juratus. Hujus pater erat Alexander. quem genuit Andreas Steward, Miles, Alexandri, cognominati Ferocis filiorum natu minimus, cujus pater erat Walterus Steward, à Dun de vale in Scotiā dictus. Sed Primus in Genealogiā hanc summonitus, & hic sepultus, ex Annā unā filiarum & Haredum Roberti Huicke Armig. Reginae Elizabethae Medici pri mari.

mariti, varios habuit liberos, quos omnes inadultos Fata rapuere, præter duos, Mariam scilicet Gulielmo Forster in Com. Berke. militi nuptam, & Simionem Steward Militem, Hæredem filiumque suum mæstissimum, qui pii Officii, singularisque erga Patrem Amoris gratiâ, hoc posuit monumentum, ubi inscriptum legas, quod cum multos Annos, & Bello, & Pace, pro Patriâ feliciter egisset, atate tandem confectus militari singulo, & Auratis Calcaribus à Jacobo Rege Serenissimo ornatus, senex pene octogenarius fatali Necessitati concessit, 28. Februarii, Anno salutis 1603.

The Farewell.

It is hard for a *Physitian* to prescribe proper *Physick* to such a *Patient*, who hath a *Hot Liver*, and a *Cold Stomack*, because what is *Good* for the *One* is *Bad* for the *Other*. As hard it is, for *Weather* to please the *Concernments* of this *County*, whose *Northern* part being *Moist* and *Fenny*, desires *Fair weather*; *South* and *South-eastern* *Dry* and *Heathy*, delighteth so much rain, that it can well digest (save in harvest time) *one shower* every *Day*, and *two* every *Sunday*. But the *God of Heaven*, * who can make it rain on *one place*, and not on *another*, can fit the *Necessity* of *Both*, and I remitte them both to his *Providence*.

Earls & Dukes of Cambridge

Jac: 1 James Hamilton (Marq: Hamilton Scot:) Earl of Cambr. suc: by

Car: 1. James Hamilton (Duke Hamil: Scot:) Earl succeeded by

Car: 2 Will: Hamilton his Brother — Earl he died w^{out} Ma: issue

Car: 2 Henry Stuart Son of R Charles 1st had y^e title of ~~Duke~~ Earl
he died without Issue. Car: 2 1660, He was more known
by the stile of Duke of Gloucester

Car: 2. Charles Stuart 1st Son of James Duke of York CESHIRE
created Duke of Cam: died 1661

Car: 2 James Stuart 2nd Son called Duke died 1664

Car: 2 Edgar Stuart 4th Son — Duke died 1671

Car: 2 Charles Stuart 5th Son — Duke died 1677

Q. Ann George Augustus only Son of George Louis Elector
of Hanover (afterw: R of G Britain) creat: Duke of Cambr
He succeeded his Father as King of G Britain 1727



CHESHIRE lieth in form of an Axe, *Wirral* being the handle thereof, having *Lancashire* (parted with the river *Mersey*) on the North, a corner of *Yorkshire* on the North-East, *Darby* and *Stafford-shires*, (severed with mountains) on the East, *Shropshire* on the South, *Denbigh*, *Flintshire*, and the *Irish Ocean* on the West thereof. The longest part (advantaged with excursions) is four and fourty, the broadest twenty five miles.

This County was reputed a Palatinate before the Conquest, and since continued in the same dignity. It is much senior to *Lancashire* in that honour, which relateth to *Cheshire* as the copy to the original, being Palatinated but by King *Edward the third*, referring the Duke of *Lancaster* to have his regal jurisdiction. *Adeo integrè & liberè sicut Comes Cestria*, &c. And whereas Records are written in the Common-law, *Contra Coronam & dignitatem Regis*, in this County they run thus, *Contra dignitatem gladii Cestria*.

It aboundeth with all things necessary to mans life, and it is observable that all the rivers, and rivolets therein, rise in, or run through, some *meer* or *pool*, as *Cumber-meer*, *Bag-meer*, *Pick-meer*, *Ridley-pool*, *Petty-pool*, &c. so that *Cheshire* hath more lakes in this kind, then all the neighbouring Counties, affording plenty of *Carps*, *Tenches*, *Trouts*, *Eeles*, &c. therein.

The Gentry of this County are remarkable upon a four-fold account. 1. For their *Numerousness*, not to be parallel'd in *England* in the like extent of ground. 2. Their *Antiquity*, many of their Ancestors being fixed here before the *Norman-conquest*. 3. Their *Loyalty*, especially against a Northern enemy, heartily hateing a * *Scot*, understand it before the union of the two Kingdomes. 4. *Hospitality*, no County keeping better houses, which because all growes on their own, may be the better afforded.

* *Vale Royall*
of *Eng.* pag. 19.

One said pleasantly that it appeared to all people that the *Cheshire Gentry* were good house-keepers, because they gave so many *wheat-sheaves* (bread being the staffe of hospitality, wheaten the best of bread) in their *Coats of Armes*. Indeed I have told no fewer then six and twenty, called *Garbs* in *Herauldry*, which are born in the several *Coat-Armours* of the Gentry of this County. The Original whereof is sufficiently known to be out of conformity to *Hugh Kivellos* the fifth *Earl-Palatine* of *Chester*, who gave *Azure six Garbs*, Or. And many of the Gentry of the County being his dependents, had assigned them, or did assume in their shields something in allusion thereunto.

Naturall Commodities.

Salt.

This is most Essentiall to mans Lively-hood, without which neither *Sacrifice* was acceptable to God, nor *Meat* is *savory* to Man. It is placed on the Board with bread, to shew that they are equally necessary to mans sustenance.

A General in our late wars soundly chid a Captain for his so soon surrendring of a Castle, seeing he had store of Powder therein. *I had* (returned the Captain) *plenty of BLACK, but no WHITE Powder at all.*

And here it is Remarkable to Observe the defects which sundry places have herein.

1. Some Countries have Salt without *Flesh* within many miles, as in the *South-part of Africa*.
2. Some have plenty of *Flesh*, but no Salt to make use thereof, as in many parts of *Tartary*.
3. Some have *Flesh* and Salt, but the *Flesh* utterly incapable of seasoning, as about *Nombre de Dios*, and other places near the *Meridian* in *America*.
4. Some have *Flesh*, Salt, and *Flesh* capable thereof, but so unconscionably dear, that *Common people* have little comfort therein, as in *France*, no Country

try

try having *Salt* most plentiful, and (for reason of *State*) most *excessive* in the rate thereof.

These things considered, we who have *Flesh, Salt, Salt* at *reasonable prizes*, and *Flesh* capable thereof, have cause to proteste,

*O Fortunati nimium bona si sua norint
Angligena*—————

The manner of making of *salt* in this County, is so largely and exactly described by Mr. *Camden*, that nothing can be added thereunto.

Cheese.

Poor men do eat it for *hunger*, Rich for *digestion*. It seems that the *Ancient* * *British* had no skill in the making thereof, till taught by the *Romans*, and now the *Romans* may even learn of us more exactness therein. This County doth afford the best for quantity and quality, and yet their * *Cows* are not (as in other Shires) housed in the Winter, so that it may seem strange that the hardiest *Kine* should yield the *tenderest* cheese. Some Esayed in vain to make the like in other places, though hence they fetch'd both their *kine* and *Dary-maids*. It seems they should have fetch'd their *ground* too, (wherin surely some *Occult excellency* in this kind) or else so good *Cheese* will not be made. I hear not the like commendation of the *Butter* in this County, and perchance these two Commodities, are like Stars of a different Horizon, so that the *Elevation* of the one to *Eminency* is the *Depression* of the other.

Mill stones.

Stones they are *Naturall*, as Fitted for that Purpose, *Artificial*. Very great and good, are digged up at *Mowcop-hill* in this County, though one *Motty* thereof be in *Staffordshire*, out of which the *River Trent* doth arise. How necessary these are for mans sustenance, is proved by the painful experience of such aged persons, who wanting their *Molare Teeth* must make use of their *Gums* for *Grinders*, and such bad shifts should men be put to, if wanting *Mills* where stones turn Corn into bread. *Manufactures* considerable, I meet with none in this County, and therefore proceed.

The Buildings.

Beestone-castle, Situated on a steep-hill, carried away the Credit of this County for Building; it was erected by *Raynulf* the third Earl of *Chester*, when he returned victorious from the *holy land*. I am much taken with the neatness of the structure, though, I confess, my eye never did, and now never shall behold it.

When some justly quarrell at *Virgill* his fiction, making *Dido* fall in love with *Entas*, who indeed was dead many years before her Cradle was made. Others have sought ingeniously to salve the Anticronisme in History, by the Plea that she fell in love with his picture which she saw in *Tapestry*. Yet I may truly alledge for my self that I was affected with the delight of this Castle, though by me never seen, and now levelled to the ground, (since the late Wars) Beholding the delineation thereof, cut by the charge of *John Savage* Esquire.

Veràque cum desunt Mania picta juvant | { *When Real Walls are vanish'd quite,*
Painted ones doe us delight.

I confess learn'd *Leland* is very confident that this Castle shall see better times, deriving his intellegence from ancient predictions.

Tempus erit quando rursus caput exeret altum, | *Beestone in time its head a loft shall heave,*
Varibus antiquis si vas mihi credere vari. | *If I a Prohet, Prophets may believe.*

But I give credit to *Lelands History*, when he tells what is past, more then to his *prophcy* when he foretells what is to come.

Wonders

* *Camdens Brit.*
in *Cheshire*.

* *William Smith*
in his *Vale*
Royal pag. 8.

The Wonders.

It is reported by *credible* and believed by *discreet* Persons, that there is a Pool adjoining to *Brereton*, the seat of the honorable family of the *Breretons*, wherein *bodies of Trees* are seen to *swim* for certain days together, before the death of any *Heir* of that House. If so, let not all men look for so *solemn summons* to pay their Debts to Nature. God grant us that *Gray-haires*, *Dimness of Sight*, *Dulness of other Senses*, *Decay* in general of *Strength*, *Death of our Dearest Relations*, (especially when far younger than our selves) before our eyes, &c. may serve us (instead of *Swimming Logs*) and be sanctified unto us, for sufficient and effectual *Monitors* of our *Mortality*.

We must not forget the many *Fir-Trees* found here buried under ground, whereof largely hereafter in * a more proper place. The People of this County cut such pieces of Wood very small, and use them instead of Candles, which give a good light. My * Author adds, that such *Wooden-candles* have *long Snuffes*, and yet saith he (which to me amounts to a Wonder,) *In falling do no harm, though they light into Tow, Flax, or the like*. Strange that the *least fire* should be so *Dead* as not to be *Revived* with such *Cor-dials*: Let not this encourage *Careless Servants* to tempt *Providence* with such *Combustible Conjunctions*. No County being more sadly sensible of *Casualties* by fire. *Nantwich*, a fair Market therein, being * twice burnt down to the ground, within the compass of *one hundred and fifty years*.

*Proverbs.**Cheshire Chief of Men.]*

Say not that this Proverb carries a challenge in it, and our * *Men of Kent* will undertake these *Chief of Men*, for ingrossing *Manhood* to themselves. And some will oppose to this narrow *County-Proverb*, an English one of greater latitude, *viz. No man so good, but another may be as good as he*. For, rather than any difference shall arise, by wise and peaceable men, many *Chief's* will be allowed.

Indeed the *Cestrians* have always demeaned themselves right valiantly in their undertakings. This was well known to *K. Richard the second*, who in dangerous times sent for * *two thousand Cheshire men*, all *Archers*, to attend him. Which number, in time of a suspicious Parliament was * doubled by him, all having *Bouch of Court*, (bread and beer) and *six pence* a day, large wages in that age!

Pity it was that the valour of these *Cheshire men*, was once wasted against themselves, in a terrible battle betwixt King *Henry the fourth*, and *Henry Percy* surnamed *Hotspur*, not ill described by our Author,

*There * Dutton, Dutton kills; a Done doth kill a Done;
A Booth, a Booth; and Leigh by Leigh is overthrown;
A Venables, against a Venables doth stand;
And Troutbeck fighteth with a Troutbeck hand to hand;
There Molineux doth make a Molineux to die;
And Egerton, the strength of Egerton doth try;
O Cheshire wert thou mad, of thine own native gore,
So much untill this day thou never shedst before!*

Nor doth this abate our former commendation of their loyalty, the cause they maintained, being so intricate and perplexed; one side fighting for *Mortimer*, who should be King by right; the other for *Henry the fourth*, who actually was so; and politick men, who know the one were loyall, will be loth to say, that the other were Traitors.

Let no *ill-natured wit*, urge in opposition to the *Manhood* of *Cheshire men*, their late miscarriage under a *Worthy Knight*, whom I forbear to name, partly, because he name-eth himself, (though I say nothing of him,) partly, because before my pains pass the *Press*, he will probably be honorably Added. For had other Counties seasonably contributed their promised *Assistance*, what now proved an abortive birth would

* In the wonders of Angle sea.
* W. Smith in his Vale-royal of England pag. 17.

* Once Anno 14. and again Anno 1583.

* See our Proverbs in Kent.

* Holinshed Chron. pag. 489.
* Stow's Survey of London pag. 522.

* Draytons Polyolbion, Song 21.

* 1 Kings 19.
12.

have been a *Vital Infant*. Besides, better things were provided for our *Gracious Sovereign*, that he the *Copy*, as God the *Original* might not come in the tempestuous *Wind of War, Fire of Fury, or Earthquake of open Enmity*, but in the still * *voice of a Peaceable Composition*. And to shew that this should not be *Mans work*, God suffered both the *Men of Kent, and Cheshire Chief of Men* to fail in their Loyal Endeavours, that it might onely be *GODS WORK*, and justly *marvailous in our Eyes*.

Better Wed over the Mixon then over the Moor.]

Over the *Mixon*, that is *hard by* or at *home*, *Mixon* being that heap of *Compost* which lyeth in the yards of good husbands.

Then over the *Moor*, that is *far off* or from *London*. The road from *Chester* leading to *London*, over some part of the *Moor-lands* in *Staffordshire*. The meaning is, the *Gentry* in *Cheshire* find it more profitable to match within their County, then to bring a *Bride* out of other *Shires*.

1. Because better acquainted with her birth and breeding.

2. Because (though her *Portion* perchance may be less) the expence will be less to maintain her.

* In his Brit.
in Ireland.

Such *intermarriages* in this County have been observed, both a *prolonger* of worshipfull families, and the preserver of amity betwixt them, seeing what * *Mr. Camden* reported of the *Citizens of Cork*, is verified of the *Cheshire Gentry*, they are all of an *Alliance*.

Cardinals.

* *Pitz. de An.
script. pag. 388.*
† In his Caro.
of Cardinals.

WILLIAM MAKILESFIELD was saith my Author * *patria Coventriensis*. Bishop † *Godwin* goeth a little further; *natus [fertur] in Civitate Coventrensi*. However I conceive him born in this County, finding a fair *Market-town* and *Forrest* therein so named, though he was reputed a *Coventrian*, because *Cheshire* in that Age was in the *Diocess* of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*. But, because I dare not swim against the stream, I remit the Reader to his *Character* in *Warwickshire*.

Prelats.

WILLIAM BOOTH was first bred in *Grays-Inn* in *London*, in the studie of our *Municipall Laws*, till he quitted that profession on the proffer of a *Chancellours Place* in *Saint Pauls*, and took Orders upon him. It was not long before he was consecrated Bishop of *Leichfield*, and six years after translated to *York*. He expended much money in repairing and enlarging his Palace at *York*, and after twelve years died and was buried in *Saint Maries Chappell* in *Southwell* 1464.

LAURENCE BOOTH Brother (but by another Mother) to *William* afore said, was bred and became Master of *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*, and was *Chancellour* of that *University*. He made the *Composition* betwixt the *University* and *Kings colledge* to their mutuall advantage, and was an eminent Benefactor to his own Colledge, bestowing thereon all the Tenements (since alienated) betwixt it and *Saint Botolphs Church*, amongst which was *St. Thomas Hostle*. He exonerated the Colledge of a Pension of five pounds which he redeemed, and Conferred thereon the Mannor and Patronage of *Overton-Waterfield* in *Huntingtonshire*.

As it is Gods, so it is all good Mens method, in advancing their Servants. Be faithfull in a little, and thou shalt rule over much. Doctor Booth well performing his *Chancellors Place*, in *Cambridge*, was thence preferred *Chancellour* to *Margaret Queen* to *Henry* the sixth. Well discharging that Office, he was in the 13. of King *Edward* the fourth made Lord High Chancellor, (it seems his publique Spirit was neither for *York* nor *Lancaster*, but *England*;) having first been Bishop of *Durham*, afterwards Arch-Bishop of *York*, and deserving well of both Sees. For he built in the first the Gate of *Aukland-colledge*, and bought for the latter the Mannor of *Battersea* nigh *London*.

It must not be forgotten that this Arch-bishop kept the Masterhip of *Pembroke hall*, till the day of his death, and so did his Successors in the same Colledge, Bishop *Fox*, and Bishop *Ridley*, not that they were covetous (what is a *Molehill* to those that have *Mountains*;) of the place, but the place ambitious of them, to be guarded and graced with

with them, as it is this day by the Right Reverend Father in God *Benjamin Lany* Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*. This Arch-bishop died *Anno Dom. 1480*.

JOHN BOOTH Brother to *Laurence*, aforesaid, Bachelor of Laws, was consecrated Bishop of *Exeter* in the sixth of King *Edward* the fourth, 1466. He built the Bishops Chair or Seat in his Cathedral, which in the judicious Eye of Bishop * *Godwin* hath not his Equall in *England*. Let me adde, that though this be the fairest Chair, the soft Cushion thereof was taken away, when Bishop *Vesey* alienated the Lands thereof. The worst was, when Bishop *Booth* had finished this Chair, he could not quietly sit down therein, so troublesome the times of the civil wars betwixt *York* and *LANCASTER*. So that preferring his privacy, he retired to a little place of his own purchasing at *Horley* in *Hampshire*, where he dyed *April* the first 1478. and was buried in *Saint Clements Danes*, *London*.

We must remember that these three Prelates had a fourth and eldest Brother Sir *Roger Booth* Knight, of *Barton* in *Lancashire*, Father of *Margaret*, Wife of *Ralph Nevill* third Earl of *Westmerland*. And may the Reader take notice, that though we have entred these Bishops (according to our best information) in *Cheshire*, yet is it done with due reservation of the right of *Lancashire*, in case that County shall produce better Evidence for their Nativities.

THOMAS SAVAGE was born at * *Maklefield* in this County, his Father being a Knight, bred him a Doctor of Law in the University of *Cambridge*. Hence was he preferred Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and at last Arch-bishop of *York*. He was a greater Courtier then *Clerke*, and most Dextrous in managing *Secular Matters*, a mighty *Nimrod*, and more given to Hunting, then did † consist with the Gravity of his Profession.

No doubt there wanted not those, which taxed him, with that Passage in * *Saint Jerome*, *Penitus non invenimus in scripturis sanctis, sanctum aliquem Venatorem, Piscatores invenimus sanctos*. But all would not wean him from that sport, to which he was so much addicted.

His provident Precedent spared his Successors in that see many pounds of needless expences, by declining a costly installation, being the first who privately was installed by his Vicar. Yet was he not Covetous in the least degree, maintaining a most numerous Family, and building much, both at *Scroby* and *Camood*. Having sat seven years in his See, he died, 1508. his Body being buried at *York*, his Heart at *Maklefield*, where he was born, in a Chapel of his own Erection, intending to have added a Colledge thereunto, had not death prevented him.

Since the Reformation.

WILLIAM CHADERTON D. D. Here I solemnly tender deserved thanks to my Manuscript * Author, charitably guiding me in the Dark, assuring, that this Doctor was *ex præclaro Chadertonorum Cestrensis comitatus stemmate prognatus*. And although this doubtfull Direction doth not cleave the Pin, it doth hit the White, so that his Nativity may with most Probability (not prejudicing the right to *Lancashire* when produced) here be fixed. He was bred first Fellow, then Master of *Queens*, and never of *Magdalen-colledge* in *Cambridge*, (as Reverend Bishop * *Godwin* mistaketh) and chosen first the Lady *Margarets* then Kings Professor in *Divinity*, and Doctor *Whitacre* succeeded him immediately in the Chair. He was *Anno 1579*. made Bishop of *Chester*, then of *Lincoln*. 1594. demeaning himself in both to his great commendation. He departed this life in *April 1608*.

His Grand-child a virtuous Gentlewoman of rare accomplishments, married to Mr. *Foceline* Esquire, being big with child, wrot a Book of advise, (since Printed and Intituled) the Mothers Legacie to her unborn Infant, of whom she died in travail.

WILLIAM JAMES D. D. was born in this * County, bred a Scholar in *Christchurch* in *Oxford*, and afterwards President of the University Colledge. He succeeded Bishop *Mathews* in the Deanary and Bishoprick of *Durham*.

He had been Chaplain to *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leicester*, and (I hope) I may lawfully transcribe what I read,

* In his Catalogue of Bishops of *Exeter*.

* Bishop *Godwin* in the Arch-bishop of *York*.

† *Venationibus modice delectatus est.*

* *Idem ibidem.*

† In his comment on the 90. Psalm.

* *R. Parker* in *Scol. Cant.*, in the Masters of *Queens-colledge*.

* In his Catalogue of the Bishops of *Lincoln* Printed 1616.

* In *Comitatu Cestrensi* natus Bishop *Godwin* in the Bishops of *Durham*.

Sir J. Harrington view of the Church of England, pag. 204.

This hope of Comfort came to his Lord-ship thereby, that if it pleased God to impart any mercy to him, (as his mercy endureth for ever,) it was by the especial Ministry of this Man, who was the last of his Coat, that was with him in his sickness.

He was a principal means of recovering *Durham* house unto his See. This house was granted by King *Edward* the sixth, to the Lady (afterwards Queen) *Elizabeth*, (only for term of life,) and lay long neglected during her Raign, till Bishop *James* about the sixth of King *James* regained it, and repaired the Chappel, (which he found not only *Profaned*, but even *defaced*) to his great cost, and furnished it very decently.

* Sir J. Harrington pag. 206.

He once made so * compleat an Entertainment for Queen *Elizabeth*, that Her Majesty commended the order and manner thereof for many years after. This maketh me the more to admire at what I have heard reported, that when King *James* in his progress to *Scotland* Anno 1617. passed through the Bishoprick of *Durham*, some neglect was committed by this Bishops Officers, for which the King secretly and sharply check'd this Bishop, who layed it so to heart, that he survived the same *Reproof* not a full *twelvemonth*.

JOHN RICHARDSON was (as he told me) born in this County, of a Family of good worship and great antiquity therein. After his hopeful education in Country Schools, he was bred in the University of *Dublin*, where he was Graduated Doctor in Divinity, and afterwards was made Bishop of *Ardagh* in *Ireland*. In the late Rebellion he came over into *England*, continuing for many years therein. Episcopal Gravity was written in his Countenance, and he was a good Divine according to the Rule, *Bonus Textuarius, bonus Theologus*, no man being more exact in Knowledge of Scripture, carrying a *Concordance* in his Memory. Great was his paines in the *Larger Annotations*, especially on *Ezekiel*. For let not the *Cloaks* carry away the credit from the *Gowns* and *Rochet* in that Work, seeing this Bishop might say, *Pars Ego magna fui*, and Doctor *Fearly*, with others of the *Episcopal Party*, bare a great share therein. Our Saviour we know, lived on the Charity* of such good People, as *ministred* unto him; and yet it may be collected that it was his constant custome, (especially about the feast of the * *Pass-over*) to give some Almes to the poor. So our Bishop who was relieved by some, had his *Bounty* to bestow on others, and by his Will (as I am Informed) he bequeathed no inconsiderable Legacy to the Colledge in *Dublin*. He died Anno 1653. in the 74. year of his Age.

* Luk. 8. 3.

* Joh. 13. 29.

States-men.

Sir THOMAS EGERTON Knight, was extracted from the *Ancient Family* of the *Egertons* of *Ridley* in this County, bred in the *Study* of the *Municipal Laws* of our Land, wherein he attained to such eminency, that Queen *Elizabeth* made him her *Solicitor*, then *Master* of the *Rolls*, and at last *Keeper* of the *Great Seal*, May 6. in the 38. year of her Raign, 1596.

Olaus Magnus reporteth that the *Emperour* of *Muscovia*, at the Audience of *Embassadours*, sendeth for the *Gravest* and *Seemliest* men in *Musco* and the *Vicinage*, whom he apparelleth in *Rich Vests*, and placing them in his presence, pretendeth to *Forraigners*, that these are of his *Privy-council*, who cannot but be much affected with so many Reverend aspects. But surely all *Christendome* afforded not a *Person* which carried more Gravity in his Countenance and Behaviour, then Sir *Thomas Egerton*, in so much that many have gone to the *Chancery* on purpose only to see his *Venerable Garb*, (happy they who had no other business) and were highly pleased at so acceptable a *Spectacle*.

* In his Elizabeth Anno 1596.

Yet was his *Outward Case* nothing in comparison of his *Inward Abilities*, *Quick Wit*, *Solid Judgment*, *Ready Utterance*. I confess Master * *Camden* saith he entred his Office, *Magna expectatione & Integritatis opinione*, With a great expectation and opinion of *Integrity*. But no doubt had he revised his Work in a *second Edition*, he would have afforded

forded him a *full-faced commendation*, when this Lord had turned his expectation into performance.

In the first of King James, of Lord Keeper he was made Lord Chancellor, which is only another Name for the same Office, and on Thursday the seventh of Novemb. 1616. of Lord Elismer he was created Viscount Brackley.

It is given to Courts whose Jurisdictions do border, to fall out about their bounds, and the Contest betwixt them, is the hotter, the higher the Spirits and Parts of the Respective Judges. Great the Contention for many years together betwixt this Lord of Equity, and Sir Edward Cook the Oracle of Justice at Westminster-hall, I know not which of them got the better, sure I am such another Victory would (if this did not) have undone the Conqueror.

He was attended on with Servants of most able parts, and was the sole Chancellor since the Reformation, who had a * Chaplain which (though not immediately) succeeded him in his place. He gave over his Office which he held full twenty years, some few days before his death, and by his own appointment his body was brought down and buried at Duddleston in this County, leaving a fair Estate to his Son, who was afterwards Created Earl of Bridgewater.

When he saw King James so profuse to the Scots, with the grave Fidelity of a States-man, he stuck not often to tell him, that as he held it necessary for his Majesty amply to remunerate those his Country-men, so he desired him carefully to preserve his Crown-lands for his own support, seeing he or his Successors, might meet with Parliaments, which would not supply his Occasions, but on such Conditions as would not be very acceptable unto him.

It was an ordinary * Speech in his Mouth to say, *Frost and Fraud both end in Faul*. His death happened Anno Dom. 1616.

Capital Judges.

Sir HUMPHRY STARKEY was born with most Probability in this County, where his Name is in good, hath been in a better Esteem and Estate. He in the Study of our Laws so profited, that (after some intermediate Dignities) he was preferred Chief Baron of the Exchequer. I cannot with certainty fix his admission into that Office (Confused * Times causing Confused Dates) but with as much certainty as we can collect, we conclude him preferred to that place 1. Henrici 7.

We need enquire no farther into his ability, finding him by so wise and frugal a King, imployed in a place belonging to his Coffers, who though he was sometimes pleased to be remiss in matters which concerned his Subjects, was ever carefull in things wherein his own Emolument was interested. Wonder not that we have so little left of this Judge his Actions, because Empson and Dudley (Loaders grinding more then the Chief Miller) were such Instruments, whose over-activity made all others seem Slugs in that Court. It doth sound not a little to the praise of our Starkey, that whereas that Age was justly complaining of the Extortions of the Kings Officers, nothing of that nature (no hearing, best hearing in this kind) is laid to his charge. He was buried in Leonard Shorditch, where this remains of his Epitaph.

Orate pro Animabus Humphredi Starkey, Militis, nuper Capitalis Baronis de Scaccario Domini Regis Henrici septimi, & Isabellæ Uxoris ejus, & omnium amicorum suorum, &c.

The date of his death, defaced on his Tombe, appeareth * elsewhere to be at the end of K. Henry the seventh, so that his on the Bench was parallel with his Sovereigns sitting on the Throne, begun in the first, and ended in the last of his reign.

Sir HENRY BRADSHAW Knight. This Surname being diffused in Darbyshire and Lancashire, aswell as in this County, his Nativity advantaged by the Alphabet, (first come first served) is fixed herein. He became so noted for his skill in our Common Law, that in the sixth of K. Edward the sixth in Hillary terme, he was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, demeaning himself therein to his great commendation,

* Bishop Williams.

* Alleg'd by Sir Fra. Bacon in his Censure on the Earl of Somerset.

AMP.

* Sir Hen. Sp. G'oss. verbo justiciarius, seems to assign him,

Edw. 5.
Rich. 3.
Hen. 7.

* In Sir Henry Spelm. ut prius.

John 12.
* Acts 19. 24

Pity it is that *Demetrius* who is well reported of all * men, should suffer for his name sake *Demetrius* the Silver Smith, who made the Shrines for * *Diana*, and raised persecution against Saint *Paul*. And as unjust it is, that this good Judge of whom nothing ill is reported, should fare the worse for one of the same Surname of Execrable Memory, of whom nothing good is remembred. I have cause to conceive, that this Judge was outed of his place for Protestant inclination 1. *Maria* finding no more mention of him.

SIR RANDAL CREW was born in this County, bred in the Study of our Municipal Law, wherein such his proficiency, that (after some steps in his way thereunto) in the 22. of K. *James* he was made Lord Chief Justice of the *Upper Bench*, and therein served two Kings, (though scarce two years in his Office) with great integrity.

King *Charles* his occasions calling for speedy supplies of Money, some *Great-Ones* adjudged it unsafe to adventure on a Parliament, (for fear in those distempered Times, the *Physick* would side with the *Disease*.) and put the King to furnish his necessities by way of *Loan*. Sir *Randal* being demanded his Judgement of that Design, and the Consequence thereof, (the imprisoning of *Recusants* to pay it) openly manifested his dislike of such *Preter-legal* Courses, and thereupon, November 9. 1626. was commanded to forbear his sitting in the Court, and the next day was by Writ discharged from his Office, whereat he discovered no more Discontentment, then the weary Travailer is offended, when told that he is arrived at his journies end.

The Country hath constantly a *Smile* for him for whom the Court hath a *Frown*, this Knight was out of *Office*, not out of Honour, living long after at his house in *Westminster*, much praised for his Hospitality.

Indeed he may the better put off his *Gown*, (though before he goeth to bed) who hath a warm *Suit* under it, and this learned Judge, by Gods blessing on his endeavours, had purchased a fair Estate, and particularly *Crew-hall* in *Cheshire*, (for some ages formerly the possession of the *Falshursts*) but which probably was the Inheritance of his Ancestors. Nor must it be forgotten, that Sir *Randal* first brought the Model of excellent Building into these remoter parts, yea, brought *London* into *Cheshire*, in the Loftiness, Sightliness and Pleasantness of their Structures.

One word of his Lady, a virtuous wife being very essential to the integrity of a Married Judge, left what *Westminster-hall* doth conclude, *Westminster Bed-chamber* doth revoke. He married *Julian* Daughter and Co-heir of *John Clipsby* of *Clipsby* in *North-folk*, Esq. with whom he had a fair Inheritance. She died at *Que* in *Surry*, 1623. and lieth buried in the Chancell of *Richmond* with this Epitaph.

*Antiqua fuit orta Domo, pia vixit, inivit.
Virgo pudica thorum, sponsa pudica polum.*

I saw this worthy Judge in health 1642. but he survived not long after, and be it remembred he had a Younger Brother Sir *Thomas Crew*, a most honest and learned Serjeant in the same Profession. Whose Son *John Crew* Esquire, (of his Majesties Privy-Council,) having been so instrumental to the happy change in our Nation, is in Generall report; (which no doubt will be effected before these my paines be publick) designed for some Title of Honour.

SIR HUMFREY DAVENPORT. His Surname is sufficient to intitle this County unto him, but I will not be peremtory till better information. He was bred in the *Temple*, had the reputation of a Studied Lawyer, and upright person, qualities which commended him to be chosen Chief Baron of the Exchequer. How he behaved himself in the case of the Ship-money, is fresh in many mens memories. The Reader cannot be more angry with me, then I am grieved in my self, that, for want of intelligence, I cannot doe the right which I would and ought, to this worthy Judges Memory, who died about the beginning of our Civil distempers.

Souldiers.

SIR HUGH CALVELY born at *Calvely* in this County. * Tradition makes him a man of *Teeth* and *Hands*, who would *Feed* as much as two, and *Fight* as much as ten men

men, his quick and strong *Appetite*, could *digest* any thing but an *Injury*, so that killing a man, is reported the cause of his quitting this *Country*, making hence for *London*, then for *France*. Here he became a most eminent Souldier, answering the Character our great * Antiquary hath given him,

Arte militari ita in Gallia inclauit, ut vitæ ejus virtuti nihil fuit impervium.

I find five of his principall Achievements.

1. When he was one of the *thirty English* in *France*, who in a duel encountred as many *Britans*.
2. When in the last of King *Edward* the third, being Governour of *Calice* he looked on, (his hands being tyed behind him by a Truce, yet in force for a Month,) and saw the *English* slain before his eyes, whose blood he soon after revenged.
3. When in the first of King *Richard* the second, after an unfortunate voyage of our *English Nobility*, beaten home with a Tempest, he took *Bark bulloigne* and five and twenty other *French-ships*, besides the *Castle of Mark*, lately lost by negligence, which he recovered.
4. When in the next year he spoiled *Estaples*, at a *Fair-time*, bringing thence so much Plunder as enriched the *Calicians* for many years after.
5. When he married the *Queen of Aragon*, which is most certain, her *Armes* being quartered on his Tomb, though I cannot satisfy the Reader in the *Particularities* thereof.

The certain date of his death is unknown, which by proportion may be collected about the year 1388. After which time, no mention of him, and it was as impossible for such a spirit not to be, as not to be active.

* Sir ROBERT KNOWLES Knight, was born of mean parentage in this * *County*, yet did not the weight of his low extraction depress the wings of his Martial mind, who by his valour wrought his own advancement. He was *Another* of the *thirty English*, who for the honour of the Nation, undertook to duel with as many * *Britons*, and came off with great reputation.

He was afterwards a Commander in the French-war under King *Edward* the third, where in despite of their power he drove the people before him like sheep, destroying Towns, Castles and Cities, in such manner and number, that many years after, the sharp points, and Gable end of overthrown houses, (cloven asunder with instruments of war) were commonly call'd KNOWLES * HIS MITRES.

The last piece of his service, was performed in suppressing *Wat Tiler* and his Rebels. Then I behold aged Sir Robert, buckling on his armour, as old *Priam* at the taking of *Troy*, but with far better success, as proving very victorious; and the Citizens of *London* enfranchized him a member thereof, in expression of their thankfulness.

His Charity was as great as his Valour, and he rendered himself no less loved by the *English*, then feared of the *French*. He gave bountifully to the building of *Rocheſter-bridge*, founding a Chappel and Chantery at the East end thereof, with a Colledge at *Pontſraſſ* in *Yorkſhire*, where *Constance* his Lady was born, endowing it with one hundred and eighty pounds per annum.

He died at his Manour of *Scone-Thorp* in *Norfolk*, in peace and honour, whereas Martiallists generally set in a cloud, being at least *ninety* years of age, for he must be allow'd no less then *thirty* years old, when *Anno* 1352. he was a Generall under K. *Edward* the third, and he survived untill the 15. of *August* 1407. being buried in *White-Friers* in *London*, to which he had been a great benefactor.

JOHN SMITH Captain, was born in this *County*, as Master *Arthur Smith* his Kinsman, and my School-master did inform me. But whether or no, related unto the *Warſhipfull Family* of the *Smiths* at * *Hatherton*, I know not.

He spent the most of his life in Forraign parts. First in *Hungary* under the *Emperour*, fighting against the *Turks*, Three of which, he himself killed in single Duells, and therefore, was Authorized by * *Sigismund* King of *Hungary* to bear three *Turks-heads*, as an Augmentation to his *Armes*. Here he gave intelligence to a besieged City in the night, by significant fire-works formed in the aire, in legible Characters, with many strange

* Camden ibidem.

* weavers Fun. Mon. pag. 436.

* Sir wal. Raleigh Hist. of the World lib. 5. pag. 545.

* Lamberts Petamb. of Kent.

* Candens Brit in this County.

* So is it writ in the Table over his tomb.

strange performances, the *Scene* whereof is laid at such a distance, they are cheaper credited, then confuted.

From the *Turks* in *Europe*, he passed to the *Pagans* in *America*, where towards the latter end of the *Raign* of *Queen Elizabeth*, such his *Perills*, *Preservations*, *Dangers*, *Deliverances*, they seem to most men above belief, to some beyond Truth. Yet have we two witnesses to attest them, the *Prose* and the *Pictures* both in his own book, and it soundeth much to the diminution of his deeds, that he alone is the *Herauld* to publish and proclaime them.

Two Captains being at dinner, one of them fell into a large relation of his own achievements, concluding his discourse with this question to his fellow, *And pray Sir* (said he) *what service have you done?* To whom he answered, *Other men can tell that.* And surely such reports from strangers carry with them the greater reputation. However, moderate men must allow Captain *Smith* to have been very instrumentall, in settling the plantation in *Virginia*, whereof he was Governour, as also *Admiral* of *New-England*.

He led his old age in *London*, where his having a *Princes* mind imprison'd in a *poor mans purse*, rendred him to the contempt of such who were not ingenuous. Yet he efforted his spirits with the remembrance and relation of what formerly he had been, and what he had done. He was buried in *Sepulchres-Church-Quire*, on the *South-side* thereof, having a ranting Epitaph inscribed in a table over him, too long to transcribe. Onely we will insert the first, and last verses, the rather because the one may fit *Alexanders* life for his valour, the other his death for his religion;

*Here lies one conquer'd that hath conquer'd Kings.
Oh may his soul in sweet Elysium sleep.*

The Orthography, Poetry, History and Divinity in this Epitaph are much alike. He on the 21. of *June*, 1631.

Physicians.

If this County hath bred no Writers in that faculty, the wonder is the less, if it be true what I read, that if any here be sick, *They* * *make him a posset, and tye a kerchieff on his head; and if that will not mend him, then God be mercifull to him.* But, be this understood of the common people, the Gentry having the help (no doubt) of the learned in that profession.

Writers.

THOMAS ECLESTONE (A Village in *Broxtone Hundred*) was born in this County, bred a *Franciscan* in *Oxford*. *Leland* saith of him, *that under the conduct of prudence and experience, he contended with many paces to pierce into the Penetrals of Learning.* He wrote a book of the succession of *Franciscans* in *England*, with their works and wonders, from their first coming in, to his own time, dedicating the same to (not *G. Nottingham* the Provinciall of his Order) but to his friend and Fellow-Frier, his mortified mind (it seems) not aiming at honour therein. He wrote another Book intitled, *De impugnatione* * *Ordinis sui per Dominicanos*, *Of the assaults which the Dominicans made on his Order.* These two sorts of Friers whipping each other with their *Cords* or *Knotted Girdles* to the mutual wounding of their reputations. He died *Anno Domini* 1340.

Since the Reformation.

RALPH RADCLIFFE was born in this * *County*, who travelling *Southward*, fixed himself at *Hitching* in *Hertfordshire*, where he converted a demolished house of the *Carmelites*, into a *Publique Grammar-school*. He here erected a fair stage, whereon, partly to entertain his Neighbours, and partly to embolden his Scholars in pronounciation, many interludes were acted by them. * *Pitz.* praiseth him, being a *School-master*, that he confined himself to his own profession, not meddling with *Divinity*, and yet amongst his

* William Smith
Vale-royal
pag. 16.

* Pitz de script.
Brit. Anno
1340.

* Bale Script.
Brit. Cent. 8.
Num. 98.

* Ang. Script.
Num. 99.

his books he reckoneth up a Treatise of the *Burning of Sodome*, and another of the *Afflictions of Job*.

Nor must we forget his book entitl'd *de triplice Memoria*, of the *Threefold Memory*, which (though I never met with any that saw it) may probably be presumed,

of the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Water} \\ \text{Wax} \\ \text{Iron} \end{array} \right\}$ Memory, receiving things $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{very} \\ \text{somewhat} \\ \text{very hardly} \end{array} \right\}$ easily $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{retaining them} \\ \text{a little} \\ \text{long} \end{array} \right\}$ Time.

He flourished under the reign of King Edward the sixth, *Anno Domini* 1552. and it is likely he died before the reign of Queen Mary.

JOHN SPEED was born at *Farrington* in this County as his own * Daughter hath informed me; he was first bred to a *handicraft*, and as I take it to a *Taylor*. I write not this for his but my own disgrace, when I consider how far his *Industry* hath outstript my *Ingenious Education*. Sir *Fulk Grevill*, a great favourer of Learning, perceiving how his wide soul was stuff'd with too narrow an occupation, first wrought his enlargement as the said Author doth ingeniously confess,

*Whose * merits to me-ward I do acknowledge in setting this hand free from the daily imployments of a manuell Trade, and giving it his liberty thus to express the inclination of my mind, himself being the procurer of my present Estate.*

This is he who afterwards designed the *Maps* and compos'd the *History of England*, though much help'd in both (no shame to crave aid in a work too weighty for any ones back to bear,) by Sir *Robert Cotton*, Master *Camden*, Master *Barkham* and others. He also made the usefull *Genealogies* prepos'd formerly to English Bibles in all Volumes, having a Patent granted him from King *James*, in reward of his great Labours, to receive the benefit thereof to him and his. This was very beneficiall unto them by Composition with the Company of Stationers, untill this Licentious age neglecting all such Ingenious helps to understand Scripture, and almost levelling (if not prevented) the propriety of all Authors of Books. He dyed in *London Anno* 1629. and was buried in *Saint Giles* without *Criplegate*, in the same Parish with Master *John Fox*. so that no one Church in *England*, containeth the Corps of two such usefull and voluminous Historians. Master *Josias Shute* Preach'd his Funerall Sermon: and thus we take our leaves of *Father Speed*, truly answering his name in both the acceptions thereof for *Celerity* and *Success*.

JOHN DOD was born at *Shottlidge* in this County, (where his Parents had a competent Estate) bred in *Jesus-colledge* in *Cambridge*, by Nature a *Witty*, by Industry a *Learned*, by Grace a *Godly Divine*, successively Minister of *Hanwell* in *Oxford*, *Fenny-Compton* in *Warwick*, *Cannons-Ashby* and *Fausly* in *Northampton-shire*, though for a time silenced in each of them.

A Father (who shall pass nameless) is censured by some for his over-curiosity in his conceit, rather than Comment, *Math. 5. 2.* And he opened his mouth and taught them. For Christ (saith he) taught them often, when he opened not his mouth, by his Example, Miracles, &c. Here I am sure, accordingly Master Dod, when his mouth was shut, (prohibited preaching) instructed almost as much as before, by his holy demeanour, and pious discourse. A good Chimist, who could extract Gold out of other mens lead, and how loose soever the premises of other mens discourse, piety was always his naturall and unforced conclusion inferred thereupon.

For the rest I refer the Reader to Master *Samuel Clark*, by whom his life is written, wherein are many remarkable passages. I say Master *Samuel Clark*, with whose pen mine never did, nor shall interfere. Indeed as the flocks of *Jacob* were distanced three * days journeys from those of *Laban*, so (to prevent voluntary or casuall commixtures) our styles are set more then a Months journey asunder.

The Jewish Rabbins have a fond and a false conceit, that *Methuselah*, who indeed dyed in the very * year (and his death a sad prognostick) of the deluge, had a Cabin built him in the outside of *Noahs Ark*, where he was preserved by himself. But most true it is, that good *Father Dod*, though he lived to see the flood of our late Civil Wars, made to himself a Cabin in his own contented conscience, and though his

A a

clothes

* Mrs. Blackmore a Stationers wife in *Pauls-Church-yard*.

* In his description of *Warwick-shire*.

* Gen. 30. 36.

* See Arch-bishop *Ushers* Cron.

cloths were wetted with the waves, (when plundred) he was dry in the deluge, such his self-solace in his holy meditations. He dyed being *eighty six* years of age, Anno 1645.

When thieves break in a house and steal, the owner thereof knows for the present that he is robbed, but not of what or how much, till some days after he finds out, by the want of such things which were taken from him. The *Vicinage of Fausly*, where Mr. *Dod* dyed, knew then they were bereaft of a *worthy treasure*, though ignorant in the particulars of their losses, till daily discovery hath by this time made them sensible thereof.

Benefactors to the Publique.

Sir RICHARD SUTTON was born at * *Presbury* in this County, he is generally believed a *Knight*, though some have suspected the same, but suppose him but *Esquire*. He was one of a *Plentifull Estate* and *Bountifull Hand*.

It happened that *William Smith* Bishop of *Lincoln* began *Brasen-Nose-Colledge*, but dyed before he had finished one *Nostrill* thereof, leaving this *sutton* his *Executor*, who over-performed the *Bishops Will*, and compleated the *Foundation* with his own liberall Additions thereunto. When the following Verses were composed, in the *Person* of *Brasen Nose-Colledge*, the *Muses* seemed neither to *smile* nor *frown*, but kept their wonted countenance. But take them as they are.

Begun by one but finish'd by another,
Sutton he was my Nurse, but Smith my Mother:
Or if the Phrase more proper seem, say rather,
That Sutton was my Guardian, Smith my Father;
'Cause equal Kindness they to me exprest,
Better I neither love, love both the best.
If Both they may be call'd, who had one will,
What One design'd, the Other did fulfill.
May such Testators live who Good intend,
But if they dye, Heaven such Exec'tors send.

This *Worthy Knight* being born in this County, deservedly reflected upon his own *Country-men*, making them (and those of *Lancashire*) most capable of *Preferment*. I collect his death to have happened about the middle of the *Raign* of King *Henry* the eighth.

Since the Reformation.

ROBERT BRASSY was born at * *Bunbury* (contracted for *Boniface-Bury*) in this County, bred D. D. in *Kings-colledge* in *Cambridge*, whereof he was elected the 13. *Provost*. He being a *Learned* and *Stout man*, publicly protested against the *Visitors* of the * *University* in the *Raign* of Queen *Mary*, as to his own *Colledge*. Say not he onely opposed *Superstition* with *Superstition*, pleading *Popish Exemptions*: For considering the times, he *Drove the nail which would best go*, and thereby took off the edge of those *Persecuting Commissioners*.

But let none Envy him a place under this title, who deserved so well of *Cambridge*. For when many *Doctors* therein, whose *Purblind* souls saw onely what was next them, for the present, and either could not, or would not look far forward to *Posterity*, had resolved to sell their Rights in *Sturbridge-fair* for a trifle to the *Towns-men*, (which if done, the *Vice-Chancellor* might even have held the *Stirrup* to the *Mayor*,) he only * opposed it and dash'd the designs. He dyed Anno Domini 1558. and lyes buried on the South-side of the *Chappell*.

GEORGE PALIN was (as I have *Cogent presumptions*) born at *Wrenbury* in this County, bred a *Merchant* in *London*, free of the *Company* of *Girdlers*. Indeed we may call his *Benefactions* *Aureum Cingulum charitatis*, the *Golden Girdle of Charity*. With our Saviour he Went ABOUT * doing good, compleating the *Circuit* of his *Bounty*, continuing till he ended where he began.

* So my good friend Dr. *Tates* Principal of *Brasen-Nose* hath informed me.

* Mr. *Hatcher* in his Manuscript Catalogue of the Fellows of *Kings-colledge*.
* *Fox*, AAs & Mon. pag. 1958.

* Mr. *Hatcher* ut prius.

* AAs 10. 38.

1. To *Wrenbury* (where we believe him born) *two Hundred* pound to purchase Lands for the relief of the poor.
2. *Nine Hundred* pound for the building of *Almes-houses* in or about *London*.
3. To *Trinity-colledge* in *Cambridge* *three hundred* pound.
4. To the Colledge of *Saint Johns* the Evangelist in *Cambridge*, *three Hundred* pounds.
5. To the Hospitall of *Saint Thomas* in *Southmark*, *fifty* pounds.
6. To the Preachers at *Pauls Cross*, towards the bearing of their charges, *two Hundred* pounds.
7. Toward the making a sweet Chime in *Bow-church*, *one Hundred* pounds.
8. To *six* Prisons in and about *London*, *sixty* pounds.
9. To *Brazen-Nose-colledge* in *Oxford*, *two* Scholar-ships, to each yearly *four* pounds.
10. To the Colledge of *Saint John Baptist* in *Oxford*, *two* Scholar-ships of the same value.
11. To *Christ-Church Hospital*, *three Hundred* pounds.
12. To the Church and Poor. (to buy them *Gowns*) of *Wrenbury*, *seventy* pounds.

With other Benefactions; Verily, I say unto you, I have not met a more universall and impartial Charity to all Objects of want and worth. He died about the beginning of the raign of King *James*.

JOHN BREWERTON Knight, a Branch of that well-spread Tree in this County, was bred one of the first Scholars of the foundation in *Sidney-colledge*, and afterwards being brought up in the study of the Common-law, he went over into *Ireland*, and at last became the *Kings Serjeant* therein. I say at last, for at his coming thither (in the tumults of *Tirone*) neither *Rex* nor *Lex*, neither *King* nor *Serjeant* were acknowledged, till Loyalty and Civility were by degrees distilled into that Nation.

He obtained a plentiful Estate, and thereof gave well nigh *three thousand* pounds to *Sidney-colledge*. Now as it is reported of *Ulysses* returning from his long travail in *Forraign Lands*, that all his family had forgot him, so when the news of this Legacy first arrived at the Colledge, none then extant therein ever heard of his name, (so much may the sponge of *forty* years blot out in this kind) onely the written Register of the Colledge faithfully retained his name therein.

This his gift was a gift indeed, purely bestowed on the Colledge, as loded with no detrimental Conditions in the acceptance thereof. We read in the Prophet, * *Thou hast increased the Nation, and not multiplied their Joy*. In proportion whereunto we know it is possible, that the comfortable condition of a Colledge may not be increased, though the number of the Fellows and Scholars therein be augmented, superadded Branches sucking out the sap of the Root. Whereas the Legacy of this worthy Knight, *poncbatur in lucro*, being pure gain and improvement to the Colledge. His death happened about the year 1633.

* *Isaiah* 9. 3.

JOHN BARNSTON D. D. was born of an ancient Family in this County, bred Fellow of *Brazen-Nose-Colledge* in *Oxford*, afterwards Chaplain to Chancellor *Egerton*, and Residentiary of *Salisbury*. A bountifull House-keeper, of a cheerfull spirit, and peaceable disposition, whereof take this eminent Instance. He sate Judge in the Consistory when a Church-warden, out of whose house a Chalice was stolen, was sued by the Parish to make it good to them, because not taken out of the Church-Chest, (where it ought to have been repositied) but out of his private house. The Church-warden pleaded that he took it home onely to scoure it, which proving ineffectuall, he retained it till next morning to boil out the in-laid Rust thereof.

Well (said the Doctor) I am sorry that the Cup of Union and Communion should be the cause of difference and discord between you. Go home and live lovingly together; and I doubt not, but that either the Thief out of remorse will restore the same; or some other as good will be sent unto you, which by the Doctors secret Charity came to pass accordingly. He founded an Hebrew Lecture in *Brazen-Nose-Colledge* and departed in Peace in the beginning of our Wars about the year 1642.

Memorable Persons.

WILLIAM SMITH was born in this County, wherein his Surname hath been of signal note for many ages. His Genius inclined him to the study of *Heraldry*, wherein he so profitted, that *Anno* ——— he was made Pursuivant of Arms. By the name of *Rougedragon*, he wrote a description *Geographical* and *Historicall* of this County, left (it seems) in the hands of *Raynolph Crew* Knight, sometimes *L. Chief Justice* of the *Kings Bench*, and lately set forth by the favour of *Mr. Raynolph Crew* Grand-child to that worthy Knight, the time of his death is to me unknown.

WILLIAM WEB a native of this County, was bred a Master in Arts, and afterwards betook himself to be a Clark of the Mayors Court in *Chester*. It appeareth also he was *Under-sheriffe* to Sir *Richard Lee* High-sheriffe of this County, in the *thirteenth* year of King *James*. He compiled a description of *Cheshire* and *Chester*, lately Printed by procurement of that no less *communicative* then *Judicious* Antiquary Sir *Simon Archer* of *Tamworth*, in *Warwickshire*. I cannot attain the certain date of his death.

RANDAL CREW Esquire, second Son to Sir *Clipsby*, Grand-child to Judge *Crew*. He drew a Map of *Cheshire*, so exactly with his pen, that a judicious eye would mistake it for Printing, and the Gravers skill and industry could little improve it. This Map I have seen, and Reader, when my eye directs my hand, I may write with confidence. This hopefull Gentleman went beyond the Seas, out of design to render himself by his Travells more useful for his Country, where he was Barbarously Affassinated by some French-men, and honourably buried with generall lamentation of the English at *Paris* 1656.

Lord Mayors.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1 <i>Hugh Witch</i>	<i>Richard Witch</i>	<i>Nantwich</i>	<i>Mercer</i>	1461
2 <i>Thomas Oldgrave</i>	<i>William Oldgrave</i>	<i>Knotysford</i>	<i>Skinner</i>	1467
3 <i>Edmond Shaw</i>	<i>John Shaw</i>	<i>Donkenfield</i>	<i>Goldsmith</i>	1482
4 <i>James Spencer</i>	<i>Robert Spencer</i>	<i>Congleton</i>	<i>Vintner</i>	1527
5 <i>Thomas Offley</i>	<i>William Offley</i>	<i>Chester</i>	<i>Merchant-Taylor</i>	1556
6 <i>Humfry weld</i>	<i>John Weld</i>	<i>Eaton</i>	<i>Grocer</i>	1608
7 <i>Thomas Moulson</i>				1634

I am certainly informed that this *Thomas Moulson* founded a fair School in the Town where he was born, but am not instructed where this is, or what Salary is settled thereon.

Reader, know this, that I must confess my self advantaged in the description of this County, by *Daniel King* a native of this County, whence it seems he travelled beyond the Seas, where he got the Mystery both of Surveying and Engraving. So that he hath both drawn and graven the portraiture of many ancient structures now decayed.

I hope in process of time this *Daniel King* will out-strip King *Edgar*, erecting more Abbeys in *Brass*, then he did in *Stone*, though he be said to have built one for every day in the Year. But *Cheshire* is chiefly beholding to his Pains, seeing he hath not only set forth two Descriptions thereof; (named the *Vale Royal* of *England*;) with the praise to the dead Persons the Authors thereof duly acknowledged, but also hath enlivened the same with severall Cuts of *Heraldry* and *Topography*, on whom we will bestow this *Distick*.

Kingus Cestrensis, Cestrensis Patria Kingo
Lucem Alternatim, debet merque suam.

Cheshire to King and King to Cheshire owes,
His light, each doth Receive, what each Bestows.

What is amiss in my Poetry, shall be amended in my Prayers for a Blessing on his and all ingenious-mens undertakings.

Cheshire is one of the 12. pretermitted Counties, the Names of whose Gentry were not returned into the Tower, in the 12. year of K. *Henry* the sixth.

Sheriffs.

Sheriffs.

HEN. II.

Anno

30 Gilbert. Pipehard
35 Rich. de Pierpoint

RICH. I.

Anno

I RECOR-
DA
MANCA

JOHAN.

Anno

I Liulphus } *Anni*
Rich. de Burham } *Incerti*

HEN. III.

Anno

15 Rich. de Sonbach
23 Rich. de Wrenbury
52 Iordan. de Peulesdon
56 Hugh de Hatton.

EDW I.

Anno

4 Patrick de Heselwall
9 Will. de Spurstow
15 Rich. de Wilbraham
26 Will. de Prayers
33 Robert. de Bresley

EDW. II.

Anno

2 Philip. de Egerton
5 David. de Egerton
13 Will. de Mobbetley
16 Rich. Filhurst

EDW. III.

Anno

1 Joh. de Wrenbury
10 Adam. de Parker
19 Rich. de Oulton
22 Jacob. Audley, Mil.
24 Tho. Daniers
33 Tho. le Young
41 Johan. Scolehall
44 Lauren. de Dutton, Mil.

Sheriffs.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
RICH. II.			HEN. VII.		
Anno			Anno		
1 Hu. de Venables	Kinderton	Azure 2 Bars Argent.	1 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>	
8 Tho. del. Wood			10 Ioh. Warberton	<i>ut prius</i>	
9 Hu. E. of Stafford			21 Ralp. Birkenhead		S. 3 Garbes Or, within a border engrailed Argent.
10 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>		HEN. VIII.		
11 Ioh. Maffy, mil.		Quarterly counterchanged Gules & Or. in the first a Lion pass.	Anno		
12 Rob. Gravenour	Eton	Azure a Garbe Or.	1 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>	
17 Rob. Leigh	High-liegh	Arg. five fusils Bend-wise Sable.	17 Will. Stanly, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
HEN. IV.			18 Geo. Holford	Holford	Arg. a Grey-hound Passant S.
Anno			19 Tho. Venables	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 Ioh. Maffy	Puddington	<i>Ut prius, save that in the first quart. 3 flour de luces Ar.</i>	20 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>	
2 Idem.			21 Ioh. Done		Arg. 2 Bars Arg. on a Bend G 3 Arrows.
3 Hen. Ravenscroft		Arg. a Chevron betwixt 3 Ravens-heads erased S.	22 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>	
10 Will. Bruerton, m.	Bruerton	Argent 2 Bars Sable.	23 Edw. Fitton	Gowsworth	Arg. on a Bend Az 3 Garbes Or.
HEN. V.			33 Ioh. Holford	<i>ut prius</i>	
Anno			EDW. VI.		
3 Tho. Leigh	Adlington	Az. 2 Bars Arg. a Bend componce Or & Gules.	Anno		
10 Hugh. Dutton	Dutton	Quarterly counter-changed Arg. & G. in the 2 & 3 Quarter a Fret Or.	1 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>	
HEN. VI.			REG. MARI.		
Anno			Anno		
5 Rich. Warberton	Arley	Arg. 2 Cheverons and a Canton G. a Mullet Or.	1 Will. Brereton, k.	<i>ut prius</i>	
8 Ran. Bruerton, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		PHIL. & MAR.		
16 Ioh. Troutbeck		Az. 3 Troutes fretted in Triangle, Teste a la Queue Arg.	Anno		
17 Rob. Booth, t m.	Dunham	† Arg. 3 Boars-heads erased & erased Sable.	2, 1 Pet. Leigh, kni.	<i>ut prius</i>	G. in Chief 2 Helms Arg. in Base a Garbe Or.
18 Rob. Booth, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		3, 1 Hu Cholmley, ef.		Az. 2 Bars Arg. on a Canton S. 3 wolfs-heads erased of the second
prioris filius.			4, 3 Ri. Wilbraham, ef.	Wodey	
EDW. IV.			5, 4 Tho. Venables, ef.	<i>ut prius</i>	
Anno			6, 5 Phi. Egerton, efq.	Ridley	Arg. a Lion Ramp. G. betwixt 3 Pheons Sable.
2 Will. Stanly	Howton	Arg. on a Bend Az 3 Stags-heads Cabossed Or.	REG. ELIZA.		
RICH. III.			Anno		
Anno			1 Wil. Cholmley, ef.	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>		2 Ioh. Savage, efq.	Rockfavage	Argent 6 Lions rampant Sable.
			3 Ral. Egerton, ef.	<i>ut prius</i>	

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
4 Io Warberton, esq.	ut prius	Cheque Or and Sable. * Az. 2 Bars wave Esm. on a chief Or, a demi Lion issuant S. Az. 2 Bars Arg. on a Bend G. 3 Arrows of the second. Arg. a Fess G. betwixt 3 Calves; Sable Arg. 3 Bars-heads Erected S. Arg. on a Bend Az. three Argent 2 Bars Gules. Chechee Azu. & Or, on a Canton G. a Lion Rampant Arg.	2 Wil. Davenport, k.	ut prius	Or on a Fret Azure 3 Garbes of the first. Arg. on a Bend S. 3 Chest-rooks of the first. Arg. 3 Molehills vert.
5 Rich. Brook, esq.	ut prius		3 Ra. Manwaring, k.	ut prius	
6 Will. Matley, esq.	ut prius		4 Tho. Vernon, kn.	Hasting	
7 Ioh. Savage, esq.	ut prius		5 Ioh. Savage, kn.	ut prius	
8 Hug. Cholmley, esq.	ut prius		6 Hen. Bunbury, kn.	Stancy	
9 Lau. Smith, esq.	Hough	7 Will. Brereton, esq.	ut prius	Arg. a Chevron betwixt 3 Leopards-heads S. Or on a Fess engrailed Azure 3 Garbes of the first.	
10 Ral. Done, esq.		8 Geff. Shakerly, esq.	ut prius		
11 Geo. Calveley, esq.		9 Tho. Dutton, esq.	ut prius		
12 Ioh. Savage, esq.	ut prius	10 Wil. Brereton, kn.	ut prius		
13 Will. Booth, kn.	Dunham Massey	11 Urian. Leigh, kn.	ut prius		
14 Tho. Stanley, esq.		12 Geo. Calveley, kn.	ut prius	Arg. a Chevron betwixt 3 Leopards-heads S. Or on a Fess engrailed Azure 3 Garbes of the first.	
15 Ioh. Savage, kni.	ut prius	13 Rich. Lea, kn.	Lea		
16 Ioh. Savage, mil.	ut prius	14 Rich. Wilbraham, k.	ut prius		
17 Hen. Manwaring.		15 Ioh. Davenport	ut prius		
18 Row. Stanley, esq.	ut prius	16 Ralp. Calveley, esq.	ut prius		
19 Ioh. Warren, esq.		17 Ran. Manwaring	ut prius	Arg. a Chevron betwixt 3 Leopards-heads S. Or on a Fess engrailed Azure 3 Garbes of the first.	
20 Tho. Brook, esq.	ut prius	18 Ro. Cholmondely	ut prius		
21 Ioh. Savage, kni.	ut prius	19 Tho. Marbury, esq.	Marbury		
22 Ral. Egerton, esq.	ut prius	20 Geor. Booth, bar.	ut prius		
23 Geo. Calveley, kn.	ut prius	21 Tho. Smith, kn.	ut prius		
24 Wil. Brereton, kn.	ut prius	22 Ric. Gravenor, b.	ut prius	Arg. a Chevron betwixt 3 Leopards-heads S. Or on a Fess engrailed Azure 3 Garbes of the first.	
25 Per. Warberton, e.	ut prius	CAR. REG.			
26 Wil. Leverage, e.	Whelock	Anno			
27 Tho. Wilbraham	ut prius	1 Tho. Brereton, kn.	ut prius		Arg. a Chevron betwixt 3 Leopards-heads S. Or on a Fess engrailed Azure 3 Garbes of the first.
28 Hug. Calveley, esq.	ut prius	2 Ioh. Done, kn.	ut prius		
29 Ran. Davenport, e.	Damport	3 Ioh. Calveley, esq.	ut prius		
30 Tho. Leigh, esq.	ut prius	4 Edw. Stanley, bar.	ut prius		
31 Hu. Cholmley, kn.	ut prius	5 Tho. Leigh, esq.	ut prius		
32 Wil. Brereton, kn.	ut prius	6 Per. Dutton, esq.	ut prius	Arg. a Chevron betwixt 3 Leopards-heads S. Or on a Fess engrailed Azure 3 Garbes of the first.	
33 Ioh. Savage, kn.	ut prius	7 Tho. Stanley, esq.	ut prius		
34 Tho. Brook, esq.	ut prius	8 Ric. Brereton, esq.	ut prius		
35 Tho. Venables, esq.	ut prius	9 Edw. Fittion, esq.	ut prius		
36 Per. Warberton, e.	ut prius	10 Per. Venables	ut prius		
37 Per. Leigh, esq.	ut prius	11 Tho. Ashton, bar.	ut prius	Arg. a Chevron betwixt 3 Leopards-heads S. Or on a Fess engrailed Azure 3 Garbes of the first.	
38 Ioh. Done, esq.	ut prius	12 Will. Leigh, esq.	ut prius		
39 Geo. Booth, kni.	ut prius	13 Tho. Delves, bar.	Duddingto		
40 Edw. Warren, kn.	ut prius	14 Tho. Cholmley	ut prius		
41 Tho. Holcroft, kn.		15 Phil. Manwaring	ut prius		
42 Tho. Smith, kn.	ut prius	16 Tho. Powell, bar.	Berkenhad	Arg. a Chevron betwixt 3 Leopards-heads S. Or on a Fess engrailed Azure 3 Garbes of the first.	
43 Tho. Ashton, kn.	Ashton	17 Ioh. Billor, esq.	ut prius		
44 Ric. Gravenor, k.	ut prius	18 Hug. Calvely, k.	ut prius		
JAC. REX.			19 Tho. Leigh, esq.		ut prius
Anno			20 Ri. Gravenor, bz.		ut prius
1 Geo. Le'cester, *	Toft	* Az. a Fess Arg. Frettee G. betwixt 3 Flower de Luces Or.	21 Rob. Totton, esq.	Winthaw	Quarterly Arg. & G. 4 Crests counter changed.
			22 Hen. Brood, esq.		

Reader, if thou discoverest any difference in the *Method* betwixt this and the other Catalogue of Sheriffs, impute it to this cause, that whilst I fetched the *Rest* from the *Fountain* in the *Exchequer*, I took these out of the *Cestern*, I mean the Printed Book of *Vale-royal*. I presume, that the *Sheriff*, who is last named, continued in that Office all that *Intervale* of years, till his *Successor* here nominated entred thereon.

The Reader may with the more confidence relie on their *Armes*, imparted unto me by Mr. *Daniel King*, who to me really verifieth his own Anagram.

DANIEL KING,
I KIND ANGEL.

And indeed he hath been a *Tutelar* one to me, gratifying me with whatsoever I had need to use, and he had ability to bestow.

Henry III.

56 HUGH de HATTON.]

King William the Conqueror bestowed Lands on one of his Name and Ancestors at *Hatton* in this County. From him is Lineally descended that Learned and Religious (witness his pious meditations on the *Psalmes*,) Sir *Christopher Hatton* Knight of the Bath, created by King *Charles* the first, Baron *Hatton* of *Kerby* in *Northampton-shire*. The Original of this grant of the *Conquerors* is still in this Lords Possession, preserved in

our Civil Wars, with great care and difficulty by his vertuous Lady. On the same token that her Lord patiently digested the plundering of his *Library* and *other Rarities*, when hearing the welcome tidings from his Lady, that the said *Record* was safely secured.

Queen Mary.

3 Sir HUGH CHOLMLY OF CHOLMONDELEIGH.]

This worthy person bought his Knight-hood in the field at *Leigh* in *Scotland*. He was *five* times High-sheriffe of this County, (and sometimes of *Flintshire*,) and for many years one of the *two* sole deputies Lieutenants thereof. For a good space he was Vice-President of the Marches of *Wales* under the Right Honorable Sir *Henry Sidney* Knight, conceive it during his absence in *Ireland*. For *Fifty* years together he was esteemed a *Father of his Country*, and dying *Anno 157.* was buried in the Church of *Mallpasse*, under a Tombe of Allabaster, with great lamentation of all sorts of people, had it not mitigated their Mourning, that he left a Son of his own name Heir to his Vertues and Estate.

2 JOHN SAVAGE, Ar.]

I behold him as the direct Ancestor unto Sir *Thomas Savage* Kt. and Baronet, Created by K. *Charles* the first, Baron *Savage* of *Rock-savage* in this County. This Lord (a very prudent *States-man*) married *Elizabeth* eldest Daughter and Co-heir of *Thomas* Lord *Darcy* of *Chich*, Viscount *Colchester*, and Earl of *Rivers*, Honours entailed on his Posterity, and now enjoyed by the Right Honorable *Thomas Savage* Earl *Rivers*.

The Battles.

Rowton-heath 1645. Sept. 24.

His Majesty being informed, that *Colonel Jones* had seized the Suburbs and Strong Church of *St. Johns* in *Chester*, advanced Northward for the relief thereof. *Poins*, one of the Parliaments Generalls, pursued his Majesty. At *Rowton-heath* within 3. miles of *Chester* the K. Army made an Halt, whilst his Majesty with some prime persons marched into the City.

Next day a fierce Fight happened on the Heath, betwixt the *Kings* and *Poinces Forces*, the latter going off with the greater loss. Judicious Persons conceive, that had the *Royalists* pursued this *Single Enemy*, (as yet unrecruited with additional strength,) they had finally worsted him, which Fatall omission (*opportunities* admit of no *after-games*) proved their overthrow.

For next day Col. *Jones* drew out his men into the field, so that the *Royalists* being charged on the Heath in *Front* and *Rear*, were put to the worst, the whole body of whose Army had *Wings* without *Legs*, *Horse* without *Foot*, whilst the Parliament was powerfull in both.

Immediately after, a considerable Party of Horse (the Lord *Byron* Governour of the City being loth to part with any Foot as kept to secure the *Kings* person,) came out of *Chester*, too late to succour their defeated Friends, and too soon to engage themselves. Here fell the Youngest of the *three* Noble Brethren, who lost their lives in the King service, *Bernard Stuart* Earl of *Leichfield*, never sufficiently to be lamented.

The Farewell.

To take my leave of *Cheshire*, I could wish that some of their hospitality were planted in the *South*, that it might bring forth fruit therein; and in exchange I could desire, that some of our Southern delicacies might prosperously grow in their gardens, and *Quinces* particularly, being not more pleasant to the palate, then restorative of the health, as accounted a great cordiall. The rather, because a * native of this County, in his description thereof, could not remember he ever saw *Quince* growing therein.

* *Will. Smith* in his *Vale-royal* pag. 18.



* The Vale-
Royal of Eng-
land, pag. 86.
Idem pag. 199.

CHESTER is a fair City on the North-east side of the River *Dee*, so ancient that the first founder thereof is forgotten, much beholding to the Earls of *Chester* and others for *Increase* and *Ornaments*. The Walls thereof were lately in good repair, especially betwixt the *New-tower* and the *Water-gate*. For I find how *Anno 1569.* there was a personal fight in this City betwixt the two* *Sheriffs* thereof, viz. *Richard Massey* and *Peter Lyscherband*, (who shall keep peace if aged Officers break it:) who deservedly were fined for the forfeiting of their gravity, to repair that part of the Wall. It seems it is more honour to be keeper of a gate in *Chester*, then a whole City elsewhere, seeing *Eastgate* therein was committed to the custody formerly of the Earl of *Oxford*, *Bridgegate* to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, *Watergate* to the Earl of *Darby*, and *Northgate* to the Mayor of the City.

It is built in the form of a *Quadrant*, and is almost a just *square*, the four *Cardinal* Streets thereof (as I may call them) meeting in the middle of the City, at a place called the *Pentise*, which affordeth a Pleasant *Prospect* at once into all *Four*. Here is a property of building peculiar to the City called the *Rows*, being *Galleries*, wherein *Passengers* go dry without coming into the *streets*, having *Shops* on both sides and underneath. The fashion whereof is somewhat hard to conceive, it is therefore worth their pains, who have *Money* and *Leasure* to make their own Eyes the *Expounders* of the manner thereof. The like being said not to be seen in all *England*, no nor in all *Europe* again.

The Buildings.

Saint *Werburgess* Church is a fair structure, and had been more beautifull if the tower thereof (intended some say for a steeple, the first stone whereof was laid 1508.) had been finished. It was built long before the *Conquest*, and being much ruined was afterward repaired by *Hugh Lupus* first Earl of *Chester*. It was afterward made by King *Henry* the eighth, one of his five *Royal Bishopricks*, *Oxford*, *Gloucester*, *Bristol* and *Peterborough*, being the other four. I say *Royal Bishopricks*, as whose *Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions* were never confirmed by the *Pope*, nor *Baronies* by the *Parliament*.

The first is plain, King *Henry* the eighth erecting them after he had disclaimed the *Popes Supremacy*, and in the days of *Queen Mary*, when *England* was in some sort reconciled to *Rome*, the *Pope* thought not fit to contest with the *Queen* about that *Criticisme*, because these five *Bishopricks* were erected without his consent, but suffer'd them to be even as he found them. Their *Baronries* also were not (though their *Bishopricks* were,) ever confirmed by *Act of Parliament*, so that they owed their beings solely to the *Kings Prerogative*, who might as well Create *Spiritual* as *Temporal Peers*, by his own Authority. And therefore when some *Anti-pralairists* in the late *Long Parliament*, 1641. endeavoured to overthrow their *Baronries*, (as an *Essay* and *Preludium* to the rest of the *Bishopricks*,) for want of *Parliamentary Confirmation*, they desisted from that design as *fond* and *unseisable*, on better consideration.

Proverbs.

When the * daughter is stoln; [shut *Pepper-gate*.]

Pepper-gate was a postern of this City, on the *East-side* (as I take it) thereof; but in times past closed up and shut upon this occasion. The Mayor of the City had his daughter (as she was playing at ball with other Maidens in *Pepper-street*,) stoln away by a Young-man, through the same gate; whereupon in revenge he caused it to be shut up, though I see not why the City should suffer in her conveniences, for the Mayor his want of Care, or his Daughter her lack of Obedience. But what shall we say, Love will make the whole Wall a Gate to procure its own Escape. Parallel to this Proverb is the Latine, *Serò sapiunt Phryges*, when men instead of preventing, postvide against dangers.

Martyrs.

GEORGE MARSH was condemned by Bishop *Coats*, and cruelly burnt without this City, near unto *Spittle Boughton*; but because he was born elsewhere, see his character in *Lancashire*.

Prelates.

* Vale-royal
of England,
written by
Witt. Webb, p.
22.

Prelates.

GEORGE DOUNHAM D. D. son to *John Dounham* Bishop of *Chester*, was born in this City, as by proportion of time may most probably be collected. He was bred in *Christs-colledge* in *Cambridge*, elected Fellow thereof 1585. * and chosen Logick-professor in the University. No man was then and there better skill'd in *Aristotle*, or a greater Follower of *Ramus*, so that he may be termed the *Top-twig* of that *Branch*.

It is seldome seen, that the *Clunch-fist* of *Logick* (good to knock a man down at a blow) can so open it self as to smooth and streak one with the *Palme* thereof. Our *Dounham* could doe both, witness the Oration made by him at *Cambridge*, (preposed to his book of *Logick*) full of *Flowers* of the choicest eloquence. He preached the Sermon April 17. 1608. at the Consecration of *James Mountague* Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, irrefragably proving therein *Episcopacy jure Divino*.

He that receiveth a Bishop in the Name of a Bishop, shall receive a Bishops reward. It was not long before Doctor *Dounham* was made Bishop of *Derry* in *Ireland*, then newly augmented with the addition of *London-Derry*, because so planted with *English*, it was easy to find *London* in *Derry*, but not *Derry* in *Derry*, so much disguised from it self with new buildings. But this Learned Bishop was the greatest beauty thereof, endeavouring by gentleness to Cicurate and Civillize the wild-Irish, and proved very successfull therein. The certain date of his death I cannot attain.

Sea men.

DAVID MIDDLETON was born in this City, as his Kinsman and my * Friend hath informed me. He was one of those who effectually contributed his assistance to the making of *Through lights* in the World, I mean *New Discoveries* in the *East* and *West-Indies*, as we may read at large in his own * Printed relation.

The tender-hearted Reader whose affections go along with his eye, will sadly sympathize with his sufferings, so many and great his dangers, with *Caniballs* and *Portugals*, *Crocodiles* and *Hollanders*, till at last he accomplished his intentions, and settled the *English trade* at *Bantam*, I meet with no mention of him after 1610.

Sir HENRY MIDDLETON Knight, was younger brother (as I take it) to the former, deservedly knighted for his great pains and perills in advancing the *English trade*. Amongst many most remarkable is his Voyage into the *Red sea*, which had like to have proved the *Dead sea* unto him, I mean cost him his life. Here he was tolled to land at *Moha*, by the treacherous *Aga*, and then had eight of his men barbarously slain, himself and seven more chained up by the Necks. The pretence was, because that Port was the Door of the * *Holy City*, which (though it be *Jerusalem* in the language of the *Scripture*) is *Mecca* in the Phrase of the *Alcaron*, and it is Capitoll for any Christian to come so near thereunto. Then was he sent eightscore miles and upwards to the *Bashaw* at *Zenan* in *Arabia*, in the Month of *January* 1611. This City of *Zenan* lyeth but sixteen degrees and fifteen minutes of Northern latitude from the Equator, and yet was so cold, that there was Ice of a *Fingers thickness* in one night, as the said Sir Henry did * relate. This confuteth the Character of these Countries misapprehended by *Antiquity* not to be habitable, for the excess of heat therein.

At last the *Turkish Bashaw* gave him leave to depart, and sailing Eastwards, he repaired himself by a gainfull composition with the *Indians*, for the losses he had sustained by the *Turkes*. His ship called the *Trades increase*, well answered the name thereof, untill it pleased God to visit his men therein with a strange disease, whereof one hundred English deceased, the grief whereat was conceived the cause of this worthy Knights death, May 24. 1613. whose name will ever survive whilst *Middletons Bay* (from him so called) appeareth in the *Dutch Cards*.

Writers.

ROGER of CHESTER was born and bred therein, a *Benedictine Monke* in *Saint Werburges*. In obedience to the Bishop of *Chester*, he wrot a *Brittish Chronicle* from the beginning of the World. This was the fashion of all Historians of that age, run-

* *Christs-colle.*
Register.* Master John
Spencer Librar-
y Keeper of
Zion-colledge.
* Purchas his
Pilgrims, 1.
part, pag. 226.
& seq.

* Mat. 4. 5.

* Purchas his
Pilgrims
lib. 3. pag.
255.

ning to take a long rise, [from the Creation it self] that so (it seems) they might leap the further with the greater force. Our *Rogers Chronicle* was like a ship with double decks, first onely continuing it to the year 1314. and then resuming his subject, he superadded five and twenty year more thereunto, entitling it

Polycratia Temporum.

Both *Bale* and *Pitz* praise him for *pure latine* (a rarity in that age) and assign 1339. the time of his death, *Chester* the place of his buriall.

RANDAL OR RANULPH HYGDEN, (commonly called *Ranulph of Chester*) was bred a *Benedictine* in *Saint Werburge*. He not onely *Vamped* the history of *Roger* afore-said, but made a large one of his own from the beginning of the World, commendable for his *Method* and *Modesty* therein.

Method, assigning in the Margent, the date of each action. We read *Genesis* 1. that *Light* was made on the *First*, and the *Sun* on the *Fourth day* of the Creation, when the *Light* (formerly diffused and dispersed in the Heavens, was *Contracted, United,* and *Fixed* in one full *Body* thereof. Thus the *Notation of Times* confusedly scattered in many ancient Authors, (as to our *English Actions*) are by our *Ranulphus* reduced into an *Intire bulk* of *Cronology*.

Modesty. Who to his great commendation, * *Unicuique suorum Authorem, honorem integrum servans*, confesseth himself (to use his own expression,) with *Rush* the *Moa-bite*, to have gleaned after other Reapers. He calleth his book

Poly-Cronicon.

He continued sixty four years a *Monke*, and dying very aged, 1363. was buried in *Chester*.

HENRY BRADSHAW was born in this City, and lived a *Benedictine* therein. A diligent *Historian*, having written no bad *Chronicle*, and another Book of the Life of *Saint Werburg* in verse. Take a tast at once, both of his Poetry, and the *Originall Building* of the City, both for *Beauty* alike.

*The Founder of this City, as saith Polychronicon,
Was Leon Gawer, a mighty strong Giant.
Which builded Caves and Dungeons many a one,
No goodly Building, ne proper, ne pleasant.*

These his verses might have passed with praise, had he lived, (as *Arnoldus Vion* doth erroneously insinuate *) *Anno* 1346. But flourishing more then a *Century*, since [*viz.* 1513.] they are hardly to be excused. However * *Bale* informeth us that he was (the *Diamond* in the *Ring*) *pro ea ipsa atate, admodum pius*, and so we dismiss his *Memory* with *Commendation*.

Since the Reformation.

EDWARD BRIERWOOD was as I am informed born in this City, bred in *Brasen-nose-colledge* in *Oxford*. Being Candidate for a Fellowship, he lost it without loss of credit. For where preferment goes more by favour then merit, the *Rejected* have more honour then the *Elected*.

This ill success did him no more hurt then a *Rub* doth to an over-thrown *Bowl*, bringing it the nearer to the mark. He was not the more *sullen*, but the more *serious* in his studies, (retiring himself to *Saint Mary-hall*) till he became a most accomplished Scholar in *Logick*, witness his worthy work thereof, *Mathematicks*, being afterwards a Lecturer thereof in *Gresham-colledge*, All learned and many modern languages, hereof he wrot a Learned book, called his *Enquiries*. No *Sacrilegious Enquiries*, whereof our age doth surter. (It is a *Snare* after vows to make * *Enquiries*,) but judicious disquisitions of the *Originall* and *Extent* of *Languages*.

A little before his death Pens were brandish'd betwixt Master *Byfield* and him, about the

* Bile de Script.
Brit. Cent. 6.
Num. 11.

* Pits de Ang.
Script. pag.
690.
* Script. Brit.
Cent. 9. Num.
17.

* Pro. 20. 25.

the keeping of the *Sabbath*, Master *Brierwood* learnedly maintaining that th' other exacted more strictness therein then God enjoined. Let me contribute my *symbole* on this Subject. Our Saviour is said to be made * *under the Law*, and yet he saith of himself, *The Son * of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath*. Indeed he was made under the fourth Commandement, as under the rest of the Law, to observe the *dominion*, not *tyranny* thereof, (usurped, partly, by the misinterpretation of the Priests partly, by the misapprehension of the People,) and therefore both by his Life and Doctrine did *manumisse* men from that vassallage, that the day instituted for *rest* and *repose* should not be abused for *self-affliction* and *torment*.

To return to our *Brierwood*, I have heard a great Scholar in *England* say, *That he was the fittest Man whom he knew in England, to sit at the Elbo of a Professor to prompt him*. But in my opinion he was a very proper person to discharge the place himself. I conjecture his death about 1633.

JOHN DOWNHAM younger Son of *William Downham* Bishop of *Chester*, was (as far as my best enquiry can recover) born in this City, bred in *Cambridge B. D.* and afterwards became a painfull and profitable Preacher in *London*. He was the first who commendably discharged that eminent * *Lecture*, plentifully indowed by Master *Jones* of *Munmouth*, and is memorable to posterity for his worthy work of the *Christian Warfare*. Well had it been for *England*, had no other war been used therein, for this last *twenty* years, all pious Persons being comfortably concerned in the prosecution thereof. Seriously considering that their *Armour* is of *proof*, their *Quarrel* is *lawfull*, their *Fight* is *long*, their *Foes* are *fierce*, their *Company* are *Saints*, their *Captain* is *Christ*, their *Conquest* is *certain*, their *Crown* is *Heaven*. This grave Divine died very aged about the year 1644.

Benefactors to the Publique.

WILLIAM ALDERSEA a pious and godly man, was Mayor of the City 1560. demeaning himself in his place with much *Gravity* and *Discretion*. He caused with much *Cost* and *Industry* the *Catalogue* of the *Mayors* of *Chester* to be compleated, and that on this occasion. He found by Authentick Evidences, that one *Alano de Wheely* had been *four* times Mayor of *Chester*, and yet his name was never mentioned in the ordinary Book of Mayors. This put this good Magistrate on the employment, (*Detection* of faults informes little without *Correction* of them,) to amend and compleat that *lame list* out of their Records. Thus *Imperfections* may occasion *Perfection*, which makes me to hope, that hereafter the *Defects* of this my *Book* (without prejudice to my *Profit* or *Credit*;) will be judiciously discovered, and industriously amended by others. This *William* died the twelfth of *October Anno* 1577. and lyeth buried in the *Chancell* of *Saint Offwalls* under a fair stone of *Alabaster*.

SIR THOMAS OFFLEY Son to *William Offley* was * born in the City of *Chester*, and bred a *Merchant-taylor* in *London*, whereof he became Lord Mayor *Anno* 1556. The usefull custome of the *night Bellman* (preventing many *Fiers* and more *Felonies*;) began in his Mayoralty. He was the *Zachaus* of *London*, not for his low Stature, but his high Charity, bequeathing the half of his Estate (computed by a Reverend * *Divine*, to amount to *five thousand pounds*) unto the *Poor*, although he had children of his own. Yea, he appointed that *two hundred pound* should be taken out of the other half (left to his son *Henry*) and employed to charitable uses. He died 1560. and was buried in the Church of *Saint Andrews Undershaft*. I am heartily sory to meet with this passage in my * *Author*.

Sir Thomas Offley bequeatheth one half of all his goods to charitable actions.

But the Parish [meaning Saint Andrews Undershaft] received little benefit thereby.

If the Testators Will were not justly performed, it foundeth to the shame and blame of his *Executors*. But if the charity of *Sir Thomas* acted *Eminus* not *Communis*, I mean at *some distance*, and not at his own habitation, it was no injury for any to dispose of his own at his own pleasure. I find also *two* other of the same Sur-name, not mutually more allyed in blood, then in charitable dispositions.

* Gal. 4. 4.
* Mat. 12. 8.

* In the Church
behind the Exchange.

* Stowes Survey
of London pag.
585.

* Dr. Willet in
his Catalogue
of good works
since the Re-
formation pag.
1226.

* Stowes Survey
of London pag.
151.

• *See* his Survey of London
pag. 154.

† *Vale Royal* of England pa.
207.

* *Ibidem.*

Master *Hugh Offley* Leather-seller, Sheriff of *London* in the year 1588. buried also in *Saint Andrews* aforesaid. Besides many other * benefactions, he gave *six hundred pounds* to this City to put forth † youngmen.

Mr. *Robert Offley* bred in *London*, and (as I take it) Brother to the aforesaid *Hugh Offley* did in the year of our Lord 1596. bestow *six hundred pounds* on *twenty four* youngmen in *Chester* whereof *twelve* were * Apprentices. I know not the exact date of his departure.

It is hard to instance in a *Lease* of kinsmen born so far from, bred in *London*, meeting together in such bountifull performances.

I believe it was the *First* of these *three Offleys* on whom the Rhythme was made,

*Offley three dishes had of daily Roast,
An Egge, an Apple, and (the third) a Toast.*

This I behold neither *sin* nor *shame* in him, feeding himself on plain and wholesome repast, that he might feast others by his bounty, and thereby deserving rather *praise* then a *jeer* from posterity.

JOHN TERER Gentleman, and a Member of this City. He erected a seemly *waterwork* built *Steeplewise* at the *Bridgegate*, by his own ingenious industry and charge. This since hath served for the conveying of *River-water* from the *Cisterne*, in the top of that *Work*, through *Pipes* of *Lead* and *wood*, to the *Citizens* houses, to their great conveniences. I could wish all *designes* in the like nature hopefully begun, may as happily be compleated. My industry cannot attain the exact time of his death, only I find that his son of the same name indeavoured the like, to bring water from a fine spring to the midst of this City, which I believe was effected.

The Farewell.

And now being to take our leave of this *Antient* and *Honorable City*, the worst that I wish it is, that the distance betwixt *Dee* and the *New-tower* may be made up, all *Obstructions* being removed, which *cause* or *occasion* the same. That the *Rings* on the *New-tower* (now only for *sight*) may be restored to the *Service* for which they were first intended, to fasten *Vessels* thereunto. That the *Vessels* on that *River* (lately degenerated from *Ships* into *Barks*) may grow up again to their former *Strength* and *Stature*.

Earls of Chester.

CORNWAL.

All Princes of Wales.



CORNWALL, it hath its name partly from the *Form*, partly from the *Inhabitants* thereof: from the *former* it is so called, because narrow in fashion of a horn, which (by the way) is a word of all others passing thorough both Learned and Modern Languages with the least variation,

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 <i>Keren</i> , Hebr. | 3 <i>Cornu</i> , Lat. | 5 <i>Cuerno</i> , Span. | 7 <i>Horn</i> , Eng. |
| 2 <i>Keras</i> , Gr. | 4 <i>Corn</i> , Fr. | 6 <i>Corno</i> , Ital. | 8 <i>Horne</i> , Dut. |
| | | | 9 <i>Kerne</i> , Wel. |

The latter *wale* signifies strangers, for such were the Inhabitants of this County, reputed by their Neighbours.

It hath *Devonshire* on the *west*, divided from it generally with the River *Tamer*, encompassed with the Sea on all other sides, affording plenty of Harbours, so that Forraigners in their passage to or from *Spain*, *Ireland*, the *Levant*, *East* or *West Indies*, sometimes touch herewith, sometimes are driven *hither* against their will, but never without the profit of the Inhabitants, according to the Common Proverbe, *where the horse lieth down, there some hairs will be found*.

The *Language* of the *Natives*, it is a different *tongue* from the *English*, and *dialect* from the *Welsh*, as more easie to be pronounced, and is sufficiently copious to express the conceits of a good wit both in *Prose* and *Verse*. Some have avouched it derived from the Greek, producing for the proof thereof many words of one sense in both, as *Kentron*, A *spur*; *Schaphe*, A *boat*; *Ronchi*, *Snoring*, &c. But the judicious behold these as no regular congruities, but *casuall coincidences*, the like to which may be found in languages of the greatest distance, which never met together since they parted at the confusion of *Babel*. Thus one would enforce a conformity between the Hebrew and English, because one of the *three giants sons* of *Anak*, was called *Abiman*.

The Cornish-tongue affordeth but *two* natural oaths, or * *three* at most; but whether each of them be according to the kinds of Oaths, divided by the School-men, one *Affertory*, the other *Promissory*, to which some add a third, *Comminatory*, s to me unknown. The worst is, the Common Cornish supply this (I will not say defect), not onely with swearing the same often over, but also by borrowing other oaths of the English.

* Carews Survey of Cornwall pag. 55.

Naturall Commodities.

Diamonds.

These of themselves sound high, till the *Addition* of *Cornish* substracteth from their Valuation. In *Blackness* and *Hardness*, they are far short of the *Indian*. Yet Set with a good *Foyle* (advantaged *Hypocrisie*, passeth often for *Sincerity*), may at the first sight deceive no unskilfull Lapidary: as their Lustre is less then Orient *Diamonds*, so herein they exceed them, that *Nature* hath made both their *Face* and their *Dressing*, by whom they are Pointed and Polished. But, enough hereof, the rather, because some from the Latine names of *Jewells*, *Focalia*, *things to be jested and played with*, and *Baubellæ*, *things which are Trifles* and *Baubles*, spightfully collect that *stones*, accounted precious, are more beholding to the *Consent* of *Fancy*, then their own *Intrinsick* worth for their high valuation.

Ambergreese.

I confess this precious Commodity is fixed to no place in the world, as too great a Treasure for any one Country to engross, and therefore it is only fluctuating and casually found by small parcells, sometimes in one place, and sometimes in another; yet, because the *last*, *greatest* and *best* quantity thereof, that ever this Age did behold, was found on the Coasts of this County, we will here insert a litle of the name, nature, and use thereof.

It is called *Ambra-gresia*, That is, *gray Amber*, from the Colour thereof, which modern name utterly unknown to the Antients, doth speak it to be of later invention, whereof a Learned Doctor of Physick hath assigned this probable reason, because it was never found in the *Midland-sea*, (which in effect was all the Seas to the Antients) but onely in the main Ocean, which was not navigated on, till within this last *two hundred years*, since Seamen have gotten the use of the *Card and Compass*.

It is almost as hard to know what it is, as where to find it. Some will have it the sperme of a fish, or some other unctuous matter arising from them; others, that it's the foam of the Sea, or some excrescency thence boiled to such a height by the heat of the Sun; Others, that it is a gum that grows on the shore. In a word, no certainty can be collected herein, some Physicians holding one way, and some another, but this is most sure, that Apothecaries hold it at *five pounds an Ounce*, which some say is dearer then ever it was in the memory of man.

It is a rare Cordiall for the refreshing of the spirits, and soveraign for the strengthening the head, besides the most fragrant scent, far stronger in Consort when Compounded with other things, then when singly it self.

A mass of this *Ambergreese* was about the *third year* of King *Charles* found in this County, at *Low water*, close to the shore of the Mannor of *Anthony*, then belonging to *Richard Carew*, Esquire.

Garlick.

Here is a great and sudden fall indeed, from the *sweetest of Gums*, to the most *stinking of Roots*. Yet is not the distance so great, if the worth of Garlick be such as some have avouched it. Not to speak of the *murmuring* * *Israelites*, who prized it before *Manna* it self; some avow it Sovereign for *men and beasts* in most Maladies. Indeed the scent thereof is somewhat Valiant and Offensive, but wise men will be contented to hold their *noses*, on condition they may thereby hold or recover their health. Indeed a large book is written *de usu allii*, which if it hold proportion with truth, one would wonder any man should be sick and dye, who hath Garlick growing in his Garden. Sure I am, our Palate-people are much pleased therewith, as giving a delicious *Hault-gust* to most meats they eat, as tasted and smelt in their Sauce, though not seen therein. The best *Garlick* is about * *Stratton* in this County.

* Num. 11. 5.

* *Camdens*
Brit. in Corn-
wall.

Pilchards.

Plenty hereof are taken in these parts, persecuted to the shore by their enemies, the *Tunny* and *Hake*, till in pursuance of their private revenge, they all become a prey to the Fisherman. The *Pilchard* may seem contemptible in it self, being so small, though the wit of the vulgar here will tell you, they have seen *many Pilchards* an *ell-long*, understand it laid at length, head and tail together. Their numbers are incredible, imploying a power of poor people, in Polling, (that is, Beheading,) Gurning, Splitting, Powdering and Drying them, and then (by the name of *Fumadoes*,) with Oyle and a Lemon, they are meat for the mightiest *Don* in *Spain*. I wish, not onely their nets, but fish may hold, suspecting their daily decay, their shoals usually shifting coasts, and verging more westward to *Ireland*. Other fish here be which turn to good account, all welcome to Fishermens hooks, save the *Star-fish*, esteemed contagious.

Blew-Slate.

These are commonly found under the *Walling-Slate*, when the depth hath brought the workmen to the water. They are thin in substance, clear in colour, light in weight, and lasting in continuance. Generally they carry so good a regard, that (besides the supply of home-provisions) great store of them are imported into other parts of the land, and transpotted into *France* and the *Low-Countries*. All that I have to say of *Slate*, is that * *Cinyra* the son of *Agriopa* is said first to have found them in *Cyprus*, for the Covering of Houses.

* *Polydore Vir-*
gil, de Invent.
Rerum in lib: 3.
Cap. 8. Pag.
251o

Tinne.

The *most* and *best* in *Christendome* this *County* doth produce. Yea it was the *Onely* *Tinne* in *Europe*, untill a *Fugitive Miner* running hence, discovered *Tinne* in *Voiteland*, in the *Confin*es of *Bohemia*. God may be said in this *County*, to rain *Meat* (such the plenty thereof,) and give *Dishes* too, made of *Pewter*, which hath *Tinne* for the *Father*, and *Lead* for the *Mother* thereof, and in our *Age* doth *Matrize* too much. Vast their *Ex*pence in making their *Addits*, (understand them *Addresses*, and *Accesses* to the *Mine*,) with *Dressing*, *Breaking*, *Stamping*, *Drying*, *Crazing*, *Washing* and *Melting*, all plentifully repayed in the *Selling* of it.

The discovery of many of these *Mines* have been very remarkable, for some have gained more *sleeping*, then others *waking*, having dreamt that in such [Impropable] places, *Tinne* was to be found, and pursuing such *Directions*, have found it accordingly.

The * *Poet* we know faineth *Two Ports* of *Dreames*,

* *Virg. Aenead.*
6.

*Sunt geminae somni porta; quarum: altera fertur
Cornua, qua veris facilis datur exitus umbris:
Altera candenti, perfecta nitens Elephanto,
Sed falsa ad Caelum mittunt insomnia manes.*

Dreames have two *Gates*, one made [they say] of *Horn*
By this *Port* pass, true, and *Propheticks* *Dreames*:
White *Ivory* the other doth adorne,
By this false *Shades*, and lying *Fancies* *streames*.

Strange that the *Best Gate*, for matter [*Ivory*] should present the *Worst* [*false*] *Dreames*. It seems these *Cornish* *Dreames* passed through the *Horny Gate*, which fell out so happily, that, thereby many have been enriched, and left great *Estates* to their *Posterity*.

I cannot take my leave of these *Tinners*, untill I have observ'd a strange practice of them, that once in *seven* or *eight* years, they burn down (and that to their great profit) their own *Melting-houses*. I remember a merry *Epigram* in * *Martial*, on one *Tongilian*, who had his house in *Rome*, casually [reputed] burnt, and gained ten times as much, by his friends contribution to his loss.

* *Lib. 3. Epig.*
52.

*Collatum est decies. Rogo non potes ipse videri
Incendisse tuam, Tongiliane domum?*

Gaining ten fold, tell truly I desire,
Tongilian did'st not set thy house on fire?

But here the *Tinners* avow themselves incendiaries of their own houses, on a profitable account. For, during the *Tinnes* melting in the blowing-house, diverse light sparkles thereof, are by the forcible wind, which the bellows sendeth forth, driven up to the thatched roof, on the burning whereof they find so much of this light *Tinne* in the ashes, as payeth for the new building, with a gainfull overplus.

The Buildings.

Master *Attorney Noy* was wont pleasantly to say, that his house had no fault in it, save onely that it was too near unto *London*, though indeed distanced thence full three hundred miles, in the remoter part of this *County*. But seriously one may say, and defend it, that the distance of *Cornwall* from that *Metropolis*, is a *Convenient Inconvenience*. As for the structure of their Houses, they are generally but mean, though the *Nobility* and *Gentry* have handsome habitations, and amongst them none excelleth.

Mount-Edgcombe.

It was built by Sir *Richard Edgcomb* Knight, take his Character from * one who very wel knew him, mildness and stoutness, diffidence and wisdom, deliberateness of undertakings, and sufficiency of effecting; made in him a more commendable, then blazing mixture of vertue. In the *Raign* of *Queen Mary* (about the year 1555.) he gave entertainment at one time, for some good space to the Admirals of the *English*, *Spanish*, and *Netherland*, and many Noble men besides. A passage the more remarkable, because I am confident that the Admiralls of those Nations never met since, (if ever before) amicably at the same Table, *Mount-Edgcombe* was the Scene of this Hospitality, a house new built and named by the aforesaid Knight, a square Structure with a round Turret

* *C. view in his*
Sur. of Corn.
pag. 100.

at each end, Garretted on the top. The Hall (rising above the rest) yieldeth a stately sound as one entereth it, the Parlour and Dyning-Room afford a large and diversified prospect both of Sea and Land. The high scituation (cool in Summer, yet not cold in Winter) giveth Health: the Neighbour River *wealth*. Two Block-houses great safety, and the Town of *Plymouth* good company unto it. Nor must I forget the fruitful ground about it, (pleasure without profit, is but a flower without a root,) stored with Wood, Timber, Fruit, Deer and Connies, a sufficiency of Pasture, Arable and Meadow, with Stone, Lime, Marl, and what not?

I write not this to tempt the Reader to the breach of the Tenth Commandment, *To covet his Neighbours house*, and one Line in the prevention thereof. I have been credibly informed that the Duke of *Medina Sidonia* Admiral of the Spanish-Fleet in the 88. was so affected at the sight of this House (though but beholding it at a distance from the Sea,) that he resolved it for his own possession in the partage of this Kingdome, (blame him not if choosin' best for himself,) which they had preconquered in their hopes and expectation. But he had catch'd a great Cold, had he had no other Clothes to wear, then those which were to be made of a skin of a *Bear*, not yet killed.

Medicinal Waters.

I know none in this County, which are reported to be Sovereign constantly for any diseases. Yet I meet with one so remarkable a recovery, that it must not be omitted. However I remember his Good Counsell, *He that telleth a miraculus truth, must always carry his Author at his Back*. I will onely Transcribe his words, speaking of the good Offices which *Angels* doe to *Gods Servants*.

Doctor *Joseph Hall* then Bishop of *Exeter*, since of *Norwich*, in his Book called, *The Great Mystery of Godliness*, pag. 169.

Of this kind was that (no less then Miraculous) Cure, which at Saint Maderns in Cornwall was wrought upon a Poor Cripple, whereof (besides the attestation of many hundred of the Neighbours,) I took a strict and impartial Examination in my last Visitation.

This Man for sixteen years together, was faine to walk upon his hands, by reason the sinews of his legs were so contracted, and upon Monitions in his Dreame to wash in that Well, was suddenly so restored to his limbs, that I saw him able both to walk, and get his Own Maintenance. I found here was neither Art, nor Collusion. The thing done, the Author Invisible of God.

So Authentick an Author, (without any other Assistance *ad Corroborandum*,) is enough to get belief in any, save, such surly souls, who are resolved on Infidelity of what their own Eyes have not beheld.

The Wonders.

If the word be strained up to the height, I confesse *Cornwall* affordeth none at all; but if it be slackned, and let down a little, there are those things which this *Dutchy* doth tender, and we all willing to take for *Wonders*, for discourse sake, at the least, *viz.*

The HURLERS.

These are Stones competently distanced, whom Tradition reporteth, to be formerly Men Metamorphoz'd into Stones, for *Hurling* (a Sport peculiar to *Cornwall*) on, and so profaning of the Lords-day. Thus unequally yoking Scripture and *Ovid* together, the Tale is made up betwixt them. But seeing such Devotion is not durable which is founded on Deceit, we protest against, and reject this fiction, the rather, because the same Lawgiver, who enjoined us, *Remember thou keepest holy the Sabbath day*, gave us also in Command, *Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour*, and we will not accept a false Doctrine, to make a true use thereof. Yet surely conformable to the Judgement of those Times was this Tradition made, and thence one may collect that boisterous Exercises (or Labours rather,) so far from refreshing the weary, that they

they weary the refreshed, are utterly inconsistent with the conscientious keeping of that Day, and deserve heavy Punishments, for profaning thereof.

Otherwise we really believe, these Stones were Originally set up for Limits and Bounds, or else a Monument erected in Memory of some Victory here atchieved.

Main Amber.

Main is in Cornish the Stone, and *Amber* as some conceive of * *Ambrosius* that valiant Brittan, erected probably by him on some Victory atchieved against the Romans, or some other Enemies. This is a Master-piece of *Mathematicks* and *Criticall Proportions*, being a great stone of so exact position on the Top of a Rock, that any weakness by touching it may move it, and yet no force can remove it, so justly is it poised. I have heard in common discourse, when this *Main Amber* hath been made the *Embleme* of such mens dispositions, who would listen to all counsel, and seem inclined thereunto, but are so fixt, that no reason can alter them from their first resolution.

But know Reader, that this *Wonder* is now *Unwondred*, for I am credibly informed that some Souldiers of late have utterly destroyed it. Oh, how dangerous is it for *Art* to stand in the way where *Ignorance* is to pass! Surely covetousness could not tempt them thereunto, though it did make one to deface a fair Monument in *Turkey* on this occasion.

A Tombe was erected near the high-way (according to the Fashion of that Country,) on some person of quality, consisting of a Pillar, and on the Top thereof a *Chapiter* or great Globe of stone, whereon was written in the Turkish Tongue,

The Brains are in the Head.

This passed many years undemolished, it being *Piaculum* there to violate the concernment of the dead, untill one not of more *Conscience*, but *Cunning* then others, who had passed by it, resolved to unriddle the meaning of this Inscription; breaking the Hollow Globe open, he found it full of Gold, departed the richer, not the honester for his discovery. Sure I am, if any such temptation invited the Souldiers to this Act, they missed their mark therein.

Their pretence as I understand to this destructive design was *Reformation*, some People as they say making an Idol thereof, which if true, I pity the destroying of *Main Amber*, no more then the Stamping and Pulverizing of the brasen Serpent by King *Hezekiah*. But I cannot believe so much Stupidity in Christians, they took much pains by cutting off the Stone to dislodge it from its Center, (in how few minutes may envy ruin what art hath raised in more hours,) and now *Cornwall* hath one *Artificial wonder* fewer then it had before. Except any will say that to keep up the number, the unexampled Envy of these Souldiers may be Substituted in the room thereof. And let them sink in Obscurity, that hope to swim in Credit by such mis-atchivements.

Proverbs.

By Tre, Pol, and Pen,]

You shall know the Cornishmen.]

These three words are the *Dictionary* of such Surnames, which are originally Cornish, and though *Nonnes* in sense, I may fitly terme them *Prepositions*.

- | | | |
|--------|--------------|--|
| 1. Tre | } signifieth | a Town. Hence Tre-fry, Tre-lawney, Tre-vanion, &c. |
| 2. Pol | | an Head. Hence Pol-wheel. |
| 3. Pen | | a Top. Hence Pen-tre, Pen-rose, Pen-kevil, &c. |

Some adde to these a fourth inchoation, viz. *Car* (which I guess to signify a rock) as *Carmino*, *Carzew*, &c. but I dare not make additions, but present it as I find it in my Author.

To give one a Cornish Hugg.]

The Cornish are Masters of the Art of Wrestling, so that if the Olympian Games were now in fashion, they would come away with the victory. Their Hugg is a cunning close

* Cam. English
Brit. in Corn-
wall.

close with their fellow-combitant, the fruits whereof is his *fair fall*, or *foil* at the least. It is figuratively appliable to the deceitfull dealing of such, who secretly design their overthrow, whom they openly embrace.

* *Hengsten down, well ywrought,]*
Is worth London town, dear ybought.]

The truth hereof none can confirm, or confute; seeing under-ground-wealth is a *Nemo scit*, and vast may the treasure be of *Tinne* in this *Down*. Sure I am, that the gainfull plenty of metall formerly afforded in this place, is now fallen to a *scant-saving-scarcity*. But, to make the Proverbe true, it is possible, that the Cornish Diamonds round therein, may be pure and orient (as better concocted) in the bowells thereof. For, though crafty (not to say dishonest) Chapmen, put the best grain in the top, and worst in the bottome of their sack; such is the integrity of nature, that the courtest in this kind are higher, and the purest still the lowest.

* *Tru-ru,]*
Triveth-en,]
Ombdina geveth try-ru.]

Which is to say, *Truru* consisteth of three streets, and it shall in time be said, *Here Truru stood*. I trust the men of this town are too wise, to give credit to such predictions, which may justly prove true to the superstitious believers thereof. Let them serve God, and defie the Devil with all his Pseudo-prophecies. Like to this is another fond observation, presaging some sad success to this Town, because *ru, ru*, which in English is *Woe, Woe*, is twice in the Cornish name thereof. But, let the men of *Truru*, but practice the first syllable in the name of their town, and they may be safe and secure from any danger in the second.

He doth sail into Cornwall without a Bark.]

This is an Italian Proverb, where it passeth for a *description* (or *derision* rather) of such a Man who is wronged by his Wifes disloyalty.

I wonder the *Italians* should take such pains to travail so far to fetch this expreffion, having both the *Name* and *Matter* nearer home. *Name*, Having the field *Cornetus* * *Campus in agro falisco*, (called *Corneto* at this day.) And a people called † *Corni in Latium*, with the *Cornicti montes* near *Tiber*; not to speak of its two *Promontories* tearmed by good Authors * *Cornua duo Italia*, the two *Horns* of Italy. *Matter*, Keeping their wives under restraint as generally full of *Jealousie*, which if just, I much bemoan the Gaolers, if not, I more pity their Prisoners.

Whereas in our *Cornwall*, the Wives liberty is the due reward of their Chastity, and the Cause of their husbands comfortable confidence therein.

*He is to be * summoned before the Mayor of Halgaver.]*

This is a jocular and imaginary Court, wherewith men make merriment to themselves, presenting such Persons as go Slovenly in their Attire, untrussed, wanting a spur, &c. Where judgement in formal terms is given against them, and executed more to the *scorn* then *hurt* of the persons. But enough hereof, least I be summoned thither my self.

When Dudman and Ramehead meet.]

These are two forelands, well known to Sailers, well nigh *twenty* miles asunder, and the Proverbe passeth for the *Periphrasis* of an impossibility. However, these two * Points have since met together, (though not in position) in possession of the same owner, Sir *Pierce Edgcombe*, enjoying one in his own, the other in right of his wife.

Saints.

SAINT KIBY was son to *Solomon Duke of Cornwall*, whom severall inducements moved to travail. First, because *A Prophet hath the least Honour in his own Country*. Secondly, because *Britain* at that time was infected with *Arianisme*. Thirdly, because he had read so much of the works, and heard more of the worth of *Saint Hilary Bishop of Poitiers in France*. This main motive made him address himself to that worthy Father, with whom he lived *fifty years*, and afterwards saith learned *Leyland* was by him made Bishop of the *Ile of Anglesey*.

Pardon

* *Caveys Sur.*
of Cornwall
fol. 11.

* *Idem fol 141.*

* *Viruvius Lib.*
8. cap. 3.
 † *Halicarnassus.*
 * *Plin. lib. 3.*
cap. 5. Mela
lib. 2. cap. 4.

* *Caveys Sur.*
of Cornwall
fol. 126.

* *Caveys Survey*
of Cornwall
fol. 141.

Pardon me Reader, if suspending my belief herein, seeing, surely that holy and humble *French Saint* would not pretend to any *Metropolitall* power, in appointing a Bishop in *Britain*. More probable it is that *Saint Hilary* made him a Bishop at large *sine titulo*, whereof there are some precedents in Antiquity. However into *Wales* he went, and there converted the *Northern* parts thereof to, and confirmed the rest in *Christianity*.

A *Three-fold memoriall* is in the *Isle of Anglesey*, extant at this day. One of his *Master*, in *Point Hilary*, another of *himself*, in *Caer-Guiby*, and a third of *both*, in *Holy-head*. He florished about the year of our Lord, 380.

URSULA daughter to *Dinob* Duke of *Cornwall*, was born in this County. This is she, whose life is loaden with such Anticronismes, and Improbabilities, that it is questionable, whether this *fable* was ever founded in a truth, or hath any thing in History for its Original.

This *Ursula* is said to have carried over out of Britain, eleven thousand *Maids* of prime quality, besides * *threescore thousand* of meaner rank, (*seventy one thousand* in all, a prodigious number,) to be married to so many in little *Britain* in *France*. Preposterous in my mind, to proffer themselves, and it had argued more modesty if their *Husbands* had fetcht them hence.

But blame them not, who paid so dear for their Adventures. All shipp'd from *London*, some of them were drowned in their Passage, the rest slain by the *Hunnes* of *Colen*, say some, at *Rome*, say others, by King *Attila* under *Gratian* the Emperour. *Mendacium Equabile*, observing equall Temper of untruth, in time, place, and person. However, there is a Church at *Colen* dedicated to their Memories, where the *Virgin Earth* (let the * reporter have the *Whetstone*) will digest no other body, no not the Corps of an Infant newly Baptised, (as good a Maid I believe as the best of them) but will vomit it up in the night time again, as if they had never been buried. This Massacre is reported to have happened in the year of our Lord 383.

SAINT MELIORUS was onely son of *Melianus*, Duke of this County, who being secretly made a Christian, was so maliced by *Rinaldus* his Pagan brother-in-law, that he first cut off his *right-hand*, and then his * *left-legg*, (no reason of this transposed method of cruelty, save cruelty,) and at last his head about the year 411. whose body being buried in some old Church in this County, by the miracles reported to be done thereat, procured the reputation of a Saint to his memory.

Prelates.

WILLIAM de GREN-VIL was born of a worshipfull family in this * County, and became Canon of *York*, Dean of *Chichester*, Chancellour of *England*, (under K. *Edward* the first,) and Arch-bishop of *York*. But the worst was, two years his Confirmation was deferred untill he had paid nine thousand five hundred marks. Let him thank the Pope, who gave him the odd five hundred, not mounting it to even ten thousand. Besides he had this favour, not (as many others) to be consecrated by a Proxy, but the very hands of *P. Clement the fifth*. This payment reduced him to such poverty, he was relieved by the Clergy of his Province, by way of Benevolence. This, not doing the deed, to make him a *Saver*, he was fain to crave another help of the same Hand, under the new * name of a *Subsidie*. Indeed it was pity that the *Father of the Diocess* should want any thing, which his Sons could contribute unto Him. He highly favoured the *Templars*, though more pitying, then profiting them, as persons so stiffly opposed by the Pope and *Philip King of France*, that there was more fear of his being suppressed by their Foes, then hope of their being supported by his Friendship. He was present in the Council of *Vienna*, on the same token, that therein he had his place assigned next the Arch-bishop of *Triers*, and that I assure you, was very high, as beneath the lowest *Electör*, and above *Wortzburg* or *Herbipolis*, and other *German Prelates*, who also were Temporal Princes. But now he is gone, and his pompe with him, dying at *Cawood* 1315. and buried in the Chappel of *Saint Nicholas*, leaving the reputation of an able Statesman, and no ill Scholar behind him.

MICHAEL TREGURY was born in this * County, and bred in the University of *Oxford*,

* See Master Seldens notes on *Polyolbion* pag. 131.

* Rich. White of *Basing-Stoke* in Hist. Brit. Mart. and English Martyr. on Octob. 21.

* Ja. Capgrave in *Cata. Sanct. Brit. Anno Dom. 411*.

* Carew Survey of *Corn.* fol. 59.

* Godwin in the Arch-bish. of *Tork*.

* Bule de scrip. Brit. Cent. 8th. Num. 13.

ford, where he attained to such eminency, that he was commended to King Henry the fifth, fit to be a forraign Professor. This King Henry, desiring to Conquer France, as well by Arts, as Arms, (knowing that learning made Civil Persons, and Loyall Subjects,) reflected on the City of Cane (honoured with the Ashes of his Ancestors) in Normandy, and resolved to advance it an University, which he did Anno 1418. placing this Michael, the first Professor in the Colledge of his Royal Erection. Hence King Henry the sixth, preferred him Arch-bishop of Dublin in Ireland, wherein he * continued 22. years, deceasing December 21. 1471. and is buried in the Church of Saint Patrick in Dublin. I am sorry to see the Author of so many learned books disgraced on his Monument, with so barbarous an Epitaph.

* *Præsul Metropolis Michael hic Dublinensis,
Marmore Tumbatus, pro me Christum flagitetis.*

Allowing him thirty years old when Professor at Cane, he must be extreemly aged at his departure.

JOHN ARUNDLE was born of right ancient Parentage of * Lanhearn in this County, bred in the University of Oxford, and was by King Henry the seventh preferred Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, anno 1496. thence translated to his Native Diocese of Exeter, 1501.

Impute it to the shortness of his continuance in that See; that so little is left of his Memory, (not enough to feed, much less Feast the Pen of an Historian.) He dyed at London, anno 1503. and lyeth buried saith my Author in St. Clements, * not acquainting us whether Clements East cheap, or Clements-Danes; but I conclude it is the latter, because the Bishops of Exeter had their Inne or City-house (now converted into Essex-house) within that Parish.

Capital Judges and Writers on the Law.

There passeth a pleasant * Tradition in this County, how there standeth a man of great strength and stature with a black Bil in his hand, at Polston-bridge (the first entrance into Cornwall, as you pass towards Launceston, where the Assizes are holden) ready to knock down all the Lawyers that should offer to plant themselves in that County. But in earnest, few of that profession have here grown up to any supereminent height of Learning, Livelyhood or Authority. Whether because of the far distance of this County from the Supremes Courts, or because of the multiplicity of petty ones nearer hand, (pertaining to the Dutchy, * Stanneries, and other Franchises,) enabling Attorneys and the like of small reading to serve the peoples turne, and so cutting the profit from better-studied Counsellors.

Some conceive that Sir Robert Tresillian, chief Justice of the Kings-Bench in the fifth of King Richard the Second, to be this Country-man, though producing no other evidence save Tre the initial syllable of his Surname, as a badge of Cornish extraction. However we have purposely omitted him in this our Catalogue; partly, because not claimed by Mr. Carew in his Survey for their Countryman; partly, because no *Worthy*, as justly executed by Act of Parliament for pronouncing their Acts revocable at the Kings pleasure. As for one Cornish man (though neither Writer nor actual Judge) his worth commands us to remember him: namely,

WILLIAM NOY born in this County, was bred in *Lincolns-Inn*, a most sedulous Student, constantly conversant with ancient Records, verifying his Anagram:

WILLIAM NOY,
I Moyl in Law.

He was for many years the stoutest Champion for the Subjects Liberty, untill King Charles entertained him to be his Attorney; after which time, I read this Character of him in an History written by an * ingenious Gentleman.

He became so servilely addicted to the Prerogative, as by Ferretting old penall Statutes, and devising new exactions, he became for the small time he enjoyed

* Sir James
Mansel, de 1010.
Hib. lib. 2. pag.
132.

* Idem de Ar-
ch. epi. Dublin.
pag. 30.

* Carew's Sur.
Corn. fol. 59.
& Bishop God-
win in the Bi-
shops of Exe-
ter.

Bishop God-
win ut prius.
* Stow's Survey.

* Carew Survey
of Cornwall.
fol. 59.

* These can-
not now be
pretended an
hinderance,
being put
down by the
long-lasting
Parliament.

* Hammond L'E-
strange Esq;
his Life of
King Charles.

that power; the most pestilent Vexation to the Subjects that this latter age produced.

However others behold his Actions with a more favourable eye, as done in the pursuance of the place he had undertaken, who by his Oath and Office was to improve his utmost power to advance the profit of his Master. Thus I see that after their Deaths, the Memories of the best Lawyers may turn *Clients*, yea and sue too *in forma Pauperis*, needing the good word of the Charitable Survivors to plead in their behalf. He dyed, *anno Domini* 163.. Let me add this passage from his mouth that was present thereat. The Goldsmiths of *London* had (and in due time may have) a Custom once a year to weigh Gold in the *Star-Chamber*, in the presence of the *Privy Councill* and the Kings *Attourney*. This solemn weighing by a word of art they call the *Pixe*, and make use of so *exact scales* therein, that the Master of the Company affirmed, that they would turn with the *two hundereth part* of a grain. *I should be leath* (said the Attorney *Noy* standing by) *that all my actions should be weighed in those Scales*. With whom I concur in relation of the same to my self. And therefore seeing the *Ballance of the Sanctuary* held in Gods hand are far more exact, what need have we of his mercy and Christs merits to make us Passable in Gods presence?

Souldiers.

King ARTHUR, Son to *Uther-Pendragon*, was born in *Tintagel-Castle* in this County, and proved afterward Monarch of *Great Britain*. He may fitly be termed the British *Hercules* in three respects,

1. For his illegitimate birth, both being Bastards, begotten on other mens * wives, and yet their Mothers honest women, deluded, the one by *Miracle*, the other by *Art-Magick* of *Merlin*, in others personating their husbands.
2. Painfull life, one famous for his *twelve labours*, the other for his *twelve victories* against the *Saxons*, and both of them had been greater, had they been made *less*, and the reports of them reduced within compass of probability.
3. Violent and wofull death, our *Arthurs* being as lamentable, and more honourable, not caused by *Feminine Jealousie*, but *Masculine Treachery*, being murdered by *Mordred*, near the place where he was born.

* *As though no other place on Britains spacious earth,
Were worthy of his end, but where he had his birth.*

As for his *Round-Table*, with his Knights about it, the tale whereof hath *Trundled* so smoothly along for many ages, it never met with much believe amongst the judicious. He died about the year *Anno Dom.* 542.

And now to speak of the Cornish in generall. They ever have been beheld men of Valour. It seemeth in the raign of the aforesaid King *Arthur*, they ever made up his *Van-Guard*, if I can rightly understand the barbarous Verses of a * Cornish Poet.

<p><i>Nobilis Arcturus nos primos Cornubieneses, Bellum facturum vocat (ut puta Caesaris enses) Nobis, (non aliis reliquis) dat primitus ictum.</i></p>	<p><i>Brave Arthur, when he meant a field to fight, Us Cornish-men did first of all invite. Onely to Cornish (count them Cefars swords,) He the first blow in Batle still affords.</i></p>
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But afterwards in the time of King * *Canutus*, the *Cornish* were appointed to make up the *Rear* of our Armies. Say not they were much degraded, by this transposition from *Head to Foot*, seeing the judicious in Marshaling of an Army, count the strength (and therefore the credit) to consist in the *Rear* thereof.

But it must be pitied, that these people misguided by their Leaders, have so often abused their valour in rebellions, and particularly in the raign of King *Henry* the seventh, at *Black-heath*, where they did the greatest execution, with their *Arrows*, reported to be the * length of a *Taylors-yard*, the last of that proportion, which ever were seen in *England*. However the *Cornish* have since plentifully repaired their credit, by their exemplary *Valour* and *Loyalty*, in our late *Civil Wars*.

Reader, in the last page I affirmed, that Mr. *Noy* was no writer. But since I am informed, that there is a *Posthums Book* of his.

* *Almena* wife to *Amphitruo*, and *Igern* wife to *Gortoise* Pr. of *Cornwall*.

* *Draytons Polyolbion* pag. 5.

* *Michael Cornubienfis.*

* *Joan Savisha. de nugis Curial.* 5. cap. 18.

* *L. Verulam,* in King *Henry* the seventh pag. 171.

Sea-men.

JOHN ARUNDEL of *Trerice* Esquire, in the *fourteenth* of King *Henry* the eighth took prisoner * *Duncane Campbell* a Scot, (accounted *their Admiral* by his own Country-men, a *Pirat* by the English, and a *Valiant man* by all,) in a fight at Sea. This his *Goodly, Valiant, and Jeopardous enterprise*, (as it is termed) was represented with advantage by the Duke of *Norfolk* to the King, who highly praised and rewarded him for the same.

Civilians.

JOHN TREGONWELL was born in this * County, bred in *Oxford*, where he proceeded Doctor of the *Laws*, both *Canon* and *Civil*, and attaining to great perfection in the *Theoretick*, and *practicall* parts of those professions, he was imployed to be *Proctor* for King *Henry* the eighth, in the long and costly cause of his divorce from Queen *Katherine Dowager*. Now as it was said of the *Roman Dictator, Sylla suos divitiis explevit*, So King *Henry* full fraught all those with wealth and rewards, whom he retained in that imployment. This Doctor he *Knighted*, and because so *dexterous* and *diligent* in his service, gave him a *pension* of *fourty pounds per annum*. And upon the resignation thereof, (with the paying down of a * *Thousand pounds*) he conferred on him and his heirs the rich *demesne* and *scite* of *Middleton*, a *Mitred Abby* in *Dorsetshire*, possessed at this day by his posterity. This Sir *John* died about the year of our Lord *one thousand five hundred and fourty*, and is buried under a fair Monument in the Church of *Middleton* aforesaid.

Physitians.

Although this County can boast of no writer graduated in that faculty in the University, and that generally they can better vouch *practise for their warrant*, then *warrant for their practise*, yet Cornish-men would be offended if I should omit

RAWE * HAYES a *Blacksmith* by his occupation, and furnished with no more learning then is futable to such a calling, who yet ministred *Physick* for many years, with so often success and generall applause, that not onely the home-bred multitude believed so mainly in him, but even persons of the better calling resorted to him, from the remote parts of the Realm, to make tryall of his cunning, by the hazard of their lives, and sundry either *upon just cause*, or to *Cloke their folly*, reported that they have reaped their errands ends at his hands. He flourished *Anno Dom. 1602*.

—ATWELL born in this County and Parson of *Saint Tne* therein, was well seen in the *Theoricks* of *Physick*, and happy in the *practise* thereof, beyond the *belief* of most, and the reason that any can assign for the same. For although now and then he used *blood-letting*, he mostly for all diseases prescribed *milk*, and often *milk* and *apples*, which (although contrary to the judgements of the best esteemed practitioners) either by virtue of the Medicine, or fortune of the Physitian, or fancy of the Patient, recovered many out of desperate extremities. This his reputation for many years maintained it self unimpaired, the rather, because he bestowed his pains and charge gratis on the *poor*, and taking moderately of the *rich*, left one half of what he received in the households he visited. As for the profits of his *benefice*, he poured it out with both hands in pious uses. But for the truth of the whole, *sit fides penes * authorem*. This *Atwell* was living 1602.

Writers.

HUCARIUS the LEVITE was born in this * County, and lived at *Saint Germans* therein. *All-eating Time* hath left us but a little *Morsell* for manners of his Memory. This we know, he was a pious and learned man, (after the rate of that Age) and it appeareth that he was eminent in his function of *Divine service*, because *Levite* was *κατ' ἐξουσίαν* fixed upon him. In his time (as in the days of *Eli*) the Word of God was *precious*, which raised the repute of his pains, who wrote an *hundred* and *ten Homilies*, besides other Books. He flourished 1040.

* Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

* Carew in his Survey of Cornwall fol. 61. Second Chron. pag. 780.

* Prima parte vet. 91. in the remembrances (formerly called Osbornes) office.

* Carew in his Survey of Cornwall fol. 66.

* Carew in his Survey of Cornwall fol. 60.

* Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 2. Num. 47. & Pits. an. 1040.

* 1 Sam. 3. 1.

JOHN of CORNWALL (so called from the *County* of his * *Nativity*.) leaving his Native soil, studied in forraign *Universities*, chiefly in *Rome*, where his Abilities commended him to the Cognizance of Pope *Alexander the third*. It argueth his learning, that he durst cope with that *Giant*, *Peter Lombard* himself, commonly called *The Master of the Sentences*, and who on that account, expected that all should rather obey, then any oppose his judgement. Yea it appeareth, that the judgement of this *Peter Bishop of Paris*, was not so sound in all points, by a passage I meet with in * *Mathew Paris* of Pope *Alexander the third*, writing a letter to an Arch-bishop of *France*, to abrogate the ill doctrine of *Peter sometimes Bishop of Paris*, about *Christs Incarnation*.

But our *John* wrote against him in his life time, a book *de Homine assumpto*, and put *Peters Pen* to some pains to write his own vindication. He wrote also a book of *Philosophy and Heresies*. Wonder not at their conjunction, *Philosophy* being in *Divinity*, as *Fire and Water* in a *Family*, a good *Servant*, but bad *Master*; so Sad it is, when the *Articles* of our *Creed* must be tried by the *Touchstone* of *Aristotle*. This *John* flourished under *K. Henry the second*, Anno 1170.

SIMON THURWAY was born in this * *County*, bred in our English *Universities*, untill he went over into *Paris*, where he became so eminent a *Logician*, that all his *Auditors* were his admirers. Most firm his memory, and fluent his expression, and was knowing in all things, save in himself: For, profanely he advanced *Aristotle* above *Moses*, and himself above both. His pride had a great and sudden fall, losing at the same instant, both language and memory, becoming compleatly *ἄλογος* without reason or speech. Yet was his dunness to all intelligent people, a loud Sermon on *Saint Pauls* * precept, *Not to think of themselves more highly then they ought to think, but to think soberly*. *Polydore* & *Virgil* saith of him, *Fuveneni l acutus, sene nihil obtusus*; whilst others * adde, he made an inarticulate sound like to *lowing*. This great judgement befell him about the year of our Lord 1201.

MICHAEL BLAUNPAYN born in * *Cornwall*, (some so commonly call him *Michael the Master*, that he had almost lost his native name,) was bred in *Oxford* and *Paris*, and became as good a riming Poet as any in that Age. It happened one *Henry of Normandy* chief Poet to our *Henry the third*, had traduced *Cornwall* as an inconsiderable Country, cast out by nature in contempt into a corner of the land. Our *Michael* could not endure this affront, but full of Poeticall fury falls upon the *Libeller*, take a tast (little thereof will go far) of his strains.

Non opus est at opes numerē quibus est opulenta, | *We need not number up her wealthy store,*
Et per quas inopes sustentat non ope lenta, | *Wherewith this helpful land relieves her poor,*
Piscibus & stanno nusquam tam fertilis ora. | *No Sea, so full of Fish, of Tinn no Shore.*

Then as a valiant Champion he concludeth all with this exhortation to his Countrymen.

Quid nos deterret? si firmiter in pede stemus, | *What should us fright, if firmly we do stand?*
Fraus ni nos superat, nihil est quod non superemus. | *Bar Fraud, and then no Force can us command.*

His Pen so luscious in praising when so pleased, was as bitter in railing when disposed, witness this his Satirical character of his *foresaid Antagonist*.

Est tibi Gamba Capri, crus passeris, & latus Apri,* | *Ganib'd like a Goat, sparrow-thigh'd, sides as Boar,*
Os leporis, catuli nasus, dens & gena Muli, | *Hare-mouth'd, Dog-nos'd, like Mule thy teeth & chin,*
Frons Vexula, tauri caput, & color undique Mauri, | *Brow'd as old wife, bul-headed, black as More.*
His argumentis quibus est argutia Mentis, | *If such without, then what are you within?*
Quod non à Monstro differs, satis hic tibi Monstro. | *By these my Signs, the wise will easily conster,*
| *How little thou didst differ from a Monster.*

He flourished Anno 1350. though the certain time and place of his death is unknown.

GODFREY of CORNWALL was bred a Doctor in *Paris* and *Oxford*, and afterwards became a *Carmelite* of no mean esteem amongst those of his own order. It happened in his time that *Gerardus Bononiensis*, a *French-man*, Master Generall of the *Carmelites*,

*Bale de script.
Ang. Cent. 3.
Num. 6.

* Anno 1179.

*Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 3.
Num. 47.

* Rom. 12. 3.
† Lib. 15 Angl.
Hist.
*Bale ut prius.

*Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 4.
Num. 10.

* Hence a
Gammon.

made two *Provincialis* (formerly but one) of that order in *England*, alledging that two * are better then one, and matters would be the more exactly regulated, by their double inspection. The plain truth was, the *French-man* did it out of covetousness, that so two loaders might bring double gifts to his Mill. Our *Godfrey* appeared a *Champion* for the old way, that matters might run in their ancient channell, and wrote * a Book to that purpose, as many others on severall subjects.

John Baconthorpe, his *Contemporary*, much esteemed him, and quoted him by the Title of

* *Doctor Solennis.*

I doubt not but this our *Godfrey* in mannerly requitall, re-gave *Baconthorpe* the courtesie of *Doctor Resolutus*, and here I would fain be satisfied how these received *Epithetes* [*Doctor Profundus*, *Doctor Subtilis*, &c.] came first to be fixed on such and such *Schoolmen*. Surely they assumed them not themselves, which had argued too much pride and presumption. Nor could I ever, as yet, meet with any Authentique record of *Pope* or *University*, which settled it upon them. Possibly one *Eminent Writer* gave it to another his *Correspondent*, who in reciprocation of kindness (title thou me, and I will title thee,) returned as splendid a style to him again. This our *Solemn Doctor* flourished *Anno Domini* 1310.

JOHN TREVISA was born at *Caradock* in this County, bred in *Oxford*, afterwards *Vicar* of *Berkeley* in *Gloucester-shire*, and Chaplain to *Thomas Lord Berkeley*, at whose instance (besides other Histories writ by him) he translated the Bible into English, a daring work for a private person in that age, without particular Command from *Pope* or *Publicque Council*.

Some much admire he would enter on this work, so lately performed (about fifty years before) by *John Wickliffe*. What was this, but *actum agere*, to do what was done before? Besides *Wickliffe* and *Trevisa* agreeing so well in their judgements, it was much he would make a *Retranslation*. Such consider not, that in that age it was almost the same pains for a Scholar to translate as transcribe the Bible.

Secondly, the time betwixt *Wickliffe* and *Trevisa* was the *Chrysis* of the English tongue, which began to be improved in fifty, more then in 300. years formerly. Many course words (to say no worse) used before are refined by *Trevisa*, whose translation is as much better then *Wickliffes*, as worse then *Tyndals*. Thus, though the fountain of the *Original* hath always clearness alike therein, channels of *Translations* will partake of more or less purity, according to the translators age, industry and ability. This *Trevisa* died a through old man, about the year 1400.

Since the Reformation.

JOHN SKUISH was born in * *Cornwall*, a man of much experience and generall learning. He was saith my *Author à confitis* to *Cardinal Woolsey*, whereby I collect him learned of the *Laws*, and of his *Counsell*, except that, that great *Prelate* like a *Prince*, had *Counsell of State* belonging unto him. This *Skuish* wrote a *Chronicle* being collected out of many severall *Authors*. I have some presumptions to conclude him inclined to the *Protestant reformation*. He flourished *Anno Dom.* 1530.

BARTHOLOMEW TRAHERON. The first syllable of his Name, and what is added thereunto by my *Author*, * *parentum stemmate clarus*, and the sameness of his name with an ancient Family in this County, are a three-fold cable to draw my belief, that he was this Country-man. He was bred in the *University of Oxford*, and having attained to good learning therein, twice travailed beyond the Seas.

Once for pleasure and curiosity into *France* and *Italy*, whereby he much improved himself. Returning home, he became *Library-keeper* to *King Edward* the sixth, and *Dean* of *Chichester*. The second time for safety and necessity, in the first of *Q. Mary*, getting (I believe) his best subsistence (being an *Exile* in *Germany*,) with making and translating of Books, where he was living 1556. and may be rationally presumed to dye before *Q. Elizabeth* came to the Crown, because being a man of merit, and *Ecclesiastically Dignified*, we hear no more of his preferment.

RICHARD

Field 4. 2

Field de script.
Brit. Cent. 5.
Num. 6.

* Field 22.
Brit. Cent. 5.
Num. 6.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 9.
Num. 19.

* Bale de script.
Brit. pag. 636.

RICHARD CAREW Esquire, son to *Thomas Carew* and *Elizabeth Edgecomb*, was born at *Anthony* in this County, of right worshipfull parentage, who honoured his extraction with his learning. He was bred a *Gentleman-commoner* in *Oxford*, where, being but *fourteen* years old, and yet *three* years standing, he was called out to dispute *ex tempore*, before the Earls of *Leicester* and *Warwick*, with the matchless *Sir Philip Sidney*.

si quaritis hujus, | ——— Ask you the end of this contest?
Fortunam pugnae, non est superatus ab illo. | They neither had the better, both the best.

He afterwards wrote the pleasant and faithfull description of *Cornwall*, and I will not wrong his memory with my barbarous praise, after so eloquent a pen.

sed hac plantius & planius docuit Richardus Carew de Anthonie, non minus generis splendore, quam virtute & doctrina nobilis. qui hujus regionis descriptionem latiore specie, & non ad tenue elinavit, quemque mihi praluxisse non possum non agnoscere.*

* *Camdens Brit. in Cornwall.*

This his book he dedicated to *Sir Walter Raleigh*, with this modest complement, * *that he appealed to his direction, whether it should pass; to his correction, if it might pass; and to his protection, if it did pass.* Adding moreover, *that duty not presumption, drawing him to that offering, it must be favour, not desert, must move the other to the acceptance thereof.* This Survey was set forth 1602. and I collect the Author thereof died about the middle of the reign of *K. James*. I know not, whether he or his son first brought up the use of *Gambadoes*, much worn in the *West*, whereby whilest one rides on horseback, his legs are in a Coach, clean and warme, in those dirty Countries.

* In his Dedicatory Epistle.

CHARLES HERLE was born in this County, of an Antient and Worshipfull Family, bred (though never Fellow *) in *Exeter-colledge*, and at last richly Beneficed in *Lancashire*.

* A mistake in my Church History.

* *Gen. 47. 21, 12.*

We read how *Pharaoh* * removed all the *Egyptians*, (the *Priests* alone excepted) from one end of the Borders of the land to the other end thereof, but we the Ministers in *England* are of all men most and farthest removeable, three hundred miles and more being interposed betwixt the place of *Mr. Herles Birth* and *Benefice*.

He was a good Scholar, and esteemed by his party a deep Divine, and (after the death of *Doctor Twiss*) President of the Assembly. As I dare not defend all the doctrine delivered in his Printed books; so I will not inveigh against him, lest in me it be interpreted a revenge on his memory for licencing a book * written against me, wherein I was taxed for *Popish Compliance*, though since (in my self still the same man) I groan under a contrary Representation. The best is, innocence doth turn such groans in to songs of gladness. *Mr. Herle* departed this life about 1655.

* By *Mr. John Saltmarsh*.

Having received no instructions of any eminent benefactors in this County, either before or since the Reformation, we may proceed to

Memorable Persons.

—— * *KILTOR* in the last *Cornish Commotion*, (which was in the reign of *King Edward the sixth, Anno Dom. 1546.*) was committed to *Launceston Gaol*, for his activity therein. This man lying there, in the *Castle-green*, upon his back, threw a stone of some pounds weight, over the *Towers top*, (and that I assure you is no low one,) which leadeth into the *Park*.

* *Carew in his Survey of Cornwall fol. 63.*

JOHN BRAY Tenant to Master *Richard Carew*, (who wrote the survey of this County) carried upon his back about the year 1608. at one time by the space well near of a Butt length, fix * *Bushells* of *Wheaten Meal*, reckoning fifteen gallons to the *Bushell*, and upon them all the *Miller*, a *Lubber* of four and twenty years of age.

* *Idem fol. 61.*

JOHN ROMAN his Contemporary, a short *Clownish Grub*, may well be joyned with him. He may be called the *Cornish Milo*, so using himself to burdens in his *Child-hood*, that when a man, he would bear the whole carcase of an *Oxe*, and (to use my * *Authors* words) yet never tugged thereat.

* *Idem fol. 63.*

VEAL, an old man of *Bodmin* in this County, was so beholden to *Mercuries* predominant strength in his nativity, that without a teacher, he became very skilfull in well-

* *Idem fol. 62.*

* Cic. de Orat.

* Carver in his Survey of Cornwall, pag. 139.

well-near all manner of handy-crafts, a Carpenter, a Joyner, a Mill-wright, a Free-mason, a Clock-maker, a Carver, a Metall-founder, Architect, & *quid non*? yea, a Chirurgion, Physician, Alchymist, &c. So as that which * *Gorgias* of *Leontium* vaunted of the liberall Sciences, he may profess of the Mekanickall, *viz.* to be ignorant in none. He was in his eminency *Anno* 1602.

EDWARD * BONE of *Ladock* in this County, was servant to Mr. *Courtney* therein. He was *Deaf* from his Cradle, and consequently *Dumb*, (nature cannot give out where it hath not received,) yet could learn, and expresse to his master any news that was stirring in the Country. Especially, if there went speech of a Sermon within some miles distance, he would repair to the place with the soonest, and setting himself directly against the Preacher, look him stedfastly in the face, while his Sermon lasted, to which religious zeal, his honest life was also answerable. Assisted with a firm memory, he would not onely know any party, whom he had once seen, for ever after, but also make him known to any other, by some speciall observation and difference. There was one *Kempe*, not living far off, defected accordingly, on whose meetings, there were such embracements, such strange, often, and earnest tokenings, and such hearty laughers, and other passionate gestures, that their want of a tongue, seemed rather an hinderance to others conceiving them, then to their conceiving one another.

Lord Mayors

I meet with but this one and that very lately [*Sir Richard Cheverton Skinner*] born in this County, imputing it chiefly to their great distance from *London*. Inasmuch that antiently when *Cornish-men* went (or rather were driven up by the violence of their occasions) to that City, it was usual with them to make their *Wills*, as if they took their Voyage into a *Forraign Country*.

Besides the children of the *Cornish Gentry*, counted themselves above, and those of the Poorer sort counted themselves beneath a Trade in *London*, as unable to attain it, by reason of the difference of their Language, whose Feet must travail far to come to *London*, whilst their Tongues must travail further to get to be understood when arrived there.

This is one of the twelve pretermitted Counties, the names of whose Gentry were not returned into the Tower in the 12. of King *Henry* the sixth.

Sheriffs of Cornwall.

HEN. II.

Anno

I RECOR-
DA
MANCA

22 Eustachius fil. Stephani for
5 years.

27 Alanus de Furnee for 4
years.

31 Hug. Bardulph Dapifer

32 Idem.

33 Idem.

RICH. I.

Anno

1 Will. de Bachland

2 Rich. Revel for 9 years.

JOHAN. R.

Anno

1 Ioh. de Torrington

2 Hug. Bardolph

3 Rich. Flandry

4 Idem.

5 Idem.

6 Will. de Botterel for 5
years.

11 Ioh. filius Richard. for 6
years.

HEN. III.

Anno

I

2

3 Guliel. Lunet

4 Idem.

5 Idem.

6 Gul. de Pucet

7 { Reg. de Valle Torta
Walt. de Treverden

8 Reg. de Valle Torta

{ Gul. Bregnen junior

9 { Rog. de Langford

{ Reg. de Valle Torta

A BLANK in the Records to the end of this Kings Raigh, (being forty four years) except, any suppose (which is not very probable, that) the three fore-mentioned persons, all, two, or one of them, continued so long in their Office.

X

EDW. I.

Anno

- 1
2
3 Ioh. Wigger
4 *Idem.*
5 Rob. de Chini
6
7 Will. de Munckton for 5
years.
12 Alex. de Sabridsworth
13 *Idem.*
14 *Idem.*
15 Simon. de Berkeley
16 *Idem.*
17 Edw. Comes Cornubiæ for
12 years.
29 Thom. de la Hide for 7
years.

EDW. II.

Anno

I

- 2
3 Pet. de Gaviston Com.
Cornubiæ

- 4 *Idem.*
5 *Idem.*
6 Tho. de la Hide
7 Tho. de Excedekney
8 Rich. de Polhampton
9 Rich. de Hewish
10 Hen. de Willington
11
12
13 Isab. Regina Angliæ
14 }
15 } Nullus Titulus in Rotulo
16 }
17 Isab. Reg. Angliæ, Regis
Confors
18 *Idem.*

EDW. III.

Anno

- 1 Eliz. Regina, Regis mater
for 5 years.
6 Will. de Botreaux

- 7 *Idem.*
8 Ioh. Petit
9 *Idem.*
10 Ioh. de Chudeleigh
11 } Ioh. Hamly
11 } Ioh. Petit
12 *Idem.*
13
14 Edw. Dux Cornubiæ
15 } Hen. Terrill
15 } Rog. de Prideaux
16 Edw. Dux Cornubiæ
17 *Idem.*
18 Guliel. Pipehard
19 Edw. Dux Cornubiæ for 9
years.
28 } Ioh. Northcot
28 } Will. Auncell
29 *Idem.*
30 *Idem.*
31 Guliel. Auncell
32 Edward. Dux Cornubiæ to
the end of this Kings reign.

Sheriffs.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
RICH. II.			5 Pre. Henricus <i>ut prius</i>		
<i>Anno</i>			6 Ioh. Cole		
1 Nich. Wampford			7 Pre. Henricus <i>ut prius</i>		
2 Rad. Carmino			8 <i>Idem.</i> <i>ut prius</i>		
3 Oto. de Bodrigay			9 <i>Idem.</i> <i>ut prius</i>		
4 Will. Talbot			10 <i>Idem.</i> <i>ut prius</i>		
5 Ioh. Bevill	A M P. Gwarnack	<i>Azure a bend Or, a Labell of 3 points G.</i>	11 <i>Idem.</i> <i>ut prius</i>		
6 Wa. Archdeacō, m.	Anthony	<i>Arg. a Bull Passant G. armed & Tripped Or.</i>	12 <i>Idem.</i> <i>ut prius</i>		
7 Wil. Fitzwanter, m.		<i>Arg. 3 Cheverons S.</i>	HEN. V.		
8 Rich. de Kendall			<i>Anno</i>		
9 Ioh. Bevill	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Arg. a Cheveron berwixt 3 Dol- phins Sable.</i>	1 Ioh. Kederow		
10 Nich. Wamford			2 <i>Idem.</i>		
11 Ioh. Colyn			3 Will. Talbot	<i>ut prius</i>	
12 Rich. Sergeaux			4 Oto. Trevarthā, m.		
13 Tho. Peverell			5 Hen. Fullford		<i>G. a Cheveron Arg.</i>
14 Will. Talbot	<i>ut prius</i>		6 Ioh. Arundel, mil.	Lanhearn	<i>S. 6 Swallows in pile Arg.</i>
15 Ioh. Colyn			7 Steph. Derneford		
16 Ioh. Colshull			8 Ioh. Arundel, mi.	<i>ut prius</i>	
17 Ioh. Herle			9 Ioh. Arundel, mil.	Trevice	<i>ut prius, with due difference.</i>
18 Ia. Chuddeleggh			HEN. VI.		
19 Will. Talbot	<i>ut prius</i>		<i>Anno</i>		
20 Ioh. Bevill	<i>ut prius</i>		1 Ioh. Arundel, mi.	<i>ut prius</i>	
21 Ioh. Colshull			2 Tho. Carmyno	<i>ut prius</i>	
22 Gal. Seynralbyn			3 Will. Talbot	<i>ut prius</i>	
HEN. IV.			4 Ioh. Herle, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
<i>Anno</i>			5 Ioh. Arundel, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 Hen. fil. Regis			6		
Hen. 4. Primoge- nitius & Johannes Keynes,		The Armes of England with the Difference of the Heir Apparent.	7 Ioh. Namson		
2 <i>Idem.</i>	<i>ut prius</i>		8 Tho. Carmyno	<i>ut prius</i>	
3 <i>Idem.</i>	<i>ut prius</i>		9 Ro. Chambleyn		
4 <i>Idem.</i>	<i>ut prius</i>		10 Ia. Chuddeleigh	<i>ut prius</i>	
			11		
			12 Ioh. Herle, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			13 Tho. Bonevill		<i>S. 6 Mulletts, 3, 2, & 1. Ar.</i>
					14 Ioh.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
14 Ioh. Yerd			13 Pe. Edgecombe, m.	Edgecombe	G. on a Bend Ermin between 2
15 Tho. Walesbrow	ut prius		14 Idem.	ut prius	Corises Or, 3 Boars-heads
16 Ren. Arundel	ut prius		15 Ioh. Treffey, mil.	ut prius	cooped Arg.
17 Ioh. Collshull			16 Wil. Treffey, ar.	ut prius	
18 Ioh. Nanfon			17 Pet. Beville	ut prius	
19 Ioh. Masndy			18 Wit. Trevanyon	Cary-hays	Arg. on a Fess, B. 3 Escalops Or
20 Th. Walesbrough			19 Ioh. Godolphin *	Godolgha	between 2 Chevrans G.
21 Ioh. Blewer			20 Rich. Vivian, ar.	ut prius	* G. an Eagle displayed with 2
22 Ioh. Arundel	ut prius		21 Pet. Eggcombe, m.	ut prius	Heads twixt 3 flour de luces
23 Nivel Mic. Power			22 Mich. Vivian, ar.	ut prius	Argent.
24 Io. Champernoun			23 Wil. Trevanion, a.	ut prius	
25 Ioh. Aufjill			24 Th. Trevanion, m.	ut prius	
26 Hen. Fortescu					
27 Ioh. Trevilyan †			HEN. VIII.		
28 Ioh. Bassett			Anno		
29 Ioh. Nanfon			1 Ioh. Arundel, m.	Talvern	
30 Tho. Butside			2 Ro. Graynfield, a.	ut prius	
31 Will. Dawbeney			3 Wil. Carlew, ar.	Bokelly	S. a Goat Passant Arg. attired
32 Th. Walesbrough					and Tripped Or.
33 Ioh. Petyt					S. a Chevern twixt 3 Griffons
34 Ioh. Conkworth			4 Iac. Eryse, ar.		Sergeant Or.
35 Ioh. Nanfon, ar.	ut prius		5 Ioh. Carmyno	ut prius	
36 Ioh. Arundel	ut prius		6 Ioh. Carew, at.	ut prius	
37 Ioh. Walesbrough	ut prius		7 Wit. Trevanion, m.	ut prius	
38 Ioh. Trevilian, ar.			8 Pe. Eggcombe, m.		
EDW. IV.			9 Io. Bassett, mil.		
Anno			10 Ro. Greenfield, a.	ut prius	
1 Ro. Champernon	ut prius		11 Io. Arundell de	ut prius	
2 Ren. Arundel	ut prius		Trevise, ar.		
3 Ren. Arundel	ut prius		12 Ioh. Skewys, ar.		
4 Tho. Bere			13 Ioh. Bassett, mil.	ut prius	
5 Alver. Cordburgh			14 Ro. Greenfield, a.	ut prius	
6 Will. Bere			15 Io. Arundell de	ut prius	
7 Ioh. Collshull, m.			Trevise, ar.		
8 Ioh. Sturgeon, ar.			16 Will. Lour, ar.		
9 Alver. Cornburgh					
10 Ioh. Arundel, mil.	ut prius		17 Rich. Penrose, ar.	ut prius	
11 Ioh. Fortescu, ar.	ut prius		18 Ri. Greenfield, ar.	ut prius	
12 Idem.	ut prius		19 Hu. Trevanyon, a.	ut prius	
13 Idem.	ut prius		20 Ioh. Chamond, ar.	Launcels	
14 Idem.	ut prius		21 Wil. Godolphin, a.		
15 Rich. Dux Glouc.			22 Chri. Trednoke, a.	ut prius	
vir, ad terminum			23 Ioh. Arundell de		
vic. suæ.			Trevise, ar.		
16 Ioh. Fortescu, ar.			24 Hu. Trevanion, m.	ut prius	
17 Egid. Dawbeney	ut prius		25 Wi. Godolphin, m.		
18 Will. Cornsnyowe			26 Pe. Edgecombe, m.	ut prius	
19 Rob. Willoughby,			27 Ioh. Reshymar, m.	Hailford	
20 Rich. Nanfon			28 Ioh. Chamond, m.	ut prius	
21 Tho. Greenvil			29 Hug. Trevanyon, m.		
22 Tho. Fullford			30 Wi. Godolphin, m.		
RICH. III.			31 Ioh. Reskymmer, ar.	ut prius	
Anno			32 Ioh. Arundell, ar.	ut prius	
1 Ioh. Treffey	Foy		33 Ioh. Arundell, m.	ut prius	
2 Ia. Tirell, mil.	ESSEX.		34 Hu. Trevanyon, a.	ut prius	
3 Will. Houghton			35 Ric. Chamond, ar.	ut prius	
HEN. VII.			36 Ric. Greenfield, a.	ut prius	
Anno			37 Tho. Saint Al-	ut prius	
1 Ioh. Greenvil	ut prius		bine, ar.		
2 Ioh. Tremayn			38 Ioh. Trelawney, a.	Pool	
			EDW. VI.		
			Anno		
3 Alex. Carew	Anchony		1 Ioh. Milaton, ar.		
4 Rich. Nanfon			2 Pet. Chamond, ar.	ut prius	
5 Ioh. Treffey, mil.	ut prius		3 Wil. Godolphin, m.	ut prius	
6 Ioh. Roscarrock	Roscarrock		4 Ric. Roscorrek, ar.	ut prius	
7 Th. Tregarthen, a.			5 Hu. Trevanyon, m.	ut prius	
8 Rich. Vivian *	LINCO.		6 Reg. Mohun, ar.		
9 Wal. Enderby, ar.			REG. MARI.		
10 Petrus Bevell	ut prius		Anno		
11 Edw. Arundel, ar.	ut prius		1 Io. Arundell de	ut prius	
12 Ioh. Bassett			Trevise, mil.		
			PHIL. & MAR.		
			Anno		
			1, 2 Io. Arundell de	ut prius	
			Lanhern, mil.		

Name	Place	Armes	N ^m	Place	Armes
2,3 Ric. Edgcombe, a.	ut prius		JAC. REX.		
3,4 Io R. skymr, ar.	ut prius		<i>Anno</i>		
4,5 Io ^h . Bevil, ar.	ut prius		1 Arth. Harris, ar.	ut prius	
5,6 Io Carminoes, ar.	ut prius		2 Fr. Godolphin, m.	ut prius	
REG. ELIZA.			3 Nic. Predeaux, ar.	Padstow	A Cheveron Sab. in chief, a Fyle with 3 Lambeaux G.
<i>Anno</i>			4 Deg. Chamond, a.	ut prius	[Argent.
1 Reg Mohun, ar.	ut prius		5 Io. Arundell, ar.	ut prius	Sa. a Cross twixt 2 Croissants
2 Io ^h . Trelawny, ar.	ut prius		6 Io. Rashly, a. mo.		Checkee Arg. & S. a Fess G.
3 Ric. Roscarake, a.	ut prius		7 Io ^h . Acland, m.	ut prius	
4 Ric. Chamond, ar.	ut prius		8 Chri. Harris, mil.	ut prius	
5 Hen. Chiverton, a.		Arg. a Castle S. on a Hill Vert.	9 Ri. Edgcombe, m.	ut prius	
6 Hu. Trevanyon, a.	ut prius		10 Rich. Bullar, ar.	ut prius	
7 Will. Milliot, ar.			11 Will. Wrey, mil.	ut prius	
8 Io ^h . Trelawny, ar.	ut prius		12 Will. Coriton, ar.		Argent a Saltire Sable.
9 Io ^h . St. Albyen, ar.	ut prius		13 Ric. Roberts, ar.	Trewro	Ar. 3 estoyle and a chief wavy Or.
10 Wi. Godolphin, m.	ut prius		14 Io. Chamond, ar.	ut prius	
11 Pet. Edgcombe, a.	ut prius		15 Will. Dode, ar.		Argent a Lion rampant G.
12 Hen. Curwen, mi.	CUMBE.	Arg. Frettee G. a chief Ar.	16 Fran. Vivian, ar.		
13 Will. Mohun, ar.	ut prius		17 Rich. Carlew, ar.	ut prius	
14 Pet. Courtney, ar.	Ladock	Or 3 Torteaux and a File with as many Lambeaux Ar.	18 Reskmim. Boniton	Cardew	Arg. a Chev. twixt 3 flowers de luces S.
15 Io ^h . Arundel de Trevis, ar.	ut prius				Arg. a Chev. betwixt 3 Sammons spears S.
16 Io ^h . Bevil	ut prius		19 Nich. Glyn, ar.	Glynfford	* S. a Falcon rising between 3 Mulletts Or.
17 Geo. Kerckwick, ar.	Catch-French	Arg 2 Lions in Bend passant S. cotised G.	20 Sa. Pendervis, a. *		† Or on a Bend G. 3 Millroinds Argent.
18 Rich. Grevill, ar.			21 Io ^h . Speccor, ar. †		* G. a Moyle passant Arg.
19 Will. Mohun, ar.			22 Rich. Gedy, ar.		
20 Will. Louer, ar.	ut prius			S. Germaines	
21 Fr. Godolphin, ar.	ut prius		CAR. REG.		
22 Io ^h . Arundel, ar.	ut prius		<i>Anno</i>		
23 Io ^h .			1 Tho. Wivell, ar.		
24 Rich. Carew, ar.	ut prius		2 Io ^h . Trefuses, ar.		Arg. a Cheveron betw. 3 whar-row Spindles S.
25 Geo. Greenvill, ar.	ut prius		3 Io. Rashleigh, ar.	ut prius	G. a Bend Lozenge Erm.
26 Tho. Colworth, a.	Colworth	Arg. on a Chev. betwixt 3 wings Ar. 5 Brants.	4 Geor. Hele, ar.		
27 Io Roscaroke, ar.	ut prius				
28 Io ^h . Wray, ar.	Trebigh	S. a Fess betw. 3 Butle-axes Ar.	5 Io. Trelawney, m.	ut prius	
29 Ant. Rouse, ar.	Halcon	Or, an Eagle displayed & pruning her wings Ar. m. l. and Lingued G.	6 Io ^h . Pridaux, ar.	ut prius	
30 Tho. St. Albin, ar.	ut prius		7 Nic. Loure, mil.	ut prius	
31 Will. Bevil, ar.	ut prius		8 Cha. Trevanion, a.	ut prius	
32 Wale. Kendall, ar.		Argent a Cheveron betwixt 3 Dolphins S.	9 Hu. Bosgawen, ar.		Vert a Bull passant Arg. Armed
33 Geo. Kerckwick, a.	ut prius		10 Io. St. Albin, a.	ut prius	Or, in a Chief Ermin a Rose Gules.
34 Ri. Champernown	ut prius		11 Rich. Buller, mil.	ut prius	
35 Tho. Lower, ar.	ut prius		12 Fran. Godolphin, a.	ut prius	
36 Io ^h . Trelawne, ar.	ut prius				
37 Car. Trevanion, a.	ut prius		13		
38 Ber. Grenvill, ar.	ut prius		14		
39 Pet. Courtney, ar.	ut prius		15 Rich. Trevill, ar.		Or, a Cross engrailed Sa. in the first quarter a Mullet G.
40 Will. Bevil, ar.	ut prius		16 Fran. Willcar		
41 Will. Wray, ar.	ut prius		17		
42 Fran. Buller, at.	Tregarrids	S. or a plain Cross Arg. quart er-pierced 4 Eagles of the field.	18		
43 Hanibal Vivian	ut prius	* S. 3 Croissants, within a border Argent.	19		
44 Anth. Rouse, ar.	ut prius		20		
45 Arth. Harris, ar. *			21		
& primo Jac.			22 Edw. Heile, ar.	ut prius	

Edward III.

ROGER de PRIDDEAUX.]

My eye cannot be entertained with a more welcome object, then to behold an antient Name, not onely still continuing to, but eminently flourishing in our age. On which account, I cannot but congratulate the happiness of this Family, expecting a daily Accession of *Repute* from the hopefull branches thereof.

Edward IV.

IO JOHN ARUNDLE, Mil.]

This worthy Knight was forewarned, (by what *Calke* I wot not,) that he should be slain on the * Sands. This made him to shun his house at *Efford* (alias *Ebbing-ford*) as too Maritime, and remove himself to *Trevice*, his more Inland habitation in this County. But he found it true, *fata vlam inveniant*; for being this year Sheriff, and the Earl of *Oxford* surprizing *Mount Michael* (for the *House of Lancaster*) he was concerned by his Office, and Command from the King, to endeavour the reducing thereof, and lost his life in a skirmish on the sands thereabouts. Thus it is just with Heaven, to punish mens

E

curiosity

* Carew's Survey of Corn. pag. 119.

curiosity in enquiring after, credulity in believing of, and cowardise in fearing at such prognostications.

21 THOMAS GRANVIL.]

Be it entred (by way of *caveat*) that there is some difference in the blazoning of the coat of the *Granvils* or *Greenvils*. What usually are termed therein *Rests*, being the *Handles of Spears*; (most honorable in *Tilting* to break them nearest thereunto,) are called by some *Criticks*, *surflowes*, being the necessary appendants to *Organs*, conveying wind unto them. If, (as it seemeth) their *dubious Form*, as represented in the *Scutcheon*, doth *ex aquo* answer to both, with me they shall still pass for the *Rests* of *Spears*. For though I dare not deny, but the *Greenvils* might be good *Musitians*, I am assured they were most valiant Souldiers in all their Generations.

But the merits of this ancient Family are so many and great, that ingrossed they would make one County proud, which divided would make two happy. I am therefore resolved equally to part what I have to say thereof, betwixt *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*.

Richard III.

The Reader will take notice, that, (as it is in our Catalogue) *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester* was High-Sheriff of this County, *ad terminum vite*, a strange *Precedent*, (if it may be said to go before, which hath nothing to follow after,) seeing for the last two years, he was both *King of England* and *Sheriff of Cornwall*. We therefore behold all the following persons unto the first of *King Henry* the seventh, but as so many *Deputies* under him, and amongst these we take speciall notice of

2 JAMES TIRREL, Mil.]

This is he, so infamous in our English Histories, for his activity in murdering the Innocent sons of *King Edward* the fourth, keeping the Keyes of the Tower, and standing himself at the foot of the Staires, whilst *Mr. Forest* and *J. Dighton*, stifled them in their Beds. I behold this *Sir James* as an *Essex-man*, though now the prime Officer of this County. For *King Richard* accounted *Cornwall* the back-dore of Rebellion, and therefore made this Knight the *Porter* thereof. Indeed it is remote from *London*, and the long sides of this County afford many landing-places, objected to *Britain* in *France*, whence the Usurper always feared (and at last felt) an Invasion, and therefore he appointed him *Sheriff* to secure the County, as obliged unto him, by gratitude for favours received, and guilt for faults committed. This *Tirrel* was afterwards executed for Treason, in the *Tower yard* in the beginning of *King Henry* the seventh.

Henry VII.

12 JOHN BASSET.]

This was a busie year indeed in this County, when the *Cornish Commotion* began (headed by *Flammock* a Lawyer, and *Michael Joseph* a Blacksmith,) at the Town of *Bodmin*. Let none impute it to the neglect of this *Sheriff*, that he suppressed them not, seeing (besides that they quickly quitted this County, and went Eastward) it was not the work of *Posse Comitatus*, but *Posse Regni*, to encounter them. However, after long-running, (for they marched the breadth of the land, from *Cornwall* to *Kent*, before battle was bid them,) they were overtaken, and overcome at *Black-heath*.

13 PETER EDGCOMBE, Mil.]

The Names of *Pierce* [or *Peter*] and *Richard*, have been (saith my * Author) successively varied in this family, for six or seven Descents. Such *Chequering* of *Christian Names* serve *Heraulds* instead of *Stairs*, whereby they ascend with assurance into the Pedigrees of Gentlemen, and I could wish the like alternation of *Pont-names* fashionable in other families. For where the Heirs of an House, are of the same Name, for many generations together, it occasioneth much mistake, and the most cautious, and conscientious *Heralds*, are guilty of making *Incestuous Matches*, confounding the Father for the Son, and so reciprocally.

* *Caveat* in
Cornwall, fol.
101.

Queen Elizabeth.

4 RICHARD CHAMOND, Esq.]

He received at *Gods-hand* an extraordinary favour of long life, serving in the office of a Justice of Peace almost *sixty** years. He saw above *fifty* several Judges of the Westerne Circuit, was Uncle and Great-uncle to *three hundred* at least, and saw his youngest child above *fourty* years of age.

19 WILLIAM MOHUN.]

He was descended from the ancient Lords of *Dunster*, and Earls of *Somerset*, of which one received a great Papall priviledge, whereof largely in my Church History. I behold him as Grand-father to *John Lord Mohun* of *Oakehampton*, (descended by a Co-heir from the *Courtneys* Earls of *Devonshire*,) and Great-grand-father to the Right Honourable *Warwick Lord Mohun*.

29 ANTHONY ROUSE, Esq.]

Give me leave only to transcribe what I find written of him, * *He employeth himself to a kind, and uninterrupted entertainment of such as visit him, upon his not sparing, inviting, or their own occasions, who (without the self-guilt of an ungrateful wrong) must witness, that his frankness confirmeth their welcome, by whatsoever means, provision, the fewell of Hospitality, can in the best manner supply.* He was Father to *Francis Rouse*, late Provost of *Eaton*, whose *Industry* is more commendable then his *Judgment* in his many *Treatises*.

* *Carew* in his
Survey of
Cornwall pag.
18.

* *ut prius* pag.
114.

King James.

2 FRANCIS GODOLPHIN, Mil.]

Master *Carew* confesseth, in his * *Survey* of this County, that *from him he gathered sticks to build that nest*, who was assistant unto him in that *playing labour*, as he termeth it. This ingenious Gentleman entertained a *Dutch Mineral-man*, and taking light from his experience, built thereon far more profitable conclusions, from his own invention, practicing a more saving way, to make *Tinn*, of what was rejected for refuse before.

And here the mention of his *Ingenuity*, minds me how *Hereditary Abilities* are often intailed on Families, seeing, he was Ancestor unto *Sidney Godolphin* slain at in *Devonshire*, valiantly fighting for his Lord and Master. His *Christian* and *Sur-name* *divisim* signifie much, but how high do they amount in conjunction? There fell *wit* and *valour*, never sufficiently to be bemoaned.

10 WILLIAM WREY, Mil.]

He was direct Ancestor to Sir *Chichester Wrey* Knight and Baronet, who though scarce a *Youth in Age*, was more then a *Man in Valour*, in his loyall service. He married *Anne* one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Will. Bouchier* Earl of *Bath*, whose son *Bouchier Chichester*, shall ever have my prayers, that he may answer the nobleness of his Extraction.

12 RICHARD ROBERTS.]

He was afterwards created a Baron, and was Father unto the Right Honourable the Lord *Roberts*, one of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, lately designed Deputy of *Ireland*, as a Person of singular ability and integrity.

* pag 13.

The Battles.

I shall inlarge my self the rather on this subject, because *building* my discourse therein, not on the *floting sands* of *uncertaine relations*, but the *Rock* of *reall Intelligence*. Having gotten a Manuscript of Sir *Ralph Hoptons*, (courteously communicated unto me by his Secretary Master *Tredui*,) interpolated with his own hand, being a *Memoriall* of the *Remarkables* in the *West*, at which that *Worthy Knight* was present in person.

I begin with that which is called the *Battle of Liskerd*, taking the name from the next Town of note thereunto, otherwise *Bradock-Downe* was the particular place thereof. Before the Fight began, the Kings Side took it into their seasonable consideration, that seeing by the Commission the Lord *Mohun* brought from *Oxford*, *four Persons*, [*viz.* the said Lord *Mohun*, Sir *Ralph Hopton*, Sir *John Berkeley* and Colonel *Ashburnham*,] were equally impowered in the managing of all Military matters, and seeing

such equality might prove inconvenient, (which hitherto had been prevented with the extraordinary moderation of all Parties,) in ordering a *Battle*, it was fittest to fix the power in *One Chief*, and generall consent settled it in *Sir Ralph Hopton*.

He first gave order that publick Prayers should be had in the Head of every Squadron, and it was done accordingly, (and the Enemy observing it, did stile it *saying of Masses* some of their Prisoners afterwards did confess.) Then he caused the *Foot* to be drawn up in the best order they could, placed a *Foreloorn of Muskietiers* in the little *Inclosures*, winging them with the few *Horse* and *Dragoons* he had.

This done two small *Mynion-Drakes* speedily and secretly fetched from the Lord *Moluns* house, were planted on a little *Barrrough* within *Randome-shot* of the Enemy, yet so, that they were covered from their sight, with small Parties of *Horse* about them. These concealed *Mynions* were twice discharged with such success, that the Enemy quickly quitted their ground, and all their Army being put into a *Rout*, the Kings Forces had the execution of them, which they performed very sparingly. They took *Twelve Hundred and Fifty* Prisoners, most of their *Colours*, all their *Cannon*, (being four *Brass-guns* upon Carriages, (whereof *Two* were *Twelve-pounders*,) and *One Iron saker*,) all their *Ammunitton*, most of their *Armes*, and marching that night to *Liskard*, the Kings Forces first gave God *Publick thanks* and then took their own *Private repose*.

STRATTON fight succeeds on *Tuesday 16. May 1643*. But first let us take a true account of the two Armies respectively, with the visible *Inequality* betwixt them.

The Kings Forces were in want of *Ammunitton*, and were to hew out their own way up a *Steep-hill* with their *Valour*, exposed to all *Disadvantages* and *Dangers*. Their *Horse* and *Dragoons* exceeded not *five hundred*, their *Foot* about *two thousand four hundred* in number.

The Parliament Army had plenty of all *Provisions*, and had *Advantageously Barocadoed* themselves on the top of a *Hill*. Their *Horse* indeed were not many, (having lately sent away *twelve hundred* to surprizethe *Sheriff* and *Commissioners* at *Bodmin*,) but *Foot* were *five thousand four hundred* by *Pole* as their *Major Generall* did acknowledge.

As for the Kings Forces order was given that by *four severall Avenues* they should force their Passage to the top of the *Hill*, which was very steep, the Enemy as obstinately indeavouing to *keep them down*, as the other did valiantly strive to *ascend*.

The fight continued doubtfull with many countenances of various events, (from 5. of the Clock in the Morning till 3. in the Afternoon,) amongst which most remarkable the smart Charge made by *M. G. Chudeleigh*, with a *Stand of Pikes*, on *Sir Bevill Greenfield*, so that the Knight was in *Person* overthrown, and his *Party* put into disorder, which would have proved destructive unto it, had not *Sir John Berkeley* (who led up the *Muskietiers* on each side of *Sir Bevill Greenfield*,) seasonably relieved it, so re-inforcing the Charge, that *Major General Chudeleigh* was taken Prisoner.

Betwixt *three* and *four* of the Clock the Commanders of the Kings Forces, who embraced those *four severall ways* of *Ascent*, met to their mutuall joy almost at the top of the *Hill*, which the routed Enemy *confusedly* forsook. In this Service, though they were *Assaylants* they lost very few men, and no considerable Officer, killing of the Enemy about *three hundred*, and taking *Seventeen hundred* Prisoners, all their *Cannon* [being *thirteen* pieces of *Brass-ordnance*,] and *Ammunitton*, [*Seventy* Barrels of powder,] with a *Magazin* of *Bisket*, and other provisions proportionable. For this Victory Publick Prayer and Thanksgiving was made on the *Hill*, and then the Army was disposed of, to improve their success to their best advantage. For this good Service *Sir Ralph Hopton* was afterwards, at *Oxford*, created *Baron of * Stratton*, in form as followeth,

CAROLUS Dei gratia Anglia, &c. Cum & Nominis nostri & Posteritatis interest, & ad clara exempla propaganda utilissimè compertum, palam fieri omnibus premia, apud nos virtuti sua, nec perire fidelium Subditorum officia, sed memori & benevolo pectore fixissimè

*Reader being Captain to this worthy Lord, I could doe no less, then (in Gratitude to his Memory) make this Exemplification.

simè insidere; his præsertim temporibus, cum plurimorum (quibus antehac nimium indul-
simus) temerata, aut suspecta fides, pretium aliorum constantiæ addidit. Cumque nobis
certò constat Radulphum Hopton militem de Balneo Splendidis & Antiquis Natalibus;
tum in cætera sua vita integritatis & morum eximium, tum in hac novissima tempestate,
fatalique Regni & rebelli motu, rari animi fideique exemplum edidisse, Regia dignitatis in
eaque publice contra utriusque Adversarios assertorem & Vindicem acerrimum.

Quippe quia non solum nascenti huic Furori (nec dum omnibus manifesto) optimis Consi-
liis fortis in Curia Senator restitueret; Sed insinuante se latius veneno & crescente færocia
Domum ad suos reversus fortior Miles in Agro suo Somersetensi & vicini partibus omni
ope & manu iniquissimam causam oppugnaverit, in Arce præsertim Sherbornianâ sub Au-
spiciis Marchionis Hertfordia egregiam operam navaverit. Mox ulterius progressus pol-
lenti in Devoniam factionis Tyrannide, & munitissima Civitate in fœdus illecta, & jam un-
dique bonis Subditis perniciem minante, ipse penè in illa Regione Hospes, contracto è Cor-
nubia milite, & primoribus statim impetum eorum repreßit, jacentesque & afflictas nostras
partes mirifica virtute recreavit: Et licet summis necessitatibus confluenti exigua pars negotii
hostes erant, tantum absuit ut vel illis, vel istis succumberet, ut contra copias auctiores &
bellico apparatu instructissimos, sæpius signis collatis in acie demicans semper superior ex-
cesserit.

Testis Lanestonia, Saltaish, Bradock, aliaque obscura olim nomina & loca, nunc Vi-
ctoris illius & perduellium cladibus nobilitata. Vix etiam ab his respiraverat cum
novus belli furor lassas jam ferè & continuis præliis luxatas vires numerosissimo
exercitu adortus, ubiorem triumphandi dedit materiam. Cum ille in Campis Strat-
toniæ, in difficillimas licet angustias redactus, inops militaris instrumenti & consumpto
jam pulvere tormentario, armatos inermis, vallo munitos intectus, sola causa & viriute
animatus, ita retudit, concidit, castris exiit, ut totam belli molem cum ipsis authoribus
profligavit; Quicquid fugæ illius residuum erat, inter Urbis unius Mœnia eaque arcta obsi-
deone astricta concluso. Qua quidem pugna memorabili præter quod miserum Popellum,
Fugo intolerabili levaverat, Sedes suas expulsis, Ecclesias Pastoribus, Pacem omnibus, & Fir-
mamentum Pacis obsequium pristinum restituerit. Et jam sequenti armorum nostrorum
felicitati qua partes Regni Occidentales maturius ad officium & verum Dominum redierunt
& viam aperuisse & momentum ingens exiisse libentissime profiteamur; In hac opera lau-
dabili cum præfatus Radulphus perstet adhuc invicto animo & industria indefessa nullo ar-
duo quantumvis labore & periculo excusatus, cumque mille Argumentis testatum fecerit,
Honorem salutemque nostram sibi omni fortuna & capite potiozem, nos virum fortissimum
optimeque affectum animum benigno studio prosequi & amplius demereri volentes, hunc &
praconio merito ornandum, & proprii ad nos gradu extollendum censuimus. Sciatis igitur
nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia & mero motu præfatum Radulphum
Hopton ad statum, gradum, stilum, Dignitatem, Titulum & Honorem Baronis Hopton
de Stratton in Comitatu nostro Cornubiæ, &c. In cujus rei testimonium has Literas nostras
fieri fecimus patentes.

Teste meipso apud Oxon. Quarto die Septembris, Anno Regni nostri decimo nono.

This Honour determined in this Lord, dying Issueless at Bruges in Flanders, since
which time King Charles the second hath conferred the Title of Baron of Stratton on
Sir John Berkeley, younger Sonto Sir Maurice Berkeley of Bruiton in Somersetshire. This
was he who was one of the first four Tetrarchs or Joint-managers in chief of Marshall
matters in Cornwall, this is he who was so highly Instrumentall in the reducing of Exe-
ter, being afterwards deservedly appointed the Governour. How since he hath shared
in his Majesties sufferings beyond the Seas is sufficiently known.

As for the generall disarming and disbanding of the Parliament Army in this Coun-
ty Anno 1644. It was a Conquest without a Battle, on this occasion. I have seen the
Head, bow down to take a Thorne out of the Foot. Such the proportion of Cornwall to
England, and such was the Condescension of the King to come into this County. Essex
followed him with all his Forces, till he pen'd himself in a narrow Place (or rather
large Pound,) so that he was surrounded on all Sides, with the Sea and the Kings Sol-
diers.

Hereupon Essex (with some prime Commanders) shipped himself for Plymouth,
thence

thence for *London*, whither also their Horse forced their Passage (without considerable loss,) under the Conduct of Sir *William Belfore*, whom the Kings Horse did *sequi, non assequi, follow but not overtake*. The Foot left behind, submitted to the King on such conditions as are generally known.

His Majesty earnestly endeavouring (by the Enemies own confession,) the exact observing of Articles, which if some unruly Royalist did violate, (Souldiers will hardly wear bad Cloaths, whilst their Foes being in their Power have better on their Backs,) it was not so much an *Offering* as returning of an *Injury*, some of them having formerly felt the same *Usage* on the like *occasion*. The Parliament Foot did not depose their *Disaffections* with their *Armes*, soon resuming (or rather retayning) their former Principles, which made them adde new *Armes* to their old inclinations in the second Battle at *Newbury*.

The Farewell.

Being now to part with this County, I wish it all happiness, and particularly that *Flaws* or *Flaughes* may either never come thither or quickly depart thence. Which being a kind of English *Hericano* hath little civility therein, as throwing down some *houses*, more *trees*, and making more waste with the blast thereof. And may the same Divine Providence, which is their *Aolus*, be also *Neptune* unto it, to secure this County, from the fury of Water, as well as from the fierceness of the Wind, that their *LIONESS* may never get a *LION* unto it, so to propagate *Inundations* betwixt them.

And now to wish an *Honour* to this *Dutchy*, and therewith a happiness both to *It* and all *England*, the strength of my weak prayers (twisted with many *Millions* more proceeding from Loyall hearts in this Land) shall never be wanting, that God would be pleased to bestow a *Duke* of *Cornwall*, of the loines of our Gracious Sovereign, to be possessed of the *vertues*, and to be Heir Apparent to the *Lands* of his Father. A *Duke*, presumed in Law to be of full age to all purposes and intents, the first minute of his birth, which happy minute God in due time send for the comfort of our Nation.

Dukes of Cornwall

CUMBER-

All Princes of Wales



CUMBERLAND hath *Scotland* on the *North*, *Northumberland* and *Westmerland* on the *East*, *Lancashire* on the *South*, and the *Irish sea* on the *West*. It is not unlike a *Half Moon* in the form thereof, which from its *Tips North* and *South* may be allowed to be somewhat more then 40. miles, though *East* and *West* it spreadeth not above 26. miles. The soyl though generally hard, and exacting much toyl to improve it, is pleasant with the Varieties, and profitable with these

Naturall Commodities.

Pearls.

These are found commonly by the river *Irt*, where *Mussels* (as also *Oysters* and other *shellfish*,) gaping for the *Dew*, are in a manner impregnated therewith. So that some conceive that as *Dew* is a *Liquid Pearl*, so a *Pearl* is *Dew consolidated* in these *fishes*. Here poor people getting them at low water, sell to *Jewellers* for *Pence*, what they sell again for *Pounds*. Indeed there is a Spanish Proverbe, that a *Lapidary* who would grow rich, must buy of those who go to be executed, (as not caring how cheap they sell,) and sell to those that go to be married, as not caring how dear they buy. But waving these advantages, such of that *Mystery* which Trade with *Country-people* herein, gaine much by buying their *Pearls*, though far short of the *Indian* in *Orientness*. But whether not as usefull in *Physick* is not as yet decided.

Black-lead.

Plenty hereof is digged up about *Keswick*, the onely place (as I am inform'd) where it is found in *Europe*, and various is the use thereof.

1. For *Painters* (besides some mixture thereof in making *Lead-colours*,) to draw the *Pictures* of their *Pictures*, viz. those shadowy lines made onely to be unmade again.
2. For pens, so usefull for *Scholars* to note the remarkables they read, with an impression easily deleble without prejudice to the book.
3. For *Felmakers* for colouring of hats.
4. To scoure leaden cisternes, and to brighten things made of *Iron*.
5. In *Flanders* and *Germany*, they use it for glasing of stuffs.

Besides these visible, surely there are other concealed uses thereof, which causeth it daily to grow the dearer, being so much transported beyond the seas.

Copper.

These mines lay long neglected, (choak'd in their own rubbish) till renewed about the beginning of *Queen Elizabeth*, when plenty of *Copper* was here afforded, both for home-use and torraign transportation. But *Copper* it self was too soft for severall military services, and could not alone (no single person can prove a parent) produce brasse most usefull for that purpose. Here *taste and see*, *Divine Providence*, which never doth its work by halves, and generally doubleth gifts by seasonable giving them. *Lapis calaminaris* (whereof hereafter in due place,) was then * first found in *England*, the *Mother* of *Brasse* as *Copper* the *father* hereof. Hence came it to pass that *Queen Elizabeth* left more *brasse* then She found *Iron-ordnance* in the *Kingdome*. And our wooden walls (so our ships are commonly call'd) were rough-casted over with a coat of a firmer constitution.

We must not forget the names of the two *Dutch-men* (good *froggs* by sea, but better *moles* by land,) who re-found out these *Copper-mines*, wherein also some silver (no new milk without some cream therein,) viz. *Thomas Shurland* and *Daniel Hotchstabter* of *Auspurge* in *Germany*, whose Nephews turning purchasers of lands hereabouts, prefer easily to take what the earth renders in her hands above

* Bishop Carle-
ton's Thankfull
Remem cap. 1.
Pag. 4.

above ground, then painfully to pierce into her heart for greater treasure.

I am sorry to hear, and loath to believe what some credible persons have told me, that within this twenty years the Copper within this County hath been wholly discontinued, and that not for want of Metall, but Mining for it. Sad, that the industry of our age could not keep, what the ingenuity of the former found out. And I would willingly put it on another account, that the burying of so much steel in the bowells of men, during our Civil Wars, hath hindered their digging of Copper out of the entralls of the Earth, hoping that these peaceable times will encourage to the resuming thereof.

The Buildings.

This County pretendeth not to the mode of *Reformed Architecture*, the Vicinity of the Scots causing them to build rather for *Strength* than *State*. The Cathedral of Carlisle, may pass for the Embleme of the *Militant Church*, Black but Comely, still bearing in the Complexion thereof, the remaining signes of its former burning. Rose-castle, the Bishops best Seat, hath lately the Rose therein withered, and the Prickles in the Ruins thereof onely remain.

The houses of the Nobility and Gentry are generally built *Castle-wise*, and in the time of the Romans, this County (because a *Limitary*) did abound with Fortifications, Mr. Camden taking notice of more *Antiquities* in Cumberland and Northumberland, then in all England besides.

The Wonders.

Although, if the word, *Wonders*, be strained up high and hard, this County affordeth none, yet if the sense thereof be somewhat let down, the compass thereof fetcheth in the

Moss-Troopers.

So strange the condition of their living, if considered in their *Original, Increase, Height, Decay* and *Ruine*.

1. *Originall*, I conceive them the same called *Borderers* in Mr. Camden, and characterized by him to be a wild and war-like people, they are called *Moss-Troopers*, because dwelling in the *Mosses*, and riding in *Troops* together. They dwell in the *Bounds*, or meeting of two Kingdomes, but obey the Laws of neither. They come to Church as seldome as the 29. of February comes into the Kalender.

2. *Increase*, When England and Scotland were united in Great Britain, they that formerly lived by *Hostile incursions*, betook themselves to the robbing of their Neighbours. Their Sons are free of the trade by their Fathers Copy, they are like unto Job (not in piety and patience, but) in suddain plenty and poverty, sometimes having *Flocks* and *Herds* in the morning, none at night, and perchance many again next day. They may give for their *Motto*, *vivitur ex rapto*, stealing from their honest Neighbours, what sometimes they re-gain. They are a nest of *Hornets*, strike one and stir all of them about your ears. Indeed if they promise safely to conduct a Traveller, they will perform it with the fidelity of a *Turkish Janizary*, otherwise, wo be to him that falleth into their quarters.

3. *Height*, Amounting forty years since to some *Thousands*. These compelled the *Vicinage*, to purchase their security, by paying a constant rent unto them. When in their greatest height, they had two great Enemies, the Laws of the Land, and the Lord William Howard of Naworth. He sent many of them to Carlisle, to that place, where the Officer always doth his work by day-light. Yet these *Moss-Troopers*, if possibly they could procure the pardon for a condemned person of their Company, would advance great sums out of their *Common stock*, who in such a case, cast in their Lots amongst themselves, and all have one * purse.

4. *Decay*, Caused by the wisdom, valour and diligence, of the Right Honorable Charles L. Howard, now Earl of Carlisle, who routed these *English-Tories* with his Regiment. His severity unto them will not onely be excused, but commended by the judicious, who consider, how our great Lawyer doth describe such persons who are solemnly our-law'd.

Bracton.

Bracton. Lib. tertio Tract. 2. Cap. 11.

*Extunc gerunt Caput Lupinum, ita quod sine judiciali inquisitione rite pereant, & secum suum iudicium portent, & merito sine Lege pereunt, qui secundum Legem vivere recusarunt; Thenceforward [after they are out-law'd] they wear a * Woolfs-head, so that they lawfully may be destroyed, without any judicial inquisition, as who carry their own Condemnation about them, and deservedly die without Law, because they refused to live according to Law.*

5. Ruine. Such the success of this worthy Lords severity, that he made a Thorough Reformation amongst them, and the Ring-leaders being destroyed; the rest are reduced to Legall obedience, and so I trust will continue.

Proverbs.

* If Skiddaw hath a cap
Scruffell wots full well of that.]

These are two neighbour hills, the one in this County, the other in *Anan-dale* in Scotland. If the former be capp'd with clouds and foggy mists, it will not be long before rain falls on the other. It is spoken of such who must expect to sympathize in their sufferings, by reason of the vicinity of their habitation.

Tum tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet. | When thy neighbours house doth burn,
Take heed the next be not thy turn.

The *Cumberlanders* have found the truth hereof by their sad experience, in our Civil Wars, paying dear for their vicinity with Scotland.

* Skiddaw, Lauvelling, and Casticand,]
Are the highest hills in all England.]

I know not how to reconcile this ryme, with another which I meet with in the same
* Author,

Igleborrow, Pendle and Penigent,
Are the highest hills between Scotland and Trent.

But in order of an expedient betwixt them, we may observe. First, that every County is given to magnify (not to say alitify) their own things therein. Secondly, that the survey goes according to the guess of mens eyes (as never exactly measured) variable according to severall apprehensions. Thirdly, some hills are higher in view, rising almost perpendicularly of a suddain by themselves, whilst the invisible greatness of others is not heeded so much, which mount with the Country about them creeping up insensibly by degrees. Mean time no mention of *Plynillymon-hill*, as being in *Wales*, and without compare the Monarch of all mountains South of Scotland.

Saints.

Saint HERBERT Priest and Confessor may justly be referred to this County. For there is a lake therein (* Bede calleth it *Pragrande Stagnum*) nigh *Keswick* made by the River *Darwent*, wherein three Islands are found, in the least of which this *Herbert* lead an Eremiticall life. If he travailed hence it was to visit his friend Saint *Cuthbert*, betwixt whom such Intimacy, that *Cuthbert* telling him how his own death approached, *Herbert* falling down at his * feet, importunately requested him, that they might both pass out of this World together, which by Saint *Cuthberts* prayers is said to be obtained. Thus as they were loving in their lives, so in their death they were not divided; departing this World the same day and hour, Anno Dom. 688.

Saint ALRIKE born and bred in this County, led an Eremiticall life in a forrest near to *Carlisle*. This man did not more macerate himself with constant fasting, then time since hath consumed his memory, which hath reduced it to nothing more then the scellaton of his name, without any Historicall passages to flesh and fill up the same; for I account the report of Saint * *Goderick*, another Hermite, (and present at this mans death)

* In the Laws of K. Edw. an Out-law'd person is called *woolfe-head* Lambert fol. 127. B. Num. 7.

* Cambd. Brit. in Cumberland.

* Cambd. Brit. ibidem.

* Cambd. Brit. in Lancash. re.

* Lib. 4. cap. 9. H. 8. Ang.

* Idem ibi

* Vide Mub. Pacif. in Arnob 1170.

death) not worth the remembring, viz. that he saw the soul of *Alrike* ascend to Heaven, as it were in a Spherical form of a burning wind, but we listen unto it but as unto wind. He dyed Anno 1107.

Martyrs.

This County affordeth none in the reign of Queen *Mary*, whereof accept a double reason. First, the People thereof generally were nuzell'd in Ignorance and Superstition. Secondly, such as favoured the Reformation were connived at by *Owin Ogilthorp*, the courteous Bishop of *Carlile*, who Crowed Queen *Elizabeth*, and who in requittall had a favour for him had he lived any longer. However *Cumberland* had one Native, who going up to *London*, first found a Husband and then met with Martyrdom therein, viz.

* Fox. A&S &
Mon. pa. 1857.

ELIZABETH FOSTER was born at * *Graystock* in this County, though her Maiden Sur-name be unknown. Travailing to *London*, she was there married to one *John Forster* Cutler, of the Parish of *Saint Brides* in *Fleetstreet*, and being summoned before *Bonner*, for not coming to Church, was imprisoned and strictly examined. Being moved by the Bishop to desert her answers, I will not (said she) go from them by Gods grace. Hereupon she was condemned, and being fifty five years of age accordingly suffered with six other Martyrs, all in one fire in *Smithfield*, Jan. 27. 1556.

Prelates.

ROGER WHELPDALE was born in the borders of this County, (so that *Westmerland* pretends to a share of him) bred in *Baliol-colledge* in *Oxford*, and afterwards became *Provost* of *Queens-colledge* in that University.

A good { 1. Logician
2. Mathematician
3. Divine } witness his books of { 1. *Summula Logicales.*
2. *De Quanto & Continuo.*
3. *De Deo invocando.*

* *Centuria Sex-*
ta Num. 29.

Bale * ingenuously confesseth, that he cannot find where this Learned man after his long labours in *Oxford*, led the rest of his life, and *Pitz* (who seeing with *Bales* eyes, both are blind or sighted together) is at the same loss. But herein we are able guide our guides, and light a candle to direct them, for he was by King *Henry* the fifth, preferred Bishop of *Carlile*, 1419. he sate three years in that See, and dying at *London* Feb. 4. 1422. was buried in *Saint Pauls*.

* *Godwin* in
the Bishops of
Carlile.

ROGER LAYBURN was born of a Noble Family, not living far from * *Carlile*. A Noble Family indeed, expiring in the days of our Grand-fathers, when *Elizabeth* sole daughter and heir of Sir *Francis Layburn*, was married to *Thomas Dacre* last Baron of *Gilsland* and *Graystock*. This *Roger* was bred Fellow in *Pembroke-hall*, Doctor of Divinity, and at last was consecrated Bishop of *Carlile*, 1503. two years after he solemnly accepted of the Mastership of *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*, which I have heard called *Episcopale Collegium*, not onely because it hath bred so many Bishops (for the proportion thereof,) but chiefly because many Prelates have held the Mastership thereof, even untill their death. Doctor *Layburn* dyed soon after 1509. before he could express his good intentions to his Colledge or Cathedral.

Since the Reformation.

EDMUND GRINDALL was born at *Saint Bees* in this County, bred Scholar, Fellow and Master of *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*, and Proctour of the University. In the reign of Queen *Mary*, he fled beyond the seas, and was no *Violento* in the Troubles of *Frankford*, but with all meekness to his might, endeavoured a pacification. Returning home he was made successively Bishop of *London*, Arch-bishop of *York* and *Canterbury*, by Queen *Elizabeth*, highly favouring him for his learning, piety, modesty and single life; till at last he lost Her love, by the mischievous practices of his enemies. His fault was for keeping others from breaking two of Gods Commandements,
Thou

Thou shalt not steal, when he would not let the Lord of *Leicester* have *Lambeth-house*; and, *Thou shalt not commit adultery*, when he would not permit *Julio*, the Earls *Italian Physician*, to marry another mans wife.

But it was objected against him to the Queen, that he was a fierce defender of factious *Prophecying*, which in proceſs of time would undermine the *Hierarchy*, though moderate men were of the opinion, they might prove profitable, as by Arch-bishop *Grindall*, limited and regulated.

Being really blind more with grief then age, (dying at *sixty-four*) he was willing to put off his clothes before he went to bed, and in his life time to reſigne his place to Doctor *Whitgiſſ*, who * reſuſed ſuch acceptance thereof. And the Queen, commiſerating his condition, was graciouſly pleaſed to ſay, that, *As She had made him, ſo he ſhould die an Arch-biſhop*, as he did *July 6, 1583*.

Worldly wealth he cared not for, deſiring only to make both ends meet; and as for that little that lapped over, he gave it to pious uſes in both Universities, and the founding of a fair *Free-school* at *St. Bees*, the place of his nativity.

HENRY ROBINSON D. D. was born in * *Carlile*, bred Fellow and at laſt Provoſt of *Queens-colledge* in *Oxford*, and afterwards 1598, was conſecrated Biſhop of the place of his nativity.

When Queen *Elizabeth* received his *Homage*, She gave him many Gracious words of the good opinion which She conceived of his Learning, Integrity and Sufficiency for that place. Moreover adding, that *She muſt ever have a care to furniſh that See with a worthy man, for his * ſake who firſt ſet the Crown on Her Head*, and many words to the like purpoſe.

He was a *Prelate* of great gravity and temperance, very mild in * Speech, but not of ſo ſtrong a conſtitution of body as his countenance did promiſe. And yet he lived to be a very old man. He dyed *Anno Dom. 16...*

RICHARD SENHOUSE D. D. was born of worſhipful parentage at *Netherhall* in this County. A valiant man in his younger days, and I have heard that in his old age, he felt the admonitions of his youthfull over-violent exerciſes. He was bred Fellow of *Saint Johns-colledge* in *Cambridge*, and became an Excellent Preacher, his Sermons loſing no luſtre by his good utterance, and gracefull delivering of them. He was *Chaplain* to King *Charles* whilſt Prince, and Preached his Sermon at His Coronation. He was preferred Biſhop of *Carlile*, enjoying the place but a ſhort time. He dyed *Anno Domini 1626*.

Capitall Judges and Writers on the Law.

Sir RICHARD HUTTON * was born at *Perith* of a Worſhipful Family, (his elder Brother was a *Knight*,) and bred in *Jeſus Colledge* in *Cambridge*. He intended his Studies for *Divinity*, till diſſwaded by the importunity of his friends (amongſt whom *George Earl of Cumberland* moſt eminent,) he became Barrifier in *Grays-Inn*. But in expreſſion of his former affection to *Divinity*, he ſeldome (if ever) took fee of a *Clergy-man*. Afterwards being *Recorder* of *York*, he was *Knighted* and made Judge of the *Common-Pleas*. In the Caſe of *Ship-money*, though he was againſt the *King*, (or rather for the *Commons*) yet His Maſteſty manifeſted not the leaſt diſtaſte, continuing to call him the *Honeſt Judge*.

This perſon ſo pious to God, and charitable to his poor Members, was diſſolved about the beginning of our National miſery. Thus God before he new ploweth up a land, with the furrows of a Civil War, firſt cutteth down his old crop, and gathereth them like ripe ſheaves into his barn. He dyed at *Serjeants-Inn*, and was buried at his earneſt deſire without any Funerall Sermon, (ſave what his own vertues preached to poſterity,) at *St. Dunſtons* in the Weſt, on the 27. day of *Febr. Anno Dom. 1638*.

Sir JOHN BANKS was born at *Kewſwick*, of honeſt parents, who perceiving him judicious and induſtrious, beſtowed good breeding on him in *Grays-Inn*, in hope he ſhould attain to preferment, wherein they were not deceived. After he was called to the Bar, for ſome years he ſolicited ſuits for others, thereby attaining great practiſall experience. He afterwards might laugh at them, who then did ſmile at him,

* Sir G. Paul in *Whitgiſſ* life pag. 27.

* So Mr. Robinson Stationer and his Countryman informed me.

* Sir J. Harington in his view of the Church of England, p. 208.

* O. Oglethorpe.

* It is pity his Manuscripts on the Law ſhould be ſmothered in private hands which I hope will hereafter become publici juris.

leaving many behind him in learning, whom he found before him in time, untill at last he was Knighted by K. Charles, made first his *Attorney*, then Chief Justice of the *Common-pleas*, dying in the midst and heat of our Civil dissentions.

He ordered by his Will (the Copy whereof I have received from my good * friend) that his body should be buried under some plain Monument, at the discretion of his *Executors*, and after an *Epitaph* mentioning the several places he had held, This *Motto* to be added,

*Non nobis Domine, non nobis, sed Nomini
Tuo da gloriam.*

It must not be forgotten that by his said Will he gave to the value of thirty pounds per annum, with other *Emoluments* to be bestowed in Pious uses, and chiefly to set up a Manufacture of Course Cottons in the Town of *Keswick*, which I understand hath good, and is in hopes of better success.

Civilians.

GEORGE PORTER was born at *Weery-hall* in the Parish of *Bolton* in this County, of gentile extraction. He was afterwards Fellow of *Queens-colledge* in *Cambridge*, Doctor and Professor of Civil-law therein, for above thirty years, so that he might have been made *Comes Imperii primi ordinis*, according to the constitution of *Theodosius* the Emperor, allowing that honour to Professours in that faculty, * *Cum ad viginti annos observatione jugi, ac sedulo docendi labore pervenerint.*

He was of a pitifull nature, and we commonly called him (for I had oft the honour to be in his mess,) *The Patron of infirmities*, whose discourse was always defensive and charitable, either to excuse mens failings, or mitigate their punishments. He was valiant as well as learned, and with his sterne looks and long sword, frightened three thieves from setting upon him. He dyed *Anno Domini 163..* and Doctor *Collins*, (who with Saint *Chrysostome* was in laudatoris hyperbolicus,) Preaching his Funerall Sermon, endeavoured to heighten his memory to his soul, mounting it above the skies for his modesty and learning.

Writers.

JOHN CANON. Some will have him so called, because *Canon* of some Cathedral Church, and if so, there were hundreds of *John Canons* besides himself: others, because he was Doctor of *Canon Law*, which leaves as great a Latitude as the former, for hundreds (with equall right) to justle with him for the same Surname. I have cause to conceive, untill I shall be clearly convinced to the contrary, that he was born at *Canonsby* in this County, By being set by brevities sake.

Bilious Bale bespattereth him more than any of his Order. Hear how he ranteth, He turned a * *Minotaure*. (I should say *Minorite*) and with his *Thrasonicall Boasting*, &c. But I am not bound to believe him, the rather, because *Trithemius* a *Forraign*, Judicious and Moderate Writer, giveth him great commendation. Whence I collect that his worth was not like a Candle in the House, onely burning at Home in England, but a Torch, blazing abroad beyond the Seas, the University of *Paris* and other places taking signall notice of his Learning. He flourished under K. *Edward* the second 1320.

WILLIAM EGREMONT. He hath almost lost his true Surname amongst the various writing thereof. * *Bale* calleth him *Egumonde*, (though no such place in all England,) *Pits*, reduceth it to a Saxon Name, and calleth him * *Egmund*; *Leland*, (for a reason immediately following) nameth him *William of Stamford*, but *Egremont* is the *Oribography* of his name, from a small Market-town (yet a *Barony* of the late Earls of *Sussex*.) in this Shire where he was born.

Quitting this cold Country, he took his Progress into the South, and fixing himself at *Stamford*, became an *Agustinian Eremit*, and proceeded Doctor of Divinity. Going beyond the Seas, he was by the Pope made *Episcopus Pissinenfis*, (some poor pitifull Bishoprick, so that one would scarce trouble himself to find it out to have the profit thereof,) and therewith held the *Suffragane-ship* under *Henry Beaufort* Bishop of

Lincoln.

* Mr. John Myriel Minister at Lam-pugh.

* Cod. Theod. lib. 6. tit. 21.

* Cent. 5. num. 3.

* De Script. Brit. cent. 7. Num. 12, * De Ang. scrip. 1390.

JOHN SKELTON was a younger branch of the *Skeltons* of *Skelton* in this County. I crave leave of the Reader, (hitherto not having full instructions, and) preserving the undoubted Title of this County unto him, to defer his character to *Norfolk*, where he was Beneficed at *Diss* therein.

RICHARD CRAKENTHORP D. D. was descended of an Ancient Family in this County, as appeareth by their frequent being Sheriffs thereof. He was bred Fellow of *Queens-colledge* in *Oxford*, and afterwards in the first of King *James* went over Chaplain to the Lord *Evers*, sent Embassiadour to the King of *Denmark*, and other prime Princes of *Germany*. Here by use he got an easiness in the Latine tongue, and correspondence with several persons of eminent Learning.

Pliny observeth, that *Posthume Children*. born after the death of their Father, and *Cæsars*, (understand such, who are cut out of the womb of their Mother) prove very happy in success. What reason soever Naturalists assign hereof, Divines justly impute it to Gods goodness, graciously remembering those *Orphans*, which cannot remember their own Parents.

— SALKELD was a branch of a Right Worshipfull Family in this County, bred a Divine beyond the Seas, but whether *Jesuit* or *Sécular Priest* I know not. Coming over into *England* to *Angle* for Profelites, it seems his *Line* broke, and he was cast into prison. Hence he was brought out and presented to K. *James*, by whose *Arguments* (and a *Benefice* bestowed on him in *Somersetshire*,) he became a Protestant.

—*Nobisque dedit solatia victor* { *And was it not a Noble Thing,*
Thus to be conquer'd by a King?

GERARD LANGBAIN D. D. was born at *Kirk-Banton* in this County, bred first *Fellow* in, then *Provost* of *Queens-colledge* in *Oxford*. A *skillful Antiquary*, ingenious, industrious and judicious in his Writings, as by his Works will appear.

of

of the dissent of the *Gallican Churches* from severall conclusions in that Council.

Ashis *Brain* was the *Mother* of some, so was it the *Midwife* to other good books, which he procured to be published. Especially a book made by Sir *John Cheeke*, concerning *Rebellion and Loyalty*, seasonably reprinted in the beginning of our Civil Wars. But alas, such then was the noise of mens Animosities, that the *Still voice of Truth* could not be heard amongst them. More excellent Tracts were expected from him, particularly an *Edition of Brian Twine*, with *Additions* concerning the Antiquity of *Oxford* when God was pleased almost in the midst of his days to put an end to his life, *Anno. 1657.*

Benefactors to the Publick.

ROBERT EAGLESFIELD born in this County, was a pious and learned man according to the rate of that age, Chaplain and Confessor to *Philippa*, Queen to King *Edward* the third. He founded a fair Colledge in *Oxford*, by the name of *Queens-colledge*, for a Provost and twelve Fellows, whom he ordered to sit in the Hall in *purpura*, and that they should be attended on *more Curiali*. He appointed that those of *Cumberland* and *Westmerland* should be proper for preferment in his Foundation, rendering this reason why he reflected most on those Northern Counties, *Propter insolitam vastitatem, & melioris literaturæ infrequentiam.*

But prevented by death, he finished not his intentions, leaving only to the Colledge the Manor of *Renwick* in this County, with the impropriation of *Burgh under Stanmore*, and, which I assure you was considerable, most excellent Statutes.

To shew himself both Courtier and Scholar, he ordered that in the Hall they should speak either Latine or French. He bequeathed his Colledge to the honorary Patronage of the Queens of *England*, and his Sur-name is still extant in this County in persons of quality, but how to him related to me unknown. He dyed about the year of our Lord 1370.

Memorable Persons.

MAUD the Daughter of *Thomas Lord Lucy*, Sister and Heir of *Anthony Lord Lucy*, and Baron of *Cokermouth*, the Widow of *Gilbert Humfrevile*, Earl of *Angus*, was the second Wife of *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*. Who, when she saw that she should dye without Issue, gave to Earl *Henry* her husband, the *Castle and Honour* of *Cokermouth*, with many other Manors in *Copeland* and *Westmerland*, with condition that his Issue should bear her *Armes* of the *Lucies*, [viz. *Gules, three Lucies, [or Pikes] Hauriant Argent,*] quartered with their own *Armes* of the *Percies*. And for it levied a Fine, in the Court of King *Richard* the second.

Hitherto *verbatim* out of Master * *Mills*. But by his favour, his words are not sufficiently expressive of the agreement betwixt them. The Earl conditioned, not onely to quarter the *Armes* of the *Lucies*, (as the *Percies* now quarter many more besides, viz. *Poynings, Fitz-Pain, Brians, &c.*) but he also covenanted (as in the words of the Instrument) *Deferre quateriatim, To bear them quarterly* with his own *Armes*, incorporated into one Coat in effect. This promise the *Percys* have *bona fide* performed, preserving so near a relation between the two Coats, that in a manner, *Mutuo se ponunt & auferunt*; so that, if Either, both always appear together.

This Lady is entered amongst *Memorable Persons*, partly, because of her harmless device, to perpetuate her memory; partly, because of her great affection to her Husband; She but a second, and no wife of his youth, bringing him no children, and having (no doubt) heirs of her own name and blood, though she were barren, would be bountifull to endow that Family with possessions, which she could not enrich with posterity. Say not the *Percys* profit, was the *Lucies* loss; for, what saith the *Scripture? *Is it not lawfull for me to do what I will with mine own?* She died about the year of our Lord 1382.

Lord Mayors.

I find none of this County, nor is the wonder great if it be true what *Credible persons* have informed me, that there are no *Carriers* (the *Post* from *Carlile* is excepted,) which immediately come from this County to *London*. It seems *Cumberland* is *Terra suis contenta bonis*, neither proud of the *Gayety*, nor covetous of the *Money* of *London*.

The

* Catalog. of Honour pag. 719.

* Mat. 21. 15.

The Names of the Gentry of this County Returned by the Commissioners, in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth.

Marmaduke Bishop of Carlile,
Thomas de Dacre de Gilsland.

William Legh Chivaler, Knights for
William Laton Armiger, the Shire. } Commissioners.

Tho. Barnby Prioris Carloli	Tho. Delamore Geor. Warthwyk	Tho. Grane Tho. Hethryngton	Will. Hodliston de Copland
Will. Reddekar Ab- batis de Holm	Will. Twates Ioh. Eglisfeld, sen.	Tho. de Sandes Ioh. Swynburn	Rob. Scot de Calde- beke
Tho. Stanley Abbatis de Wederhill	Will. Martindale, sen. Ioh. Horon	Ioh. Eglisfeld, junio. Rich. Eglisfeld	Will. Denton Majoris Karlioli
Rog. Kirkeby Prioris de Seynt Beys	Hug. Forster Ioh. de Skelton	Will. Martyndail, ju- nioris	Will. Cardoile Tho. Frankysch Bal- livi ibidem
Alex. Walton Prioris de Lanecost	Will. Thirskeld Will. Louthier de Rosa	Ioh. Culwen Tho. Senenhans	Tho. Delmore Will. Kelet
Rich. Hodleston Crist. Culwan, Sheriff	Ioh. de Denton Will. Arlosch	Will. Osmonderlawe Will. Lowther de Crok- daile	Ioh. Graneson Galf. Barre
Pet. Tilioll Ioh. Penyngton	Rich. de Kirkebride Will. Dykes	Nich. Irton Alex. Heighmore	Ioh. Middilham Ioh. Person de Lowf- water
Ioh. Skelton Ioh. Lamplewe	Tho. de Stanewikes Ioh. Blanderhasset	Ioh. Rybton Rob. Bristow	Pet. Iakson de cadem Rich. Bristow
Nich. Radclyff, Mil. Hen. Feanyk	Tho. Aglanbly Tho. Appulby	Will. Aglanby Ioh. Lomher de Al- wardby	Leo. Howchenson Will. Redman
Hug. de Louthier Will. Stapleton	Tho. Salkeld Tho. Benchamp	Ioh. Lomher de Al- wardby	Tho. Rickman de Cokyrmonth, Baker
Ioh. Broughton Tho. Culwen	Rob. Vaux Ade de Denton	Nich. Stanle Tho. Wodhall	

This is a comfortable Catalogue, for one delighting in Ancient Families to pra-
tise upon. It is the observation of *Vitruvius* (alledged and approved by Master
* *Cambden*) that Northern-men advancing Southward, *Non possunt durare sed
disolvuntur*, Cannot endure the heat, but their strength melteth away and is dissolved,
whilst Southern-people removing Northward, *Non modo, non laborant immuta-
tione loci, valetudinibus, sed etiam confirmantur*, Are not only, not subject to sickness
through the change of place, but are the more confirmed in their strength and health.

Sure I am, that Northern Gentry transplanted into the South, by Marriage, Purchase or
otherwise, doe languish and fade away within few generations. Whereas Southern men
on the like occasions removing Northward acquire a settlement in their Estates with long
continuance. Some peevish natures (delighting to comment all things into the worst
sence) impute this to the Position of their Country, as secured from sale by their di-
stance from London, (the staple place of pleasure,) whilst I would willingly behold it
as the effect and reward of their discreet thrift and moderate expence. Two thirds of this
Catalogue of Cumberland being still extant, and the third extinct, for lack of Issue and
not Estate.

* In his Eliz.
Anno 1489.

Sheriffs of Cumberland.

HEN. II.	2	RECOR-	5	Rob. Fitz. Troit for 14
Anno		DA		years.
		MANCA.		19 Idem & Adam filius ejus.
1 Hildretas	3			20 Adam filius Rob. Trutts
	4			21 Rob. de Vaus
				22
				23 Rob.

23 Rob. Trutt. Adam *filius ejus*
pro eo.

24 Rob. de Vallibus

25 *Idem.*

26 Rob. de Vallibus & Rog. de
Legeire

27 Rob. de Vallibus *for 4*
years.

31 Hug. de Morwich

32 *Idem.*

33 *Idem.* & Nich. *Frater ejus.*

RICH. I.

Anno

1 Will. de Aldelin *for 9 years.*

JOH. REX.

Anno

1 Will. de Stutevill & Johan.
Laleman

2 *Idem.*

3 Will. de Stutevill & Phus.
Escar

4 *Idem.*

5 *Idem.*

6 Rog. de Lasy Constabut.
Cestrie.

7 *Idem.*

8 Rog. de Lasy Constabut.
Cestrie, & Walt. Marescal-
lus *for 4 years.*

12 Hug. de Nevill *for 4 years.*

16 Rob. de Ros, & Alanus
Candebec.

HEN. III.

Anno

1 Walt. Mauclore *for 7 years.*

8 Walt. Ephus. Carliol. &
Rob. *filius* Will. de Hamp-
ton *for 7 years.*

15 Walt. Ephus. Carliol. &
Tho. *filius* Johannis

16 *Idem.*

17 Tho. de Muleton *for 4*
years.

21 Will. de Dacre *for 12 years*

33 Ioh. Daylock *for 8 years.*

41 Will. Com. Albemarl. &
Remigius de Todington *for 5*

years.

46 Eustachius de Bayloel *for 5*

years.

51 Eustachius de Baylloet &
Mathe. de Ebor. *for 4 years.*

55 Rad. de Dacre

EDW. I.

Anno

1 Rob. Carliol. Ephus. Math.
Cordil. & Roger. de Pock-
lington

2 *Idem.*

3 Rob. de Hampton

4 *Idem.*

5 *Idem.*

6 Ioh. de Windeburne &

7 Mich. de Neilbigging Ad.
Newbegin. Gil. Cureweune

8 *Idem.*

9 *Idem.*

10 Rob. de Brus *for 4 years.*

14 Mich. de Arcla (Arcla) *for*
12 years.

26 Will. de Mulecaster *for 5*
years.

31 Ioh. de Lucy

32 *Idem.*

33 Will. de Mulcaster

34 *Idem.*

EDW. II.

Anno

1 Alex. de Wastwenthoite

2 Andreas. de Harcla *for 4*

years.

6 And. de Harcla & Alex. de
Bastenthwayt Mi. *for 7 years.*

13 Nul. Titulus, Comitibus *in hoc*
Rotulo

14

15

16

17 Hen. de Malton & Rob. le
Brum.

18 Hen de Malton

EDW. III.

Anno

1 Pet. Tilloll & Rob. & Brun

2

3 Pet Tilloll

4 Rad. de Dacre (Ranulphus)
for 6 years.

10 Ric. de Denton

11 Anth. de Lucy & Roul.
Vaux

12 *Idem.*

13 Anth. de Lucy

14 *Idem.*

15 Hug. de Moriceby, & Anth.
de Lucy

16 *Idem.*

17 Hug. de Moriceby

18 *Idem.*

19 Tho. de Lucy, & Hug. de
Moriceby

20 *Idem.*

21 Tho. de Lucy

22 *Idem.*

23 *Idem.*

24 Rich. de Denton

25 *Idem.*

26 Hug. de Louthre

27 *Idem.*

28 *Idem.*

29 Nul. Titulus Comitibus *in*
Rotulo

30 Will. de Thirkeld

31 Rob. Tillioll

32 *Idem.*

33 Will. de Lancaster

34 Chri. de Moriceby

35 Rob. de Tillioll

36 *Idem.*

37 Chri. de Moriceby

38 *Idem.*

39 *Idem.*

40 *Idem.*

41 Will. de Windesfor

42 *Idem.*

43 Adam. Puinges

44 *Idem.*

45 *Idem.*

46 Ioh. de Denton

47 Rob. de Moubray

48 Ioh. de Derwentwater

49 Ioh. de Denton

50 Ioh. de Derwentwater

51 Ioh. Bruyn

King Henry II.

21 ROBERTUS de VAUS.]

Alias de Vaux or de Vallibus, a right ancient name (still extant) in this County. There is a Cross in the Church-yard of *Beu-castle*, about twenty foot in height, all of one square stone carved with the Armes of *Vaux*, whence Master *Cambden* concludeth it, (though otherwise the inscription thereon not legible) of their erection. I behold this *Robert* as Father to *John de Vallibus*, of whom * *Mathew Paris* saith, that he was one of those, that, *muneribus excacati, à fidelitate, quam Baronibus in commune juraverant, recesserunt*: *Blinded with bribes, they went back from the* (some will say, such breach no breach of) *fidelity, which they had jointly sworn to the Barons*. Indeed the same Author reckoneth him amongst those whom * he termeth, *Clarissimos milites*, on whose loyalty and valour King *Henry* the third relied. The Lord *Vaux* of *Harrowden* in *Northamptonshire*, doth hence fetch his Extraction.

* In his History Anno 1163.

* Ibid m Anno 1164.

King Henry III.

8 WALT. EPIS. CARLIOL. & ROB. filius WILL. de HAMPTON.]

This *Walter* Bishop of *Carlisle*, was he, who commonly was called *Male-Clerk*, English it as you please, *Bad-scholar* or *Clergy-man*. It seems to me a strange Transposition, that *Henry* the first King of *England*, should be termed *Beau-Clerk*, a *Good-scholar*, and our *Walter* a *Bad One*, who was a Bishop in Orders.

However though *Male-Clerk*, had he been *Bon-Homme* a *Good-Man*, the matter had been much mended. But I find little praise of his manners. Indeed he was *Lord Treasurer* of *England*, and found false both in *Word* and *Deed*, avowing his Accounts even, when he was justly charged with an hundred pound (a summe in that age, in the purse of a poor King) debt to the *Exchequer*. This cost him much molestation, so that at last he resigned his *Bishoprick*, which by my * Author is beheld as no kindly act of mortification, but that he came unjustly by his place, and was afraid to lose, though ashamed to keep it any longer. He afterwards became a Friar at *Oxford*, as if lacking learning in his Youth, he would recover it in his Old Age, where he dyed October 28. 1248.

* Godwin in the Bishops of Carlisle.

Edward II.

2 ANDREAS de HARCLA.]

Had his latter end answered his beginning, he might deservedly have been ranked, amongst the *Worthies* of *Westmerland*, (where he was born at *Harcla*,) whereas now it shall suffice, to make this oblique mention of him in this place.

He behaved himself right handsomely in the service of King *Edward* the second, many years together, especially at the battle of *Borough-brigge*, where he killed *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, and took *Thomas Plantagenet*, Earl of *Lancaster*, with many others of the Nobility prisoners, and delivered them to the King. In reward whereof he was Created in the 19. year of that King, Earl of *Carlisle*, and had the Isle of *Man* bestow'd upon him. Next year, I know not upon what discontentment, he fell into private confederacy with the Kings foes the Scots, for which he was taken and condemned. Now lest the Nobility of others should by secret sympathy suffer, in his disgracefull death, the *Earl* was first parted from the *Man*, and his honour severed from his person, by a solemn degradation, having his knightly spurs hewed off from his heels, which done he was hang'd, drawn and quartered.

Sheriffs.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
RICH. II.					
Anno			5 Ama. Mounceaux		
1 Io. Derwentwater			6 Rober. Parning		
2 Wil. de Stapleton*			7 Ama. Mounceaux		
3 Gilb. de Culwen †	Watkinson	Ar. 2 bars G. on a Canton of the second, a Cingfoile of the first.	8 Ioh. Therlwall		
4 Io. de Dewewater	ut prius	* Argent a Lion rampant Sable.	9 Ama. Mounceaux		
		† Arg. Frettee G. a Cheif Azure.	10 Ioh. Therlwall		
			11 Pet. Tilioll		
				Gg	11 Ioh.

N me	Place	Armes	Nrmes	Place	Armes
12 Ioh. Ireby		Argent, Frettee a Canton Sable.	36 Rich. Salkeld		Vert Frettee Argent.
13 Rich. Redman		G. 3 Cushions Erm.buttoned and	37 Hen. Fenwick, m.	ut prius	
14 Chri. Moriceby		Tasselled Or.	ED W. I V.		
15 Ioh. de Ireby	ut prius		Anno		
16 Tho. de Musgrave		Azure, six Annulets Or.	1 Rich. Salkeld, ar.	ut prius	
17 Rich. Redman	ut prius		2 Roul. Vaux, ar.	ut prius	
18 Pet. Tillot			3 Idem.	ut prius	
19 Ioh. de Ireby	ut prius		4 Ioh. Hudleston, m.	ut prius	
20 Ricq. Redman	ut prius		5 Th. Lamplough, a.	ut prius	
21 Wil. Culwen	ut prius		6 Rich. Salkeld, ar.	ut prius	
22 Rich. Redman	ut prius		7 Roul. Vaux, ar.	ut prius	
HEN. IV.			8 Ioh. Hodilston, m.	ut prius	
Anno			9 Idem.	ut prius	
1 Will. Leigh		Or. six Annuletes Sable.	10 Will. Leigh, mil.		
2 Will. Louthier			11 Chri. Moresby, m.	ut prius	
3 Rich. Redman, &	ut prius	Arg a Fefs between 3 Martlets	12 Will. Parr, mil.	WESTM.	Arg. 2 Bars Az. a Border En-
Wil. Osmunderlaw		Sable.	13 Ioh. Hodilston, m.	ut prius	grailed S.
4 Pet. Tillioll			14 Will. Leigh. mil.		
5 Idem.			15		
6 Rich. Skelton		Vert a Fefs betwixt 3 Flower de	16 Ric. Dux. Glouc. &		France and England, on
7 Will. Louthier	ut prius	Luces Or.	10. Hodilston, m. Sub.	ut prius	a Label of 3 Erm. as many Can-
8			17 Idem.		tons Gules.
9			18 Rich. Dux. Glouc.	ut prius	
10 Ioh. Delamore			19 Nul. Titulus Co-		
11 Rob. Rodington			mitis in Rotulo.		
12 Rich. Redman, m.	ut prius		20 Rich. Dux. Glou.	ut prius	
HEN. V.			21 Idem.	ut prius	
Anno			22 Idem.	ut prius	
1 Ia. Harington, m.		Sable, Frettee Argent.	RICH. III.		
2 Will. Stapelton	ut prius		Anno		
3 Chri. Culwen, m.	ut prius		1 Rich. Salkeld	ut prius	
4 Ioh. Lancaster		Arg. 2 Bars G. on a Canton of the	2		
5 Wil. Osmunderlaw	ut prius	same a Lion passant Or.	3		
6 Rob. Louthier, mi.	ut prius		HEN. VII.		
7 Ioh. Lamplough		Or, 2 Crosses floury Sable.	Anno		
8 Will. Stapilton	ut prius		1 Chri. Moresby, m.	ut prius	
9 Will. Stapleton &	ut prius		2 Nul. Titulus Co-		
Rich. Ratcliffe	Darwent-	Arg. a Bend engrailed Sable.	3 Chri. Moresby, m.	ut prius	
HEN. VI.	water.		4 Th. Beauchamp, a.	ut prius	
Anno			5		
1 Will. Leigh, mil.			6 Nul. Titulus Co-		
2 Chri. Culwen, m.	ut prius		mitis in Rotulo.		
3 Chri. Moresby, m.		Arg. a Cross S. in the first quar-	7 Ioh. Musgrave, m.	ut prius	
4 Nich. Ratcliffe, m.	ut prius	ter a Cinqfoil of the second.	8 Nul. Titulus Co-		
5 Io. Penington, m.		Or, five Fusils in Fefs, Az.	mitis in Rotulo.		
6 Chri. Culwen	ut prius		9 Edw. Redman	ut prius	
7 Chri. Moresby	ut prius		10 Rich. Salkeld, m.	ut prius	
8 Tho. Delamore		Argent, 6 Martlets 3, 2. & 1.	11 Chri. Moresby, m.	ut prius	
9 Ioh. Penington	ut prius	Sable.	12 Tho. Beauchamp	ut prius	
10 Ioh. Skelton			13 Chri. Dacre, ar.		
11 Ioh. Lamplow, m.	ut prius		14 Idem.	ut prius	
12 Chri. Culwen	ut prius		15 Idem.	ut prius	
13 Io. Penington, m.	ut prius		16 Idem.	ut prius	
14 Ioh. Broughton		Arg. a Chev. betwixt 3 mullets G.	17 Idem.	ut prius	
15 Hen. Fenwick, m.		Per Fefs G. & Arg. six Mart-	18 Idem.	ut prius	
16 Chri. Culwen, m.	ut prius	lets counterchanged	19 Idem.	ut prius	
17 Chri. Moresby	ut prius		20 Hug. Hutton, ar.		
18 Hug. Louthier	ut prius		21 Chri. Dacre, ar.	ut prius	
19 Ioh. Skelton, ar.			22 Io. Hudleston, m.	ut prius	
20 Will. Stapilton	ut prius		23 Ioh. Ratcliffe, ar.	ut prius	
21 Tho. Beauchamp		AMP:	24 Idem.	ut prius	
22 Tho. Delamore	ut prius		HEN. VIII.		
23 Chri. Curwen	ut prius		Anno		
24 Ioh. Skelton, ar.	ut prius		1 Ioh. Curwen, m.	ut prius	
25 Ioh. Broughton,	ut prius		2 Io. Penington, mi.	ut prius	
26 Tho. Delamore	ut prius		3 Ioh. Skelton, mil.	ut prius	
27 Th. Crakenthorp,		Or, a Cheveron betwixt 3 Mul-	4 Io. Crakenthorp, a.	ut prius	
18 Tho. Curwen, m.	ut prius	lets pierced Az.	5 Idem & Edward.	ut prius	
29 Ioh. Skelton, ar.	ut prius		Musgrave		
30 Roul. Vaux, ar.		Cheke, Or and Gules.	6 Ioh. Radcliffe, m.	ut prius	
31 Tho. Delamore	ut prius		7 Ioh. Louthier, m.	ut prius	
32			8 Tho. Curwen, mi.	ut prius	
33 Ioh. Hodilston, ar.		Gules Frettee Argent.	9 Gawin. Eglesfeld		
34 Hug. Louthier, ar.	ut prius				
35 Tho. Curwen	ut prius				

Or, 3 Egllets displayed Gules.
to Ioh.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
10 Ioh Radcliffe, mi.	ut prius		23 Chri. Dacre, ar.	ut prius	
11 Edw. Musgrave	ut prius		24 Wilfr. Lawfon, ar.		Per Pale, Arg. and S. a Chev. counterchanged.
12			25 Ioh. Dalston, ar.	ut prius	
13 Chrift Dacre	ut prius		26 Ioh. Midleton, ar.		
14			27 Geo. Salkeld, ar.	ut prius	
15 Ioh. Ratcliffe, mi.	ut prius		28 Ioh. Dalston, ar.	ut prius	
16 Chri. Curwen, mil.	ut prius		29		
17 Chri. Dacre, mil.	ut prius		30 Rich. Louthier, ar.	ut prius	
18 Ioh. Ratcliffe, mi.	ut prius		31 Hen. Curwen, m.	ut prius	
19 Edw. Musgrave, m.	ut prius		32 Chr. Pickering, ar.		Ermin a Lion Rampent Azure Crowned Or.
20 Wil. Penington, m.	ut prius		33 Ioh. Southwike, a.	ut prius	
21 Tho. Wharton, m.		Sable, a Maunch Argent.	34 Will. Musgrave, a.	ut prius	
22 Rich. Iretton		Arg. a Fefs S. 3 Mulletts in Chief Gules.	35 Ger. Louthier, ar.	ut prius	
23 Chrift. Dacre, m.	ut prius		36 Ioh. Dalston, ar.	ut prius	
24 Wil. Musgrave, m.	ut prius		37 Lau. Salkeld, ar.	ut prius	
25 Chrift. Curwen	ut prius		38 Chri. Dalston, ar.	ut prius	
26 Cut. Hutton, ar.	ut prius		39 Wilfr. Lawfon	ut prius	
27 Tho. Wharton, m.	ut prius		40 Tho. Salkeld, ar.	ut prius	
28 Tho. Curwen, m.	ut prius		41 Iof. Penington, ar.	ut prius	
29 Ioh. Lamplough, mil.		Arg. a Crofs S. Frette Or.	42 Nich. Curwen, ar.	ut prius	
30 Ioh. Thwaites, ar.			43 Will. Orfener, ar.		Or a Lion rampant dable queue Vert.
31 Tho. Wharton, m.	ut prius	Arg. a Cheveron between 3 Ravens-heads S. billed Or.	44 Edm. Dudley, ar.		
32 Tho. Dalston, ar.	Dalston		45 Will. Hutton, ar.	ut prius	
33 Wil. Musgrave, m.	ut prius		& prim. Jac.		
34 Ioh. Louthier, mi.	ut prius		JAC. REX.		
35 Tho. Salkeld, ar.	ut prius		Anno		
36 Edw. Aglyonby, a.		Arg. 2 Bars and 3 Martlets in Chief S.	1 Will. Hutton, ar.	ut prius	
37 Rob. Lamplough, ar.	ut prius	Per Cheveron S. and Erm. two Boars-heads in Chief coop'd Or.	2 Ioh. Dalston, ar.	ut prius	
38 Tho. Sandford			3 Chri. Pickering, a.	ut prius	
EDW. VI.			4 Wilf. Lawfon, m.	ut prius	
Anno			5 Chri. Pickering, m.	ut prius	
1 Tho. Wharton, m.	ut prius		6 Hen. Blencow, ar.		Sable on a Bend 3 Chaplets G.
1 Ioh. Leigh, ar.			7 Will. Hutton, m.	ut prius	
3 Ioh. Lamplough, ar.	ut prius		8 Iof. Penington, ar.	ut prius	
4 Ioh. Louthier, mil.	ut prius		9 Chr. Pickering, m.	ut prius	
5 Ric. Eglesfeld, ar.	ut prius		10 Wilf. Lawfon, m.	ut prius	
6 Will. Penington	ut prius		11 Th. Lamplough, a.	ut prius	
REG. MARI.			12 Edw. Musgrave, m.	ut prius	
Anno			13 Rich. Flecher, ar.	Hutton	Arg. a Salter engrailed betwixt 4 Roundlets each charged with a Pheon of the field.
1 Tho. Leigh, ar.			14 Will. Musgrave, m.	ut prius	
PHIL. & MAR.			15 Wil. Hudleston, a.	ut prius	
Anno			16 Geo. Dalston, ar.	ut prius	
1, 2. Rich. Musgrave	ut prius		17 Hen. Curwen, mi.	ut prius	
2, 3. Tho. Sandford, a.			18 Ioh. Lamplough, a.	ut prius	
3, 4. Rob. Lamplough, a.	ut prius		19 Hen. Fetherston		G. a Chev. betwixt 3 Oestridges feathers.
4, 5. Ioh. Leigh, ar.	ut prius		20 Fran. Dudley vid.	ut prius	
5, 6. Will. Penington	ut prius		Admi. Tho. Dudley,	ut prius	
ELIZ. REG.			ar. & Edw. Dudley,	ut prius	
Anno			ar. defund. & Tho.		
1 Th. Dacre, sen. mi.	ut prius		Lamplough, mil.		
2 Th. Lamplough, a.	ut prius		21 Rich. Samford, m.	ut prius	
3 Hug. Ascough, m.		S. a Fefs Or, twixt 3 Affes passant, Ar. maimed & unguled of the second.	22 Rich. Fletcher, m.	ut prius	
& Hen. Curwen, a.	ut prius		CAR. REG.		
4 Will. Musgrave	ut prius		Anno		
5 Ant. Hudleston, a.	ut prius		1 Hen. Blencowe, m.	ut prius	Arg. a Popinje proper.
6 Chri. Dacre, ar.	ut prius		2 Pet. Senhouse, ar.	Scafeall	
7 Wil. Penington, a.	ut prius		3 Chri. Dalston, ar.	ut prius	
8 Rich. Louthier, ar.	ut prius		4 Will. Layton, ar.		
9 Ioh. Dalston, ar.	ut prius		5 Wil. Musgrave, m.	ut prius	
10 Cut. Musgrave, ar.	ut prius		6 Chr. Richmond, a.		Or, 3 Cinquefoils Sable.
11 Sim. Musgrave, ar.	ut prius		7 Leon. Dykes, ar.		
12 Hen. Curwen	ut prius		8 Ioh. Skelton, ar.	ut prius	
13 Geo. Lamplough	ut prius		9 Will. Orfener, ar.		
14 Ioh. Lamplough	ut prius		10 Rich. Barvis, ar.	ut prius	
15 Will. Musgrave	ut prius		11 Will. Lawfon, ar.	ut prius	
16 Anth. Hudleston	ut prius		12 Patri Curwen, ar.	ut prius	
17 Ric. Salkeld, ar. &	ut prius		13 Tho. Dacre, mil.	ut prius	
Hen. Tolston, ar.		Vert, on a Chief Arg. 3 Martlets Or.	14 Ti. Fetherston, m.	ut prius	
18 Ioh. Dalston, ar.	ut prius		15		
19 Geo. Salkeld, ar.	ut prius		16 Chri. Louthier, ar.	ut prius	
20 Fr. Lamplough, a.	ut prius		17 Hen. Fletcher, bar.	ut prius	
21 Ioh. Lamplough	ut prius		18		
22 Hen. Curwen, ar.	ut prius		19		
			20		
			21		
			22 Hen. Tolston, ar.	ut prius	

Edward IV.

16 RICHARD DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.]

He is notoriously known to Posterity, without any *Comment* or *Character* to describe him. In his *Armes*, it is observable, that the younger sons of *Kings*, did not use our *Common Modern* manner of differences, by *Cressants*, *Mullets*, *Martilets*, &c. but assumed unto themselves, some other *differencing devices*.

Wonder not that his *Difference* being a *Labell* (disguised with some additions) hath some *Allusion* to *Eldership* therein, whilst this *Richard* was but the *Third son*, seeing in his own *Ambition*, he was not onely the *Eldest*, but *Onely Child* of his *Father*, as appeareth by his *Project*, not long after, to *Basterdize* both his *Brethren*. And now did he begin to cast an *Eye on*, and *forecast* a way to the *Crown*, by securing himself of *this County*, which is the *Back* (as *Northumberland* the *Fore*) *Door* into *Scotland*. In the mean time, *Cumberland* may count it no mean *Credit*, that this *Duke* was for *six years* together, and at that very time, her *High-Sheriff*, when he was made, (or rather made himself) *King of England*.

Henry VIII.

21 THOMAS WHARTON.]

This must needs be that worthy person, whom *King Henry* the eighth, afterwards created first, *L. Wharton*, of *Wharton* in *Westmerland*, and who gave so great a defeat to the *Scots* at *Solemn Moss*, that their *King James* the fifth, soon after died for sorrow thereof.

Indeed the *Scottish Writers* conceiving it more creditable to put their defeat on the account of *Anger*, then of *Fear*, make it rather a *Surrender* then a *Battle*, as if their *Country-men* were in effect unwilling to *Conquer*, because unwilling to *Fight*. Such their *Disgust* taken at *Oliver Sentclear*, a man of *Low Birth*, and *High Pride*, obruded on them that day, by the *King* for their *Generall*. And to humor their own discontentment, they preferred rather to be taken *Prisoners* by an *Enemy*, then to fight under so distasted a *Commander*.

As for the *Lord Wharton*, I have read, (though not able presently to produce my *Author*,) that for this his service, his *Armes* were augmented, with an *Orle of Lions paws in Saltier Gules*, on a *Border Or*.

The Farewell.

I understand two small *Manufactures* are lately set up therein, the one of course *Broad-cloth* at *Cokermouth*, (vended at home.) The other of *Fustians* some two years since at *Carlile*, and I wish that the *Undertakers* may not be disheartned with their small encouragement. Such who are ashamed of *Contemptible beginnings*, will never arrive at *considerable endings*. Yea, the greatest *Giant* was (though never a *Dwarfe*) once an *Infant*, and the longest *line* commenced from a little *point* at the first.

Earls & Dukes of Cumberland

Several Gener: of y^e Cliffords Earls

Car: 2 Prince Rupert Nephew to K Charles Ist — Duke

Will: 3. Prince George of Drn Husband to Q. Ann — Duke

Geo: 2 Prince William Son of K. George 2^d — Duke

Geo: 3. Henry Frederick Grandson of K George 2^d Duke



DERBY-SHIRE hath *York-shire* on the North, *Nottingham-shire* on the East, *Leicester-shire* on the South, *Stafford* and *Cheshire* on the West. The River *South Darwent* falling into *Trent*, runneth through the middle thereof. I say *South Darwent*, for I find three more *North* thereof.

Darwent which divideth the West from the East riding in *Yorkshire*.

Darwent which separateth the Bishoprick of *Durham* from *Northumberland*.

Darwent in *Cumberland* which falleth into the *Irish Ocean*.

These I have seen by *Critical Authors* written all alike, enough to perswade me, that *Dower*, the Brittainish word for *water* had some share in their denomination.

The two extreames of this Shire from North to South, extend to *thirty eight miles*, though not fully *twenty nine* in the broadest part thereof. The South and East thereof are very fruitful, whilest the North part (called the *Peak*) is *poor above*, and *rich beneath* the ground. Yet are there some *exceptions* therein. Witness the fair pasture nigh *Haddon* (belonging to the Earl of *Rutland*) so incredibly battling of Cattel, that one professed to surround it with *shillings* to purchase it; which because to be set *side-ways*, (not *edge-ways*) were refused.

Natural Commodities.

Lead.

The best in *England* (not to say *Europe*) is found in this County. It is not churlish, but good natured Metal, not curdling into knots and knobs, but all equally fusil; and therefore most useful for Pipes and Sheets, yea, the softnesse thereof will receive any artificial impressions. The Miners thereof may be called a *Common-wealth* within our *Common-wealth*, governed by Laws peculiar to themselves, often confirmed by Act of Parliament, and take a few of them.

1. If any of this Nation find a * *Rake*, or *Sione*, or *Leading* to the same; he may set in any ground to get Lead Oar.

* 3 & 4. Phil. & Mar. Act. 4.

2. But *Churches*, *Houses* and *Gardens* are free from this Custom of the *Minery*.

3. All *Miners* ought to commence their suits for *Oar-debt*, in the *Bargemoot-Court*, otherwise they must lose their * debt, and pay cost too.

* 3 Edw. 6. Act. 9.

4. The *Barge-Master* keeps his two great Courts twice a year in *Barge-Moot-Hall*, the *Steward* under him once in three weeks to decide Controversies, and punish offences betwixt *Miners*.

5. *Plaintiffs* or *Defendants* having three *Verdicts* passed against them, are bound up for ever.

6. He that stealeth *Oar* twice, is * fined, and the *third time* struck through his hand with a Knife unto the haft into the *Stom*, and is there to stand until death, or loose himself by cutting off his hand.

* 16 Edw. 1. c. 2.

7. The Lord for *Lot*, hath the thirteenth *dish* of *Oar*, within their *Mine*, and *six pence* a load for *Cope*.

This *Manual* (as other *Liberal*) *Art*, hath *Terms* peculiar to it self, which will not be understood without an *Interpreter* of their own profession.

* *Bunnings*, *Polings*, *Stemples*, *Forks*, and *Slyder*,
Stoprice, *Tokings*, *Soletrees*, *Roach* and *Rider*,
Water holes, *Wind holes*, *Veyns*, *Coe-shafts*, and *Woughs*,
Maine Rakes, *Cross Rakes*, *Brown henns*, *Buddles*, and *Soughs*,
Break-offs, and *Buckers*, *Randum* of the *Rake*,
Freeings, and *chasing* of the *Stole* to th' *Stake*,

H h

* Composed by Edward Manlove, Esq; heretofore Steward of the Barge-Moot-Court, for the Lead Mines, within the said V Vapentake.

starting

*Starting of Oar, Smilting, and driving drifts,
Prim-gaps, Roof-works, Flat-works, Pipe-works, Shifts,
Canke, Spar, Lid-stones, Twitches, Daulings and Pees,
Fell, Bons, and Knock-bark, Forstid-Oar and Tees,
Bing-place, Barmoot Court, Barge-master and Stowes,
Crosses, Holes, Hange-benches, Turntree and Coes,
Founder-meers, Taker-meers, Lot, Cope, and Sumps,
Stickings, and Stringes of Oar, Wash-Oar, and Pumps,
Corse, Clivies, Deads, Meers, Groves, Rake-soil the Gange,
Binge-Oar, a Spindle, a Lampturne, a Fange,
Fleaks, Knockings, Coestid, Trunks and Sparks of Oar,
Sole of the Rake, Smitham, and many more.*

Let me adde, that whereas *Miners* complain, that *Lead* in *Somerset-shire* (as the *Tinne* in *Cornwall*) doth dayly decay, here it doth improve and encrease. For, as if *Phæbus* himself had been their *Vulcan*, massy pieces of *Lead* are frequently found (whereof lately I had one in my hand) so well ripened in the bowels of the *Earth*, that they seemed refined, such the original purity thereof.

Manufactures.

Mault.

Though *commonneß* causeth *contempt*, excellent the Art of the first inventing thereof. I confesse it facile to make *Barley Water*, an invention which found out it self, with little more than the bare joyning the ingredients together. But to make *Mault* for *Drink*, was a master-piece indeed. How much of *Philosophy* concurred to the first *Kill* of *Mault*, and before it was turned on the *Floor*, how often was it tossed in the *Brain* of the first inventer thereof.

First to give it a new *growth* more than the earth had bestowed thereon. *Swelling* it in the water to make it *last the longer*, by *breaking* it, and taste the *sweeter* by *corrupting* it. Secondly, by making it to passe the fire, the grain (by Art *fermented*) acquiring a lusciousnesse (which by nature it had not) whereby it doth both strengthen and sweeten the water wherein it is boyled.

ALE.

Ceres being our English *Bacchus*, this was our Ancestors common drink, many imputing the strength of their *Infantry* (in drawing so stiff a Bow) to their constant (but moderate) drinking thereof. Yea, now the English begin to turn to *Ale* (may they in due time regain their former vigorousness :) and whereas in our remembrance, *Ale* went out when *Swallows* came in, seldom appearing after *Easter*; it now hopeth (having climed up *May Hill*) to continue its course all the year. Yet have we lost the *Preservative*, what ever it was, which (before *Hops* was found out) made it last so long in our land some two hundred years since, for half a year at the least after the brewing thereof; otherwise of necessity they must brew every day, yea pour it out of the *Kiue* into the *Cup*, if the prodigious English Hospitality in former ages be considered, with the multitude of *menial Servants* and strangers entertained. Now never was the Wine of *Sarepta* better known to the *Syrians*, that of *Chios* to the *Grecians*, of *Phalerum* to the *Latines*, than the *Canary* of *Derby* is to the *English* thereabout.

Buildings.

Chatworth erected by the magnificent Lady *Elizabeth Cavendish* Countess of *Shrewsbury*, is a stately Structure thus described by the * Poet,

* Mr. Hobbs de
Mirabilibus
Pecci.

*Stat Chatworth praeclara domus, tū mole superba,
Tum Domino magnis, celerē Deroēntis ad undā.
Miranti similis portam praeferunt Annis
Hic tacitus, saxis, infra, supraq; sonorus.*

Chatworth which in its bulk it self doth pride
And Lord (both great) stands *Derwens* bank beside.
Which slides still by the gate, as full of wonder,
Though loud with stones above the house & under

The

The Garden on the backside, with an artificial Rock and Wilderness, accomplisheth the place with all pleasure.

Wonders.

God who is truly *omnipotens*, the onely *Worker* of *Wonders*, hath more manifested his might in *this* than in any other *County* in *England*; such the *heaps* of *wonders* thereon, amongst which we take special notice of

Maim Tor, or Mam Tor.

Tor is a Hill ascending steep as *Glaffenbury-Tor*. *Maim*, saith * one, because *maimed* or *broken* in the top thereof. Others following the vulgar pronounciation will have it *Mam-Tor* (that is) the *Mother Hill*, because it is always *delivered*, and presently with *child* again: for incredible heaps of sandy earth constantly fall thence, yet is it not visibly diminished, having, it seems, (as a constant stream) such a spring of matter whence it is recruited. It may pass for the Embleme of the liberal man, never impoverished by his well-bounded and grounded charity, his expences being re-supplied by a secret providence.

* Mr. Hobbs de
Mirabilibus
pecci.

Medicinal Waters.

Buxton Well, dedicated to *St. Anne*, sending forth both *cold* and *warm* water, is little less than miraculous in the effects, thus described by our * Author.

* I lem ibidem.

<i>Hæc resoluta senum confirmat membra trementum,</i>	Old mens numb'd joynts new vigor here acquire,
<i>Et refovet nervos lotrix hæc lymphæ gelatos.</i>	In frozen Nerves, this Water kindleth Fire.
<i>Huc infirma regunt baculis vestigia claudi,</i>	Hither the Creples halt, some help to find,
<i>Ingrati referunt baculis vestigia spretis.</i>	Run hence, their Crutches unthanked left behind.
<i>Huc, Mater fieri cupiens, accedit inanis,</i>	The barren Wife here meets her * Husbands love,
<i>Plenaq; discedit, puto, nec veniente marito.</i>	With such success she strait doth Mother prove.

* The Translator durst not be so bold as the Author.

This Well is also famous for the abode of *Mary Queen of Scots* thereby, who found much refreshing by the waters thereof.

Princes.

I find no *Prince* since the Conquest, who saw his first light in this *County*, probably because our *English Kings* never made any long residence therein.

Saints.

St. ALKMUND, son to *Alfred*, King of *Northumberland* slain in a Battel, on the behalf of *Ethelmund* Vice-Roy of *Worcester*, pretending to recover Lands against Duke *Wolstan*, who detained them, was therefore reputed *Saint* and *Martyr*. It would pose a good Scholar to clear his Title to the later, who lost his life in a quarrel of civil concernment. On which account in all Battels betwixt *Christians*, such as are slain on one side, may lay claim to *Martyr-ship*. However it befriendeth his Memory, that his body translated to *Derby*, was believed to do miracles, being there with great veneration interred in a Church called *Saint Alkmunds* (on the right hand) as Passengers (from the South) go over the Bridge, whither the *Northern* people made many *Pilgrimages*, till discomposed by the *Reformation*. What relation *Alkmundsbury* a Town in *Huntingdonshire* hath unto *Him*, is to me unknown.

Martyrs.

JOAN WAST was a *blind Woman* in the Town of *Derbey*, and on that account the object of any mans *Alms*, rather than the Subject of his *cruelty*. Besides, she was seemingly a silly Soul, and indeed an *Innocent*, though no *Fool*. And what saith our * Saviour, *For judgement am I come into this world, that they which see not might see, and that they which see, might be made blind*. This poor Woman had a clear apprehension of Gods Truth, for the testimony whereof she was condemned, and burnt at the Stake, by the command of Bishop *Baines*, who as he began with the *Extreams*, *Mistress Joyce*

* Ioh. 9. 39.

Lewis, one of the best; and this *Joan Wast*, one of the basest birth in his Diocese: So no doubt (had not *Queen Mary* died) he would have made his cruelty meet in persons of a middle condition.

Cardinals.

* *John Bale de*
script. Brit.

ROGER CURSON was born, saith my * Author, *ex nobili quodam Anglorum genere*, of Worshipful English extraction. Now I find none of his surname out of this County, (except some branches lately thence derived) but in the same, two right ancient Families, one formerly at *Croxton* (whose heir general in our age was married to the Earl of *Dorset*) the other still flourisheth at ——— in this County; which moves me to make this *Roger* a Native thereof. Bred he was first a Scholar in *Oxford*, then a Doctor in *Paris*, and lastly a Cardinal in *Rome*, by the Title of Saint *Stephen* in *Mount Celius*. When the City of *Damiata* in *Egypt* was taken under *John Brenn* King of *Jerusalem*, our Cardinal *Curson* was there accompanying *Pelagius* the Popes Cardinal: He wrote many Books, and came over into *England* as the Popes Legate in the reign of King *Henry* the third. The certain time of his death is unknown.

* *Mat. Paris in*
Anno 1228.

PHILIP de REPINGDON took, no doubt, his name and birth from *Repingdon* (commonly contracted and called *Repton*) in this County: and I question whether any other in *England* of the same name. He was bred, and commenced first Bachelor, then Doctor of Divinity, in *Oxford*, where he became a great *Champion* and *Assertor* of the Doctrine of *John Wickliff*, which caused him much trouble, and many strict examinations. But, alas, he became like the seed on * stony ground, which not having root in it self, endured but for a while, and withered away in persecution: for he solemnly recanted his opinions, * *Novemb. 24. Anno 1383.* And to give the better assurance that he was a true *Anti-Wickliffite*, from a *Professor* he became a *Persecutor*, and afterwards was termed *Rampington* by those poor people, whom he so much molested.

* *Mark 13. 20.*

* *Fox. Act. &*
Mon. pag. 444.

Then preferment flowed in thick and threefold upon him, from a *Canon*, he became *Abbot* of *Leicester*; and *Anno 1400.* he was made *Chancellor* of *Oxford*, *1405.* *Bishop* of *Lincoln*, *1408.* by *Pope Gregory* the twelfth, he was created *Cardinal* of Saint *Nerius* and *Achilleus*; though that *Pope* had solemnly sworn he would make no more *Cardinals*, till the *Schisme* in *Rome* were ended. The best is, the *Pope* being Master of the Oath-Office may give himself a Pardon for his own perjury. What moved this *Repington* willingly to resign his Bishoprick *1420.* is to me unknown.

Prelates.

* *Godwin in*
the Bishops of
Eely out of Bale
and Pits.

WILLIAM GRAY, was son to the Lord *Gray* of *Codnor* in this County. He suffered not his Parts to be depressed by his Nobility; but, to make his mind the more proportionable, he endeavoured to render himself as able as he was honourable. He studied first in *Baliol Colledge* in *Oxford*, then at *Ferrara* in *Italy*, where he for a long time heard the Lectures of *Guarinus* of *Verona*, that accomplished Scholar. No man was better acquainted with the method of the Court of *Rome*, which made our King appoint him his *Procurator* therein. It is hard to say, whether *Pope Nicholas* the fifth, or our King *Henry* the sixth, contributed most to his free Election to the Bishoprick of *Eely*; whilst it is out of doubt, his own deserts concurred most effectually thereunto. He sate in that See twenty four years, and wrote many * Books, which the envy of time hath denied to posterity. *Bishop Godwin* by * mistake maketh him *Chancellor* of *England*, whereas indeed, he was Lord *Treasurer* in the ninth of King *Edward* the fourth, *Anno 1469.* Let me adde, he was the last Clergy-man that ever discharged that Office, until *Bishop Fuxton* in our days was preferred thereunto. He died *Aug. 4. 1478.* and lies buried between two Marble Pillars in his Church, having bestowed much cost in the reparation of the famous Bellfrie thereof.

* *Pitsens in*
Appen. Viror.
illustrum.

* See Sir *Hen.*
Spelmans Ca-
talogue in his
Gloss. and Jo.
Philpots, pag.
75.

Since the Reformation.

GEORGE COOKE, D. D. Brother to Sir *John Cooke* Secretary of State, was born

born at *Trusley* in this County, bred in *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*. Afterwards he was beneficed at *Bigrave* in *Hertford-shire*, where a *lean Village* (consisting of but three Houses) maketh a *fat Living*. Hence, he was successively made Bishop of *Bristol* and *Hereford*. A meek, grave and quiet man, much beloved of such who were subjected to his jurisdiction. He was in the same condemnation with the rest of his Brethren for subscribing the *PROTEST* in Parliament in preservation of their Priviledges. The times trod so heavily upon him, that (though he ever was a thrifty person) they not onely bruised the Foot, but brake the Body of his Estate: so that he had felt want, if not relieved by his rich relations, dying about the year 1650.

States-Men.

Sir JOHN COOKE, younger Brother to Sir *Francis Cooke* was born at *Trusley* (in the Hundred of *Appletree*) in this County, of ancient and Worthipful Parentage, allied to the best Family in this County. He was bred Fellow of *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge*, and being chosen Rhetorick Lecturer in the University, grew eminent for his Ingenious and Critical Readings in that School on that Subject: He then travailed beyond the Seas for some years; returning thence rich in foraign Language, Observations, and Experience.

Being first related to Sir *Fulk Grivell* Lord *Brook*, he was thence preferred to be Secretary of the Navy, then Master of the Requests, and at last Secretary of State for twenty years together. He was a very zealous *Protestant*, and did all good Offices for the advancement of true Religion: and died the *eighth* of *Septemb.* 1644.

Capital Judges and Writers on the Law.

JOHN STATHOM. He was born in this County, in the Raign of King *Henry* the sixth, and was a learned man in the Laws, whereof he wrote an *Abridgement*, much esteemed at this day for the Antiquity thereof. For otherwise, Lawyers behold him (as *Souldiers* do *Bows* and *Arrows*, since the invention of *Guns*) rather for fight than service. Yea, a *Grandee* in that Profession hath informed me, that little of *Stathom* (if any at all) is *Law at this day*, so much is the practice thereof altered, whereof the *Learned in that faculty* will give a satisfactory accompt; though otherwise it may seem strange that reason continuing alwayes, the same *Law* grounded thereon, should be capable of so great alteration. The first and last time that I opened this Author I lighted on this passage,

* *Molendinarius de Matlock tollavit bis eò quod ipse audivit Rectorem de eadem villa dicere in Dominica Ram. Palm. Tolle, tolle.*

The Miller of Matlock took toll twice, because he heard the Rectour of the Parish read on Palme * Sunday, *Tolle, Tolle, i. e. crucifie him, crucifie him.*

* *Stathom Tit. Toll. last case of the Title.*

* It is the Gospel appointed for the day.

But, if this be the fruit of Latine Service, to encourage men in Felony, let ours be read in plain English.

Sir ANTHONY FITZ-HERBERT, Son of *Ralph Fitz-Herbert*, Esquire, was born at *Norbury* in this County. He was first the Kings Serjeant at Law, and was afterwards, in the fourteenth of King *Henry* the eighth, made one of the Justices of the *Common Pleas*; so continuing until the thirtieth year of the said King, when he died. He wrote the excellent Book *De Natura Brevium*, with a great and laborious *Abridgement of the Laws*, and a *Kalendar* and *Index* thereunto; Monuments which will longer continue his Memory, than the flat blew *Marble stone* in *Norbury Church* under which he lieth interred.

Sea-Men.

Sir HUGH WILLOUGHBY was * extracted from a right worthy and ancient stock at *Riseley* in this County. He was in the last year of the raign of King *Edward* the sixth employed for the *North-East passage*, and by the King and Merchants of *London*, made

* *Camb. Brit. in Derby-shire.*

Captain

Captain General of a Fleet for Discovery of Regions, and places unknown.

Their Fleet consisted of three Ships, the *Bona Esperanza* Admiral, of one hundred and twenty Tun; the *Edward Bonaventure* (whereof *Richard Chancelour* Pilot-Major) of one hundred and sixty Tun; and the *Good Confidence* of ninety Tun. A large Commission was granted unto them, which Commission did not bear date from the year of our Lord, but from the year * of the World, 5515. because in their long Voyage they might have occasion to present it to Pagan Princes.

They departed from *Debitford*, May 10. 1553. and after much foul weather, steered up North-North-East. But on the second day of August a tempest arose, and their ships with the violence of the Wind were much shattered, and the *Bonaventure*, scattered from the other two ships, which never after saw it again.

Sir *Hugh*, holding on his course, descried a Land (which for Ice he could not approach) lying from *Synam* (an Island belonging to the King of *Denmark*) one hundred and sixty leagues, being in Latitude seventy two Degrees. This was then called *Willoughby-land*, as well it might, seeing it had neither then, or since, any Owner or Inhabitant pretending to the propriety thereof.

It appeareth by a Will found in the ship which was the *Admiral*, in the pocket of a person of quality, how in January 1554. Sir *Hugh* and most of his Company were then in health, though all soon after froze to death in a River or Haven, called *Arzina* in *Lapland*. We are bound in charity to believe them well prepared for death, the rather because they had with them a Minister, * Mr. *Richard Stafford* by name, (one of the twelve Councillors to manage the design) who read constantly every morning and evening the English Service, to those who were in the *Admiral*, with the Bible and Paraphrases thereon. So that this may be termed, the first reformed Fleet, which had the English Prayers and Preaching therein.

However seeing *Nocumenta*, *Documenta*, and, that the *Ship-wrecks* of some are *Sea-marks* to others; even this Knights miscarriage proved a direction to others. As for the *Bonaventure*, which answering its name, was onely found by losing it self, it returned safe, and performed afterwards most excellent service, in opening the Traffick to *Muscovy*.

Thus, as the last Dog most commonly catcheth the Hare, which other Dogs have turned and tired before; so such who succeed in dangerous and difficult enterprises, generally reap the benefit of the adventures of those who went before them. As for Sir *Hugh* and his Company their Discoveries did thaw, though their Bodies were frozen to death; the English the Summer following finding a particular account of all passages of their voyages remaining entire in the Ship wherein they perished.

Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as accosts the Sea) by the English, the West part whereof belongeth to the King of *Sweden*, but the East moiety, to the *Muscovite*. They were generally Heathen, as poor in knowledge as estate, paying their Tribute in *Furres*, whose little Houses are but great Holes, wherein generally they live in the ignorance of Money.

Here let me insert a passage (to refresh the Reader after this long and sad story) of a Custom in this barbarous Country, from the mouths of credible Merchants, whose eyes have beheld it. It is death in *Lapland* to marry a Maid without her Parents or Friends consent. Wherefore if one beare affection to a young Maid, upon the breaking thereof to her friends, the fashion is, that a day is appointed for their friends to meet, to behold the two young parties to run a Race together. The maid is allowed in starting, the advantage of a third part of the race, so that it is impossible, except willing of her self, that she should ever be overtaken. If the Maid overrun her Suitor, the matter is ended, he must never have her, it being penal for the Man again to renew the motion of Marriage. But if the Virgin hath an affection for him, though at the first running hard, to try the truth of his love, she will (without *Atalantes* Golden Balls to retard her speed) pretend some casualty, and make a voluntary halt before she cometh to the mark, or end of the race. Thus none are compelled to marry against their own wills; and this is the cause that in this poor Countrey the married people are richer in their own contentment than in other lands, where so many forced Matches make fained Love, and cause real unhappineffe.

Physicians.

* Exemplified
in H. Hakluyt's
Voyages, Vol.
I. pag. 231.

* Hakluyt ut
prius, pag. 230

Physicians.

THOMAS LINACER Doctor of Physick, was born in the Town of * *Derbey*, bred in *Oxford*, whence, he afterwards travelled beyond the Seas, residing chiefly at *Rome* and *Florence*. Returning into *England*, he brought Languages along with him, and was the first restorer of Learning in our Nation. It is questionable whether he was a better Latinist or Grecian, a better Grammarian or Physician, a better Scholar or Man for his moral deportment. By his endeavours, *Galen* speaks better Latine in the *Translation*, than he did Greek in the *Original*. The last Volume whereof *Linacer* promised to dedicate to Arch-Bishop *Warham*, and excuseth his failing therein by a Latine Letter, which for several reasons I have here exemplified. First, for the quicknesse of conceit and purity of style therein. Secondly, because never formerly Printed. Thirdly, because there is but one Copy thereof writren with *Linacers* own hand, prefixed to that numerical Book, which he presented to the said Arch Bishop. bestowed by my old Friend Doctor *George Ent* on the Colledge of *Physicians*. Lastly, because Doctor *Christopher Merrick* hath been pleased carefully to compare it with the Original.

* *Weavers Fun.*
Mon. pag. 370.

Reverendissimo in Christo Patri, ac Domino, Domino
Gulielmo Dei gratiâ Cantuariensi Archi-episcopo, toti-
us Angliæ Primati, & Apostolicæ sedis Legato,
Thomas Linacrus Medicus, salutem cum debita
dicit Observantia.

Q UOD tibi (Archiepiscopo Clarissime !) opus hoc, sicuti pro-
miseram, non dedicavi, sed ejus duntaxat exemplum ad Te
misi, nolis, obsecro, pro spectatâ humanitate Tuâ, me magis
aut promissi putare immemorem, aut ejus levem habuisse curam,
quin id implere maximè cupientem, facere tamen non potuisse.
Nam cum in eâ sententiâ sic perstitissem, ut ex ea me, præter
unum, nemo hominum deicere potuisset, is profectò, nec alius,
eam mutavit. Quippe Rex ipse, cum ex certorum hominum
sermone, qui nimio studio mei, mea omnia nimio plus prædicant,
intellexisset, è tribus partibus, quibus tota Medicinæ ars inte-
gratur, hanc, quæ hoc codice continetur, esse reliquam; eam
quoque, veluti justam sibi, nec à reliquis nuncupatione distrahen-
dam, vendicavit: justitque Domino Iohanni Chambre, ob-
servantissimo Paternitatis Tuæ famulo, tum præsentī atque au-
dienti, ut sibi eam inscriberem. Itaque cum Te perspicere non
dubitem, quantum apud me valere, quamque legis instar haberi
debeat ejus voluntas; non difficulter, ut spero, à Te impetrabo (id
quod

quod etiam magnis precibus contendo) ut alio quopiam, ex iis, quæ in manibus sunt, opere, & studiosis (ut opinor) futuro non ingrato, oppigneratam Tibi fidem reluere liceat. Quod si concedes, utrumque per Te simul fiet, ut & voluptate, quam ex requisitis à tanto principe vigiliis meis concepi, eâ fruar; & solitudine, quâ pro redimenda fide angebar, eâ liberer. Nec eò spectat (Reverendissime Præsul!) hæc tam sedula excusatio, quasi ulla meas nugas sic censeam, ut Tibi usquam expetitas, expetendasve putem. Sic eam potius intelligi postulo, cum Tu mihi primus ad otium literarium beneficiis Tuis aditum patefeceris, justissimum existimâsse me, Tibi ejus otii rationem aliquam esse reddendam, ex qua me intelligeres non omnino id frustra contere-re: Sed cum id, partim instituendis quibusdam, partim his quâliacunque sunt, ad usum studiosorum scribendis impendam, hoc agere imprimis, ut qui ex eo audientes legentésve fructum aliquem percipient, Tibi, quem non minimum ejus autorem ubique profite-or, bonam ejus partem acceptam referant. Quod utique tum in his, quæ jam edidimus, velim faciant, tum quæ alias unquam scribam; nedum quæ Tibi nominatim (modò vita supersit) dicabuntur. Diu valeas, Pater Amplissime.

* Bale de scrip.
Brit. Cent. 8.
Num. 65. & 7.
Pits in Anno
1524.

No Englishman in that age had so learned * Masters, viz. *Demetrius*, *Politian*, and *Hermolaus Barbarus*; so noble Patrons, viz. *Laurence Medices Duke of Florence*, whilst he was beyond the Seas, *King Henry the Seventh and Eighth* (to whom he was chief Phyfician) after his return into *England*; so high born Scholars, *Prince Arthur*, with many Lords Sons his Contemporaries; so learned Friends, *Erasmus*, *Melancthon*, *Vives*, &c.

This *Linacer* founded two publick Lectures in *Oxford*, and one in *Cambridge* (dutifully his respect to his Mother, double above his Aunt) for the study of *Phylick*; and that Students of that faculty of both *Universities* may meet the more conveniently together, he founded the Colledge of *Physicians* in *London*.

* Idem ut prius

I much wonder at what I find in good * Authors, that *Linacer* a little before his death turned Priest, and began to study the Scripture, with which he formerly was unacquainted, in so much, that reading the fifth, sixth, and seventh Chapters of *Saint Matthew*, he vowed, That either this was not the Gospel, or We were not Christians, which speech (though much condemned by the * Relater thereof) is capable of a charitable sense, as taxing mens Practice so much different from Gods Precepts.

* Johan. Check.
de Pronuncia-
tione Græcæ.

He died *Anno Dom. 1524.* on the twelfth of *October*, and lieth buried in *Saint Pauls*, under a stately Monument built to his Memory by Doctor *John Caius*, and a *Phenix* is erected on the top thereof. Yea, I may call these two Doctors, the two *Phenices* of their Profession in our Nation, and justifie the expression, seeing the later in some sort sprang of the Ashes of the former, and *Caius* came not into general credit till after the decease of *Linacer*.

Writers.

THOMAS ASHBURNE was born at that well-known Market Town in this County,
(and

(and not in *Stafford shire*, as both *Bale* and *Pits* mistake) and became an *Augustinian* therein; going afterwards to *Oxford* he was *doctored* in *Divinity*. He was a great *Adversary* to *Wickliff*, and in that *synod* wherein his *Doctrines* were condemned for *Here- sie*, by ten *Bishops*, twenty *Lawyers*, and four and forty *Divines*, our *Ashburne* made up one of the last number.

Yet once he did *some good*, or rather diverted *much evil*. It happened that one *Peter Pateshul* an *Augustinian* preaching in *London*, had some passages in favour of *Wickliff*, which so displeased those of his own Order, that they plucked him out of the *Pulpit*, dragged him into the *Covent* of *Augustines* (near *Broadstreet*) intending more violence to his person.

This allarumed the *Londoners* (amongst whom a considerable party of *wickliffites*) to rescue poor *Pateshul*, who in their rage had burnt the *Covent* about the *Friers* ears, had not our * *Ashburne* with his prayers and tears seasonably interceded. He flourished under King *Richard the Second*, 1382.

* *Thomas Wal-
ingham & ex
illo Bale Gent.
6. Num. 77.*

Benefactors to the Publick since the Reformation.

ELIZABETH HARDWICK was Daughter to *John Hardwick* of *Hardwick* in this County, Esquire. A Lady of an undaunted spirit, and happy in her several Marriages to great persons. First, to *Sir William Cavendish*, then to *Sir William Saintloo*, and at last to *George Earl of Shrewsbury*. She left two sacred (besides civil) Monuments of her Memory in this County; one that I hope will not [Her Tomb in *All-Hallow*] the other, that I am sure cannot be taken away, as registred in the Court of Heaven: Her stately *Alms-House* for twelve poor people in *Derby*.

It will not be amiss here to relate a passage which is reported of this Countess. *Mary Queen of Scots* being committed to the keeping of her husband *George Earle of Shrewsbury*, the custody of so great a Princess on the Earls cost, was found not onely chargeable, but dangerous; the Popish party daily practising her enlargement. Now it happened that this * Countess coming to Court, *Queen Elizabeth* demanded of her, how the *Queen of Scots* did. *Madam* (said she) *she cannot do ill, while she is with my Husband, and I begin to grow jealous, they are so great together*. The *Queen*, who disliked any familiarity of that royall Prisoner with so great a *Peer*, presently ordered her removal thence into the custody of others. This Countess died, *Anno Dom.*——

* In my computation of time, this is more proportionable that some ascribe this passage to *Girtonde* the first Wife of *George Earl of Shrewsbury*.

There is a *Free Schoole* in the Town of *Derby*, built as I understand by that *Corporation*, and endowed with threescore pounds a year, and I conjecture *Mr. R. Fletcher* thrice *Bayliff* of the Town, I say, by his *laudatory Epitaph*, I conjecture him very instrumental to this Work. I understand also that the said Town hath large Priviledges, in so much that *Londoners* in some cases pay *Toal* at *Derby*, but *Derby men* in no case *Toal* at *London*. I grudge them not their great Priviledges, so long as they employ their publick stock to pious uses.

To conclude this Topick, I meet with this memorable passage in one, who continueth the work of an industrious * Author, which I will not, yea must not omit.

Divers well disposed Citizens of London, desirous (as yet) not to be named, being born in or near to Ashburne in the Peak, in the County of Derby, combining their loving benevolence together, have builded there a fair School-House, with convenient lodgings for a Master, and liberal maintenance allowed thereto.

* *Stowes Sur-
vey of London,
pag. 67.*

I hope that their forwardnesse hath since provoked many, and that their Charity (to allude to their staple Commodity of this County) but in the Oar, in the times of our Fathers, hath since been refined to perfection.

The Names of the Gentry of this County returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth.

William Bishop of Coventrie and Lichfield.

Henry de Grey de Codnore.

Richard Vernon. } Knights for the
John Cokayne. } Shire.

Commissioners to take the Oaths.

Roberti Carrington.
Nicholai Maysham.
Thome Stokkes
Iohan. Wyther
Thome Henster
Rog. Wolley.
Iohan. Strelley
Iohan. Allibon
Iohan. Chester
Iohan. Wandell
Iohan. Houghton
Will. Orme
Will. Burton
Will. Rossel.
Hen. Sanky
Thome Hye
Will. Peek
Thome Peek
Thome Roberd, Bra-
fier.
Roberti Warpeley
Iohan. Fassakirley
Hen. Bancroft
Iohan. Hegge
Rob. Shore
Hen. Crabbe
Iohan. Cooke
Rich. Peek
Rob. Hewster
Iohan. Tykbull
Edm. Iohnson
Iohan. Stretton
Hen. Shepherd
Thome Draper
VWill. Thorstell
Iohan. Burton
VWill. Maskyr
VWill. Satteby
Rob. Stanley, Smith
Tho. Stanley, Iron-
monger
Hen. Cook
Edm. Lacy
Iohan. Pefall

Johan. Peek, Cur-
riour
Johan. Benet, Bra-
sier
Nicholai Lacy
Iohannis By Watyr
Johannis Spicer
Johannis Lockyer,
sen.
Iohannis Lockyer,
jun.
Richardi Baker
Iohannis Dunston
Thome Stanley,
Smith
Williel. Smith, Tai-
lor.
Johannis Wodecok
Roberti Clerk, Smith
Iohannis Manyashe,
Glover.
Nicholai Cust
Roberti Hudgray
Iohannis Greaterler
Richardi Walker
Iohannis Butler
Johan. Chestirshire
Johan. Bower, Se-
nioris
Johan. Bower, Ju-
nioris
Johannis Halom
Nicholai Baxter
williel. Cartwright.
Rich. Brown Skin-
ner
Henrici Derley
Roberti Potter
Hankeston
Johannis Potter
Richardi Whitehalls
Johannis Wode Pla-
sterer
Johan. Persal, Tai-

lour
Iohannis Hoke
Rich. Wright
Iohannis Somer
Rad. Batesson
Johan. Littlechirch
willielmi Iohnson
Richardi Talliour
Richardi Colleman
Roberti Nundi
Iohannis Hegge
Iohannis Hatton
willielmi Goldsmith
Willielmi Bullock
Rogeri Spicer.
Richardi Mody
willielmi Seler
Iohannis Stone
Henrici Shore
Willielmi Walker
Iohannis West
Johannis Pen
willielmi Cutteler
Richardi Keye
willielmi Shepherd
Johan. Deye, Cou-
per
Roberti Euyngton
Henrici Perpoint,
Chivalier
Thome Folliambe,
Armigeri
Nicholai Iohnsill,
Armigeri
Iohannis Leek, Ar-
migeri
Williel. Ulkerthorpe,
Armigeri
Iohannis Lynacre,
Armigeri
Simonis Ulgerthorpe,
Gent.
Thome Caus, Gentle-
man

Rob. Newbolt, Gent.
Rad. Clappewell
willielmi Hardwick
Gent.
Willielmi Lynacre,
Gent.
Williel. Ulgerthorp,
Gent.
Johan. Halmworth
de Stanley
Iohannis Whittington
Gent.
Iohannis Bothe de
Elmeton, Gent.
Iohannis Barker de
Dore, Gent.
Rich. Seliok, Gent.
Roberti Wennefley,
Gent.
Joh. Marshal de E-
gynton, Gent.
Thome Marshal de
Onlecotes, Gent.
will. Smith de Egyn-
ton, Gent.
Rob. Parker de Nor-
ton.
Tho. Fox de Aston.
Johannis Noble de
Hohneffeld
Ioh. Parker de Norton
Tho. Cook de eadem
will. Del More de
Grenhul
Williel. Bottonne
Willielmi Parker de
Shirlond
Rich. Stykland, de
Ashover
Rad. Huchonson, de
eadem
Roberti Seriount de
Dronfield
VWilliel. Outrem de
Holmesfeld

Holmfeld	Croxhale	Iohannis Grandon de	Willielmi de Crosse
Iohannis Fox de	Henrici Holland de	Denby	de Hilton
Barleylees	Caldwale	Henrici Slack de	Roberti Weyke de
Rad. Atte wode	Iohannis Abbeny	Stanley	Hatton
Iohannis Shanghe de	Thome Stokes	Roberti Winter	Rich. Slater de Brai-
Somersale	Iohannis Franceys de	Tho. Babyngton	lesforth
Iohannis Shagheuc	Tykenall	Joh. Sancheverell	Rob. Bradshaugh de
will. Roudolf	will. Lymster	will. Lemestre	Wyneley
Williel. Budde	Iohannis Waren	Roberti Kneton	Thome Prince de ea-
Iohannis Capronn	Iohannis Perfy	Iohannis Roleston de	dem.
Iohannis Brailesforth	Richardi Eyton	Lee	Richardi Millner de
Roberti Shoter	Thome Tronche	Walteri Wolley	Hagge
Richardi Callcroft de	Nicholai Chaloner	Iohannis Gretray de	Petri de la Pole
Chesterfeld	Fohannis Elton	Elton	Radulphi de la Pole
Richardi Delkere de	Fohannis Godhale ,	Ioh. Richardeson de	Henrici de la Pole
eadem	Senioris	Alsep	Fohannis Mountgo-
Ely Dikkeffon de ea-	Fohannis Elton, Ju-	Rogeri Hawe de El-	mery
dem	nioris	ton.	Henrici Rolleston
Thome Callcroft de	Willielmi Pont	Nicholai Mountgo-	Iohannis Rollesley ,
eadem	Richardi Twigg	mery Chiv.	Senioris
Henrici de Bryth-	Thome Paynter	Hen. Kneton, Ar-	Iohannis Rollesley ,
rechefeld, Arm.	Fohannis Moseley	migeri	Junioris
Thome Hugate de	Fohan. Smith Fer-	Rad. Shirley. Armi-	Iohannis Northwode
Chesterfeld.	rour	geri	Fohannis Cooke de
Fohan. Harison de	Fohan. Smith, Ba-	Henrici Bradbourne.	Edensore
Egynton	ker.	Henrici Bothe, Ar-	Rogeri Calton de ea.
Fohan. Spynkhull	Fohannis Elyson	migeri	Willielmi Hikedonne
Roberti Hasellherst	Fohannis Sharp	Iohannis Curson, Ar-	Sen. de eadem
Willielmi Grene de	Richardi Madley	migeri	Will. Hikedonne, jun.
Ken walmersho	Fohannis Baker	Thome Kneton de	Rogeri North de Ba-
Sannyer Atkin de	Rad. Gyles	Mircaston	bynhall
eadem	Rogeri Wilkinson	Willielmi Dethyk de	Willielmi Jackson
Thome Walshe de	Fohannis Bate	Braidesall	de Hassop
Stanley	Fohannis Pees	Nicholai Fitz-Her-	Rogeri Cok de Eden-
Roberti Bishangh de	Roberti Vernonn	bert	sore
Sutton	Rogeri Cowhope	Iohannis Fitz-Her-	Io. Stafford de Midle-
Fohan. Webster de	Richardi Smalley	bert	ton
Bellesouer	Roberti Twyforth	Willielmi Mountgo-	Fohan. Stafford de
Thome Mariori de	walteri Twyforth	mere	Eyham
eadem	Iohannis Stathum	Rob. Shanghe	Rich. Cobyne de Ey-
Iohan. Wodeword	Thome Makworth	Iohannis Ronyngton.	ham
Thome Withwyth	Fohan. Lathebury	Iohannis Roleston de	Io. Shakerley de par
Willielmi Aleyn de	Fohan. Welbek	Swarston	Longesdon
Norton	Iohan. Leymestyr	Willielmi Lemestyr.	Oliveri Halley de
Willielmi Bullok de	Richardi Keys	Iohannis Crewker	Aston
eadem	Ingram Franceys	Henrici de Sale	Iohannis Balgy de
Rogeri Pynder de	Ferardi Moynell	Galfredi de Sale	Aston
Pilleslay	Hen. Makworth	Rob. Miller de Rod-	Rob. Hayr de Padley
Willielmi Pynder de	Roberti Smalley	desley	Rad. Leche de Pad-
eadem.	Rich. Franceys de	Rob. Millner de Rod-	ley
Fohan. Amori	Stanton	desley	Willielmi Hayr de
Thome Gresley, Chi-	Roberti Cokfeld	Thome Prynce de	eadem
valer	Gilberti Keys de	Trusseley	Thurstan de Hall
Roberti Francys, Ar-	Spondon	Thome Saperton	Thome Woderoffe
migeri	Iohann. Grandon de	Ioh. Dantre de Hat-	Nicholai Scaley
Iohannis Curson de	eadem	ton	Nich. del Eyre de

Hope Will. Kingesson Roberti Ratcliff de Mellehour Iohannis Hide de Longlec Nich. Hollond de Lyes Thome wolley de Chalesworth Willialmi wolley de eadem Iohan. del Bothe de Chalesworth Thome Wagstaffe de Glossop Nich. Wagstaffe de eadem. Rad. Bradbury de Oldresset. Rogeri Bradbury de eadem Iacobi de Lye de Fernely	Iohan. Shaleros de Shaleros VWill. Ragge de Bon- don Edwardi Bradshaugh de eadem Nicholai Bronn de Mershe Egidii Claybrook, Vicarii Ecclesie de Castelton Thome Claybrook de eadem. Rad. Newham de eadem Thome Newham de eadem Thome Newham de Flixton Rich. Newham de Castelton Thome Nedham de Foxlowe Roberti Woderof de	VVormhill Iohannis Tunsted de eadem Iohannis Nedham de eadem Hug. VVilleffon de Lytton Richardi Ropere de eadem VVillel. Bradshaugh de Tiddeßwall Hugonis Strelley de Burg VWill. Manyashe de Manyashe Thome Fletcher de eadem. Iohannis Delmere de eadem Rich. None de Hur- delow Nich. Bradshaugh de Tiddeßwall Henrici Bradshaugh	de eadem Henrici Bradshaugh de eadem Reg. Massy de High- lowe Rich. Stafford de ead. Henrici Stafford de Derley Thome Fox de Ban- ford Rad. Bagshaugh de Cunbes Willielmi Bagshaugh de capella supra le Fryth. Thome Bagshaugh de Rigge Radul. Stanley per- sona de Kirke-Ire- ton Iohannis Stepyng- stones Capellani & Vicarii Ecclesie de Penteryche.
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Sheriffs of Derby and Nottingham Shires.

H E N. II.

Anno

- 1 Osbertus Silvan
- 2 Radulph. filius Engelrami
- 3 Idem.
- 4
- 5 Idem.
- 6
- 7 Radus filius Engelrami, for
five years.
- 12 Rob. filius Radulph. for
four years.
- 16 Will. filius Radulph. for
eight years.
- 24 Will. filius Rad. & Serlo
de Grendon
- 25 Serlo de Grendon
- 26 Will. filius Rad. & Serlo
de Grandon
- 27 Radul. Mordach, for seven

R I C H. I.

Anno

- 1 Rad. Mordach

2 Null. Tit. Com. in Rotulo.

3

4

5

6 Willel. Brewerre, for five
years.

Reg. J O H A N.

Anno

- 1 Williel. Bryewerr
- 2
- 3 Hugo. Bardulph. & Willel.
de Lech.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Hugo. Bardul. & Regin. de
Carduill
- 6 Rob. de Veteri ponte &
Rich. de Bello Campo
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Idem. Ut Custos.
- 10
- 11 Idem.
- 12 Ph. Marc. & Pet. Markes,
for four years.

12 Ph. de Marc. & Eustach.
de Ludenham.

17 Ph. de Marc.

H E N. III.

Anno

- 1
- 2 Ph. Marc. for six years.
- 8 Radulph. filius Nicholai
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Idem.
- 11 Rad. filius Nich. & Hugo.
le Bell, for 8. years.
- 19 Rad. filius Nich. & Will. de
Derley
- 20 Idem.
- 21 Hugo. filius Rad. & Rob. le
Vavefor
- 22 Idem.
- 23 Idem.
- 24 Williel. de Cantiluppo, &
Bald. de Pannton
- 25 Idem.
- 26 Baldwin. de Pannton, for
five years.
31. Rob.

- 31 Rob. de Vavefor, *for eight years.*
 39 Roger de Lunetal.
 40 *Idem.*
 41 *Idem.*
 42 Simon. de Heydon.
 43 *Idem.*
 44 Simon. de Aflacton
 45 Johan. de Baylloel & Simon. de Heidon.
 46 *Idem.*
 { Will. fil. Herberti *ut Custos*
 { Hen. filius ejus.
 47 { Hugo. de Stapilford *Cleric. ejus.*
 48 *Idem.*
 49 Regin. Grey & Hugo de Stapelford, *for 5. years.*
 { Hugo. de Stapilford, *Clericus.*
 54 { Walterus Ebora. *Archiepiscopus.*
 55 *Idem.*

EDW. I.

Anno

- 1 Walt. Ebora. *Archiep.*
 2 Walt. de Stirchesley, *for 5. years.*
 7 Gervasius de Clifton, *for 7. years.*
 14 Johan. de Arasle, *for five years.*
 19 Will. Chetworth
 20 *Idem.*
 21 Ph. de Pannton
 22 Walt. Goufle, *for 4. years.*
 26 Johan. de Harington
 27 Rad. de Shirle
 28 *Idem.*

- 29 Rich. de Turneaus
 30 Rad. de Shirle
 31 Petrus Picot, *for 4. years*
 35 Will. de Chelardefton

EDW. II.

Anno

- 1 Petrus Picot & Williel. de Chelaston
 2 Johan. de Strichesley
 3 Rad. de Crophul
 4 *Idem.*
 5 *Idem.* & Johan. de la Beach
 6
 7 *Idem.*
 8 Johan. de Bellafide, *for 4. years.*
 12 *Idem.* & Hugo de Stokes
 13 Johan. Darcy
 14 *Idem.*
 15 *Idem.*
 16
 17 Hen. de Taucombye
 18 *Idem.*

EDW. III.

Anno

- 1 Rob. Ingram
 2 *Idem.*
 { Johan. Greet & Mundus
 3 { Cressley
 { Tho. Languilers
 4 *Idem.*
 5 Rob. de Jorce
 6 *Idem.*
 7
 8 Johan. de Oxon.
 9 Tho. de Bickeringe, & Joh. de Oxon.

- 10 *Idem.*
 11 Tho. de Beckeringe
 12 Egid. de Meyguil, & Joh. de Oxon
 13 *Idem.*
 14 Egidius de Meyguil.
 15 Hugo de Hercy
 16 Nich. de Langforde
 17 *Idem.*
 18 Johan. de Mufters & Nich. de Langford
 19 Gervasius de Clifton
 20 Tho. de Bickeringe
 21 Johan. de Vaux
 22 *Idem.*
 23 *Idem.*
 24 Johan. Walleys, *for five years.*
 29 Walt. de Monte Gomeri, & Johan. Walleys
 30 Rog. Michal
 31 Rich. de Grey & Rogerus Michael
 32 Johan. de Grefley
 33 Hen. de Bralesford
 34 Rob. de Morton
 35 Rog. Beler.
 36 *Idem.*
 37 Rich. de Bingham
 38 Simon. de Leykes
 39 Rob. de Twiford
 40 *Idem.*
 41 *Idem.*
 42 Sampson de Strelley
 43 Roger. Belor, *for five years.*
 48 Johan. Francis
 49 Samp. de Strelley
 50
 51

Sheriffs.

Sheriffs of Derby and Nottingham Shires.

[illegible]

Name.	Place	Armes	Name.	Place	Armes.
7 Ioh. Zouch, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		37 Ioh. Markham, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
8 Rob. Browne, ar.			38 Gerv. Clifton, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
9 Br. Stapulton, mil.			EDW. VI.		
10 Ioh. Markham, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		Anno		
11 God. Fuliamb, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		1 Fran. Leeke	<i>ut prius</i>	
12 Ioh. Cokain, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		2 Ioh. Hercy, mil.		
13 Will. Perpoint, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		3 Tho. Cokain, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
14 Ioh. Vernon, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		4 Hen. Sotton, mil.		
15 Ioh. Byron, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		5 Ioh. Byron, mil.		
16 Godf. Fuliamb, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		6 Anth. Nevil, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
17 Ioh. Markham, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		PHIL. & MAR.		
18 Ioh. Vernon, ar.			Anno		
19 Iohn Byron, mil.			M. 1 Ioh. Port, mil.		
20 Nich. Strelley, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		1. 2. Geo. Clifton, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
21 Tho. Cokain, mil.			2. 3. Ia. Fuliamb, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
22 Hen. Sachenerel, m.			3. 4. Io. Chaworth, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
23 Will. Coffin, ar.			4. 5. Will. Hollis, mil.	Houghton	
24 Ioh. Hercy, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		5. 6. Gerv. Perpoint, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
25 Anth. Babington, m.			ELIZ. REG.		
26			Anno		
27 Rad. Langford, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		1 Tho. Kockeyne, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
28 Godf. Fuliamb, mil.			2 Will. Mering, mil.		
29 Nich. Strelley, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		3 Ioh. Zouch, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
30 Ioh. Markham, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		4 Tho. Stanhop, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
31 Will. Basset, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		5 Humf. Bradborn, ar.		
32 Gerv. Clifton, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		6 Fr. Molineux, ar.		
33 Hen. Sachenerel, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		7 Tho. Gerard, mil.		
34 Ioh. Byron, mil.			8 Godf. Fuliamb, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
35 Ioh. Hercy, arm.			9 Fr. Curfon, arm. &	<i>ut prius</i>	
36 Ioh. Zouch, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		Anth. Strelly.		

Argent, a Saltire, Azure, 5. water Bougets, Arg.

Erm. 2 Piles, Sable.

Azure, a Cross moline quarter pierced, Or.

Sheriffs of Derby-shire alone.

ELIZ. REG.					
Anno					
10 Nich. Langford.	Ashburne	Arg. three Cocks, Gules.	4 Hen Willoughby, a	<i>ut prius</i>	
11 Tho. Kokayn, mil.		Azure, six scallops, Argent.	5 Rich Harper, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
12 Pet. Frechville, ar.		Gul. ten Bezants, a quarter Er.	6 Hen. Cavendish, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
13 Ioh. Zouch, mil.	Sutton	Arg. on a saltire, engrailed,	7 Ioh. Curfon, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
14 Fra. Leke, ar.		Sab. 9. Annulets, Or.	8 Tho. Burder, ar.		
15 Humf. Bradborn.			9 Geo. Fulwood mil.		
16 Germ. Pole, ar.			10 Hen. Leigh, mil.		
17 Ioh. Manners, ar.	Haddon	Or, two Bars, Az. on a Chief	11 Tho. Reresby, mil.*		
18 Fran. Wortley, ar.*	Yorkshire	quarterly, 2 flower de lys of	12 Will. Kniveton, bar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
19 Will. Basset, ar.†		France, and a Lion of Eng.	13 Ioh. Bullock, ar.		
20 Godf. Fuliamb, ar.*	Walton	* Arg. a Bend with 3 Besants	14 Hen. Agard, ar.		
21 Tho. Cockain, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	betwixt 6 Martlets, Gul.	15 Fran. Munday, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
22 Ioh. Zouch, mil.	Calke	† Or, 3 Piles, Gula a Canton Er.	16 Rog. Manners, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
23 Ioh. Harper, ar.†	Chatswo.	* S.a Bend bet. 6. scallops, Or.	17 Godf. Tacker, ar.		
24 Hen. Cavendish, ar.*	Kedliston	† Arg. a Lion rampant within	18 Ioh. Milward, ar.		
25 Fran. Curfon, ar.†		a border engrailed, Sable.	19 Tho. Eyre, ar.		
26 Ioh. Vernon, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	* Sable, 3 Bucks Heads cabo-	20 Iacynth Sacheverel,	<i>ut prius</i>	
27 Tho. Cockayn, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	sed, Arg. attired, Or.	21 Gif. Kniveton, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
28 Fran. Leake, ar.	Mircaaston	† Arg. on a bend, Sab. 3. Po-	22 Ioh. Fitz. Herbert.	<i>ut prius</i>	
29 Will. Kniveton, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	pinguis Or, Coloured, Vert.	CAROL. I.		
30 Ioh. Manners, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	* Arg. frettee Sab. a canton, G.	Anno		
31 Godf. Fuliamb, ar.			1 Hen. Harper, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
32 Humf. Dethick, ar.	Greiffly C.	Arg. a Fesse Varry, Or, and	2 Ioh. Fitz. Herb. mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
33 Tho. Grefley, ar.†	<i>ut prius</i>	Gul. bet. 3. water bougets, S.a.	3 Edw. Vernon, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
34 Will. Basset, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	† Varry, Ermin and Gules.	4 Tho. Burton, ar.		
35 Fran. Cockain, ar.	Balbrough	Arg. a Lion passant, bend-ways,	5 Ioh. Stanhope, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
36 Ioh. Rodes, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	Gul. doffessed Ermin, betw.	6 Fran. Bradshaw, ar.		
37 Will. Cavendish, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	3. Acorns, Azure.	7 Humf. Oakeover, ar.		
38 Geo. Curfon, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		8 Ioh. Manners, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
39 Ioh. Manners, ar.			9 Fran. Foliamb, bar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
40 Hen. Sacheverel, ar.	Rifeley	Arg. a saltire, Az. 5. water	10 Ioh. Gell, ar.		
41 Io. Willoughby, ar.*	<i>ut prius</i>	Bougets, Argent.	11 Ioh. Millward, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
42 Edw. Cockain, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	* Or, on two Bars, Gul. 3.	12 Ioh. Harpur, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
43 Pet. Frechville, ar.	Norbury	water Bougets, Argent.	13 Ioh. Harpur, bar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
44 Fran. Fitz. Herbert.	<i>ut prius</i>	Argent, a Chief Varry, Or, and	14 Ioh. Curfon, bar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
45 Tho. Grefley, mil.		Gules, a Bend, Sable.	15 Ioh. Agard, ar.		
JACOBUS.			16		
Anno			17 Ioh. Harpur, bar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 Tho. Grefley, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		18		
2 Fran. Leake, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		19		
3 Ioh. Harper, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		20 Edw. Cooke, bar.		
			21		
			22 Mich. Bartonar.		

Partee per pale, Gules and Azure, 3. Eagles, Argent.

Hen.

Hen. VIII.

18. JOHN VERNON, Arm.]

Indeed I meet with many *Vernons* in this Catalogue of *Sheriffs*, *Henry*, *John*, &c. but cannot find him I seek for, viz. Sir *George Vernon* of *Haddon* in this County. I assign my self this reason, that he never executed that Office, because it was beneath a Prince to be a *Sheriff*; and such his vast revenues and retinue, that in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, he was called the *King of the Peak*. This Sir *George* left two Daughters, Co-heirs, *Elizabeth* married to Sir *John Manners*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Rutland*, and *Margaret* to Sir *Thomas Stanley*, younger Son of the House of *Derby*, deriving a vast Inheritance to their Husbands.

How this Sir *John*, this year *Sheriff*, stood to him related, is to me unknown: sure I am, some of his surname and alliance still flourish in this and the neighbouring Counties, where they have a fair Estate. Yet will they remember their Motto, *Ver non semper floret*, so ill it is to trust in the fading Spring of humane felicity.

The Farewell.

I understand that it is fashionable in this County for *Adventurers* to begin a Mine with this solemn expression,

* Edward
Manlow, Esq;
in his customs
of the Barge-
Moot-Court.

* For the Grace of God, and what I there can find.

By the grace of God understanding good success, otherwise saving Grace is not to be sought for by mining of Earth, but mounting up to Heaven by Faith and Repentance. This their expression I approve, the Earth being the Lords, and the fulness thereof (both beneath and above ground) belongeth unto him.

I have read, that the *Vicars* in that Country doe receive every tenth Dish of Oar for their due, being obliged thereby to pray heartily for the *Miners*. Now though no such place or profit belongeth unto me, yet, treating of this subject, I conceive my selfe bound (if not in Conscience) in Courtesy, to wish these Work-men a good speed in their lawful endeavours, whilest they only undermine the Earth, and not their Neighbours right by fraudulent practices. May their Lot prove a Prize unto them, that they may gain, at the least no Blank to lose thereby. Particularly, may Divine Providence secure the Persons of their Labourers from Damps and other casualties, which have happened to many, when the Earth (though cruel to kill) was courteous to bury them by the same mischance.

Earls of Derby

Several Generations of the name of *Ferrers*, then

Several of y^e Name of *Plantagenet*, y^e last of w^{ch} name R. Hen 4th

Hen: 7 Tho: Baron Stanley creat. Earl of Derby Devonshire
succeeded by

Hen: 8 Tho: Stanley his Grandson — Earl succeeded by
Edward Stanley his Son — Earl succeeded by

Q Eliz: Henry Stanley his Son — Earl succeeded by
Ferdinand Stanley his Son — Earl succeeded by
William Stanley his Brother. Earl succeeded by

Car: 1 James Stanley his Son — Earl succeeded by

Car: 2 Charles Stanley his son — Earl succeeded by
Will^m Rich: George Stan: his son Earl succeeded by

Q Ann James Stanley his Brother. Earl succeeded by



DEVON-SHIRE hath the *Narrow Sea* on the *South*, the *Severn* on the *North*, *Cornwal* on the *West*, *Dorset* and *Somerset-Shire* on the *East*. A goodly Province, the second in *England* for greatnesse, clear in view without measuring, as bearing a square of fifty miles. Some part thereof, as the *South-Hams*, is so fruitful, it needs no art; some so barren, as *Dart-more*, it will hardly be bettered by art; but generally (though not running of it self) it answers to the spur of industry. No Shire shewes more industrious, or so many Husbandmen; who by Marle (blew and white) Chalk, Lime, Sea-sand, Compost, Sope-ashes, Rags, and what not? make the ground both to take and keep a moderate fruitfulness; so that *Virgil*, if now alive, might make additions to his *Georgicks*, from the Plough-practice in this County. As for the Natives thereof, generally they are dexterous in any employment, and *Queen Elizabeth* was wont to say of their Gentry, *They were all born Courtiers with a becoming confidence.*

Natural Commodities.

Silver.

This formerly was found in great plenty in the Parish of *Comb-Martin* (Miners being fetcht out of *Derby-shire* for the digging thereof) in the Reign of King *Edw. 1.* (which as appeareth by *Record on the account of those trusted therein) turned to a considerable profit.

In the two and twentieth Year of the Raigh of King *Edward* the first, *William Wymondham* accounted for two hundred and seventy pounds weight of Silver. It was forged for the Lady *Elleanor Dutchesse* of *Barr*, and Daughter to the said King, married the year before.

In the twenty third year of the said King, was fined five hundred and twenty one pounds ten shillings weight.

In the four and twentieth year of his Raigh, there was brought to *London* in fined Silver in Wedges, seven hundred and four pounds three shillings and one penny weight.

In the twenty fifth year of his Raigh, though three hundred and sixty Miners were impressed out of the Peak and *Wales*, great was that years clear profit in Silver and Lead.

In the Raigh of *Edward* the third, it appeareth by the Record of particular Accountants; that the profits of the Silver were very considerable towards the maintainance of the Kings great expences in the *French War*.

These Mines long neglected (as I conjecture, by reason of the Civil Wars bewixt *York* and *Lancaster*) were re-entred on by an Artist in the Raigh of *Queen Elizabeth*, who presented a Silver Cup made thereof to the Earl of *Bath*, with this Inscription:

*In Martins-Comb long lay I hid, obscure, deprest with grossest soil.
Debased much with mixed Lead, till Bullmer came, whose skill and Toil
Reformed me so pure and clean, as richer no where else is seen.*

These Mines have not as yet recovered their former credit: Though I understand that some are still pursuing this design, and I do wish well to their endeavours. Not that Private Men should lose by their Lead: But the publick gain by their Silver.

Tinn.

God said to *Israel* by the mouth of his * Prophet, *And I will take away all thy Tinn.* Sad the case of this County, if so served. But what went before? † Thy Silver is become

K k

Drosse.

* Extant in the Tower, in the years here noted.

* *Isaiah* l. 25.

† l. 22.

Drosse. It seemeth the *Kings* of *Israel*, being reduced to poverty, debased their *Coin* (the last refuge of *Princes*) adulterating it with *Tinn*, and herein God promised, that their *Coin* should be refined to the true *Standard*. This the literal meaning of the *Promise*, mystically importeth; that God would restore the *Primitive Purity* of his *Service*, purged from *Errours* and *Vices*.

In this *mistical sense*, it will not be amiss to wish, that God would take away the *Tinn* from *Devon-shire*, seeing such taking it away may consist with the *Continuance* and *Advance* of the *Metal* therein.

As for their *Litteral Tinn*, so plentiful herein, I wish some *Artifice* might be found out (hitherto unknown) to sever the *Gold* and *Silver* from the *Tinn*, without wasting: Till this be done, I desire some invention might prepare *Sea-coals* for the melting thereof; hereby much *Wood* would be saved, and the *Product* of the *Tinn* not diminished, and not so much wasted in the *Blast*, which now they are fain to run over *three or four times*: I am encouraged in the *Feasibility* thereof; because a † *Learned Chymist* (no *Emperick*, but well *experimented*) affirmed, that it may be done, on his own knowledge, by many trials which he hath made upon it.

† Doctor Jordan in his History of Baths. Page 60.

Herrings.

These still are taken in great, and were formerly in greater plenty in this County. For I read of great quantities of them for *six or seven years* together, taken at *Lim-mouth*, until the * *Proctor* (as is said) not contented with *reasonable* and *indifferent* *Tythes*, vexed the *Poor Fisher-men*, with unusual and extraordinary *payments*. Whether since the *God of Nature*, to condemn such covetousness, hath withdrawn such store of *Fish*, or whether the *Fisher-men* disheartened with such exactions, withdrew their own *Industry*, I know not. This I know, that *light gains*, as in all other *commodities*, so especially in *Tythes* of this nature, make the *heaviest purses*. But we shall speak more conveniently of *Herrings* in *Norfolk*.

* Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.

Strawberries,

In Latine *Fraga*, most toothsome to the *Palate*, (I mean if with *Claret Wine* or *sweet Cream*) and so plentiful in this County, that a *Traveller* may gather them, sitting on *Horse-back* in their hollow *Highways*; they delight to grow on the *North* side of a bank, and are great coolers. These small and sower, as growing wild (having no other *Gardiner* than *Nature*) quickly acquire greatness and sweetness, if transplanted into *Gardens*, and become as good as those at *Porbery* in *Somerset-shire*, where *twenty pounds per annum* (thank the vicinity of *Bristol*) have been paid for the *Tythe* thereof. I would not wish this County the increase of these *Berries*, according to the *Proverb*; Cut down an *Oak*, and set up a *Strawberry*.

† Virg. Eclog. 2.

Hurtberries,

In Latine *Vaccinia*, most wholesome to the *Stomack*, but of a very astringent Nature, so plentiful in this Shire, that it is a kind of *Harvest* to poor people, whose *Children* nigh *Axminster*, will earn 8 pence a day for a *Moneth* together, in gathering them. First they are green, then red, and at last a dark blew. The whitest hands amongst the *Romans* did not disdain their blackness, witness the † *Poet*,

————— *Vaccinia nigra leguntur.*

Nothing more have I to observe of these *Berries*, save; that the Antient and Martial Family of the *Baskervills* in *Hereford-shire* give a *Cheveron* betwixt three *Hurts* proper, for their Arms.

Manufactures.

Bone-lace.

Much of this is made in and about *Honyton*, and weekly returned to *London*. Some will have it called *Lace*, & *Lacinia*, used as a fringe, on the borders of cloaths; *Bone-lace* it is named, because first made with bone (since wooden) bobbins. Thus it is usual for such

such *utenfills* both in the Latine and English Names, gratefully to retain the memory of the first matter they were made of; as *Cochleare*, a *Spoon*, (whether made of Wood or Metal) because Cockle-shells were first used to that purpose.

Modern the use thereof in *England*, not exceeding the middle of the Raig of Queen *Elizabeth*: Let it not be condemned for a superfluous wearing, because it doth neither hide nor heat, seeing it doth adorn: Besides, (though private persons pay for it) it stands the State in nothing, not expensive of Bullion, like other Lace, costing nothing save a little thread descanted on by art and industry: Hereby many children, who otherwise would be burthensome to the Parish, prove beneficial to their Parents: Yea, many lame in their limbs, and impotent in their arms, if able in their fingers, gain a lively-hood thereby; Not to say, that it saveth some thousands of pounds yearly, formerly sent over Seas, to fetch Lace from *Flanders*.

The Buildings.

Bediford Bridg is a stately Structure, and remarkable in many respects.

1 It standeth out of and far from any publick Road, in a corner of the County, so that *Bediford Bridg* is truly *Bediford Bridg*, intended solely for the convenience of that Town.

2 It is very long, consisting of twenty four *Peares*, and yet one *William Alford* (another *Mile*) of *Bediford* carried on his back for a *Wager*, four* *Bushels Salt-water-measure*, all the length thereof.

3 It is very high, so that a *Barge* of sixty *Tuns* may passe and repasse (if taking down her *Masts*) betwixt the *Peares* thereof.

4 The *Foundation* is very firmly fixed, and yet it doth (or seem to) shake at the slightest step of a Horse.

5 The *Builder* of so worthy a *Work*, is not (the more the pity) punctually known.

Yet *Tradition* (the best *Authour* where no better is to be had) maketh that finished by the Assistance of Sir *Theobold Greenwill*, the *Goldneyes* and *Oketenets*, (Persons of great Power in those parts) *Peter Quirvill* Bishop of *Exeter* granting *Indulgencies* to all such as contributed to the forwarding thereof.

As for the Houses of the Gentry in this County, some may attract, none ravish the Beholder, except it be *Wenbury* the House of the *Heales* near *Plimouth*, almost rival with *Greenwich* it self, for the pleasant Prospect thereof.

The Wonders.

Not to speak of a River about *Lidford*, whose stream sinketh so deep, that it is altogether invisible, but supplying to the Eare that it denies to the Eye, so great the noise thereof.

There is in the Parish of *North-Taunton* (near an House called *Bath*) a *Pit*, but in the Winter a *Pool*, not maintained by any spring, but the fall of rain water (in Summer commonly dry.) Of this *Pool* it hath been observed, that before the death or change of any Prince, or some other strange accident of great importance, or any Invasion or Insurrection, (though in an hot and dry season) it will without any rain overflow its Banks, and so continue till it be past that it prognosticated. Be the truth hereof reported to the *Vicenage* (the most competent Judges thereof) seeing my *Authour** (who finished his Book 1648.) reporteth, that it over-flowed four times within these last thirty years.

Some will be offended at me, if I should omit the *Hanging Stone*, being one of the *Bound-Stones* which parteth *Comb-Martin* from the next Parish. It got the name from a *Thief*, who having stoln a *Sheep* and tyed it about his own neck to carry it on his back, rested himself for a while upon this *Stone*, which is about a foot high, until the *Sheep* struggling*, slid over the *Stone* on the other side, and so strangled the man. Let the *Lawyers* dispute whether the *Sheep* in this case was forfeited to the Kings *Almoner* as a *Deo-Dand*: It appeareth rather a *Providence*, then a *Casualty*, in the just execution

* A *Bushel* is two strikes in this County.

* Manuscript of Baronet *Northcott*.

* From the same *Authour*.

tion of a *Malefactor*. To these *Wonders*, I will add, and hazard the Readers displeasure for the same,

The Gubbings.

So now I dare call them (secured by distance) which one of more valour durst not do to their Face, for fear their fury fall upon him. Yet hitherto have I met with none, who could render a reason of their Name. We call the *Shavings of Fish* (which are little worth) *Gubbings*; and sure it is they are sensible that the Word importeth *shame* and *disgrace*. As for the suggestion of my worthy and learned * Friend, borrowed from † *Buxtorfius*, that such who did *inhabitare Montes Gibberosos*, were called *Gubbings*, such will *smile*, at the *Ingenuity*, who dissent from the truth of the *Etymology*.

I have read of an *England* beyond *Wales* *; but the *Gubbings-Land* is a *Scythia* within *England*, and they pure *Heathens* therein. It lyeth nigh *Brent-Tor* in the edge of *Dartmore*. It is reported, that some *two hundred* years since, *two Strumpets* being with child, fled hither to hide themselves, to whom certain lewd Fellows resorted, and this was their First Original. They are a *Peculiar* of their own making, exempt from *Bishop*, *Arch-Deacon*, and all Authority either *Ecclesiastical* or *Civil*: They live in *Cotts* (rather *Holes* than *Houses*) like *swine*, having all in common, multiplied without *Marriage* into many *Hundreds*: Their Language is the *droffe* of the *dregs* of the *Vulgar Devonian*; and the more learned a man is, the worse he can understand them. During our *Civil Wars*, no *Souldiers* were quartered amongst them, for fear of being quartered amongst them. Their *Wealth* consisteth in other *mens goods*, and they live by stealing the *Sheep* on the *More*, and vain it is for any to search their *Houses*, being a *Work* beneath the pains of a *Sheriff*, and above the *Power* of any *Constable*. Such their *Fleetness*, they will outrun many *Horses*; *Vivaciousness*, they outlive *most men*, living in the *Ignorance* of *Luxury*, the *Extinguisher* of *Life*: They hold together like *Burrs*, offend *One*, and *All* will revenge his *Quarrel*.

But now I am informed, that they begin to be civilized, and tender their Children to *Baptisme*; and return to be men, yea *Christians* again: I hope no *Civil People* amongst us will turn *Barbarians*, now these *Barbarians* begin to be civilized.

Proverbs.

[To Devon-shire ground.]

It is *sad* when one is made a *Proverb* by way of *derision*, but *honourable* to become *proverbial*, by way of *imitation*, as here *Devon-shire* hath set a *Copy* of *Industry* and *Ingenuity* to all *England*. To *Devon-shire* land is to pare off the surface or *top-turf* thereof, then lay it together in heaps and burn it, which ashes are a marvellous improvement to battle barren ground. Thus they may be said to *Stew the land in its own liquor*, to make the same ground to find compost to fatten its self; An *Husbandry*, which where ever used, retains the name of the place where it was first invented, it being usual to *Devonshire* land in *Dorset-shire*, and in other *Counties*.

[A *Plimouth Cloak*.]

That is a *Cane* or a *Staffe*, whereof this the occasion. Many a man of good extraction, coming home from far *Voiages*, may chance to land here, and being *out of sorts*, is unable for the present time and place to recruit himself with *Cloaths*. Here (if not friendly provided) they make the next *Wood* their *Drapers shop*, where a *Staffe* cut out, serves them for a covering.

[*He may remove Mort-Stone*.]

There is a Bay in this County called *Mort-Bay*, but the Harbour in the entrance thereof is stopped with a *huge Rock*, called *Mort-Stone*, and the *People* merrily say that none can remove it, save such who are *Masters* of their *Wives*. If so, wise *Socrates* himself (with all men who are *γυναικο-ματῆρες*, under *Covert-feme* (as I may say) will never attempt the removal thereof.

————— *First hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by Lidford Law.*]

Lidford is a little and poor (but antient) Corporation in this County, with very large

* Mr. Joseph

Maynard.

† In his Talmudical Rabbinical Dictionary, Verbo

וְכַל

* See Camdens Brit. in Pem. broke-shire.

large priviledges, where a Court of the *Stanneries* was formerly kept. This *Libellous Proverb* would suggest unto us, as if the Towns-men thereof (generally mean persons) were unable to manage their own Liberties with necessary discretion, administering preposterous and preproperous Justice.

I charitably believe, that some *Tinners*, justly obnoxious to censure, and deservedly punished (by fine or otherwise) for their misdemeanors, have causelessly traduced the proceedings of that Court, when they could not maintain their own innocence.

Saints.

WENFRIDE BONIFACE was born at *Crediton* (corruptly *Kirton*) once an Episcopal See in this County, bred a *Monk* under Abbot *Woolfhard* in *Exeter*. Hence he went to *Rome*, where Pope *Gregory* the second (perceiving the ability of his parts) sent him to *Germany*, for the converting of that stiffe-necked Nation. This service he commendably performed, baptising not fewer than a *Hundred Thousand* in *Bavaria*, *Thuringia*, *Hassia*, *Friesland*, *Soxony*, &c.

But here I must depart from * *Bale*, because he departeth (I am sure) from *Charity*, and I suspect from *Verity* itself. *Charity*, who (according to his Bold and Bald *Apocaliptical Conjectures*) maketh him the *Other Beast ascending out of the Earth with two † Horns*. And why so? Because forsooth he was made by the Pope *Metropolitan* of *Mentz*, and kept the Church of *Colen* in *Commendam* therewith.

Secondly *Verity*, when saying that he converted men *terrore magis quam Doctrina*, it being utterly incredible, that a single man should terrifie so many out of their opinions. And if his words relate to Ecclesiastical Censures (with which Weapons *Boniface* was well provided) such were in themselves (without Gods wonderful improving them on mens consciences) rather ridiculous then formidable to force Pagans from their former perswasions. But if *Bale* (which is very suspitious) had been better pleased with the *Germans* continuing in their Pagan Principles, than their conversion to corrupted Christianity; he will find few wise and godly men to joyn with his judgment therein. Yet do I not advocate for all the Doctrines delivered and Ceremonies imposed by *Boniface*; beholding him as laying the true *Foundation*, *Jesus Christ*, which would last and remain, but building much *hay* and *stubble* of Superstition thereon. But he himself afterwards passed a *purging fire* in this life, killed at *Borne* in *Friesland*, with fifty four of his companions, *Anno Dom. 755*. in the sixty year of his age, after he had spent thirty six years, six moneths, and six dayes in his *German* employment.

WILLIBALD, descended of high Parentage, was born in this † County, Nephew to *St. Boniface* aforesaid, whom he followed in all respects; later in time, lower in parts, lesse in pains, but profitable in the *German* Conversion; wherein he may be termed his Uncles Armour-Bearer, attending him many a mile, though absent from him at his death. Herein he was more happy than his Uncle, that being made Bishop of *Eysset* in *Germany*, as he lived in honour, so he died in peace, *Anno Dom. 781*.

Martyrs.

AGNES PIREST or PREST, was the sole Martyr under the Raign of Queen *Mary*; Wherefore as those Parents which have but one Child, may afford it the better attendance as more at leasure: So seeing by Gods goodnesse, we have but this single Native of this County, yea of this Diocese; we will enlarge our selves on the Time, Place, and Cause of her suffering.

- 1 Her *Christian Name*, which Mr. *Fox* could not learn, we have recovered from another Excellent * *Author*.
- 2 I am informed by the *Inhabitants* thereabouts, that she lived at *Northcott* in the Parish of *Boynston*, in the County of *Cornwall*, but where born, is unknown.

* De Script.
Brit. Cent. 2.
Num. 13.
† Revel. 19.

† Bale De
Script. Brit.
Cent. 2. Num.
16.

* Mr. Vowell in
Hollinshed,
Pag. 1309.

3 She was a *simple woman* to behold, *thick*, but *little* and *short* in *stature*; about *fifty four* years of age.

* *Idem, ibidem.*

4 She was indited on *Monday* * the fourth Week in *Lent*, *An. Phil.* and *Mar.* 2 & 3. before *W. Stanford* Justice of the Assize (the same as I conceive, who wrote on the Pleas of the Crown:) So that we we may observe more legal formality was used about the condemnation of this poor Woman, than any Martyr of far greater degree.

* *For Acts and Monum. Pag. 2050.*

5 Her own * Husband and Children were her greatest persecutors, from whom she fled, because they would force her to be present at Masse.

6 She was presented to *James Troublefield* Bishop of *Exeter*, and by him condemned for denying the *Sacrament of the Altar*.

7 After her condemnation she refused to receive any money from well affected people; Saying, * *She was to go to that City where Money had no mastery.*

8 She was burnt without the Walls of *Exeter*, in a place called *Sothenhay*, in the Moneth of *November* 1558.

* *Idem, Pag. 2052.*

She was the onely person in whose persecution *Bishop Troublefield* did appear; and it is justly conceived that *Black-stone* his Chancellour was more active than the Bishop, in procuring her death.

Confessors.

This County afforded none either in or before the Raig of *Q. Mary*; But in our Age it hath produced a most *Eminent One*, on an account peculiar to himself.

* The ensuing Relation I had from his son, Mr. *Henry Mole*, late O-rator of *Cambridge*.

JOHN MOLLE was born in or nigh * *South-Molton* in this County, bred in *France*, where he attained to such perfection in that Tongue, that he made a Dictionary thereof for his own use: After his youth spent in some military imployments of good trust, he was in his reduced Age made, by *Thomas Lord Burgley* and President of the North, one of the Examiners in that Court.

Going afterwards Governour to the Lord *Ross*, he passed the *Alps* (contrary to his own resolution) prizing his *Fidelity* to his charge above his own security. No sooner were they arrived at *Rome*, but the young Lord was courted and feasted, Mr. *Molle* arrested and imprisoned in the Inquisition. Thus at once did he lose the comfort of his Wife, Children, Friends, own land, and liberty, being kept in most strict restraint. Adde to all these vexations, visits of importunate Priests and Jesuits, daily hacking at the Root of his Constancy with their Objections; till finding their Tools to turn edge, at last they left him to his own Conscience.

What saith the Holy Spirit? *Revel. 18. 4. Come out of Babylon my People.* But here alas was he, who would, but could not come thence, detained there in durance for thirty years together: How great his sufferings were, is onely known to God, who permitted, his Foes, who inflicted, and himself, who endured them; Seeing no friend was allowed to speak with him alone. He died in the 81. year of his Age, about the year of our Lord 1638.

Cardinals.

* *Godwin* in the Arch-Bishops of *Canterbury*.

WILLIAM COURTNEY was born (probably at *Okehampton*) in this County, son to *Hugh Courtney* Earl of *Devon-shire*, successively Bishop of *Hereford*, *Winchester* and *Canterbury*; The credit of *T. Walsingham* an exact Historian (and born before *Courtney* was buried) maketh me confident, that the Pope made him a Cardinal, and *Ciaconius* and *Onuphrius* two Italians, confirm the same; that a Bishop of *London* (though mistaking his Name, *Adam* for *William*) was at this time rewarded with a *Red Hat*.

How stoutly he then opposed *John of Gaunt* (*Wickiffe* his Patron) in his Church of *St. Paul* is largely related in my *Church History*, and I can add nothing thereunto. For if the men of *Laconia* (whose work was to study *concisenesse*) punished him severely, for speaking in *Three*, what might have been said in *Two Words*; *Criticks* will severely censure me, for such tedious repetition.

Onely we may observe; that when *Arch-Bishop* of *Canterbury*, his *Metropolitcal Visitation* charged through and through, every *Diocesse* in his own *Province*, no resistance being of *Proof* against him, all Opposers giving some trouble to him, but *disgrace* to themselves; soon suppressed by his *high blood*, *Strong brains*, *full purse*, *skill in Law*, and *plenty of powerful friends*, in the *English* and *Romish Court*. The difficulty which he underwent herein, made the work easie to his *Successors* ever after. He deceased *July 31. Anno Domini 1396.*

Prelates.

ROBERT CHICHESTER. Here I had been at a perfect losse, had I not met with a good Guide to direct me: For I had certainly from his Surname concluded him born at *Chichester* in *Suffex*, according to the Custome of other *Clergy-men*. But this single swallow (which makes no Summer) had a Flight by himself, retaining his *Paternal Name*, descended from a Noble and Ancient Family (saith my Author*;) Still flourishing [at *Rawleigh*] in this County. He was first *Dean* of *Sarisbury*, then *Anno 1128*. Consecrated *Bishop* of *Exeter*; highly commended by many *VVriters*, for his *Piety*, though the Principal thereof consisted in his *Pilgrimages* to *Rome*, and procuring *Reliques* thence. He bestowed much money in building and adorning his *Cathedral*, and having late therein *two and twenty years*, died and was buried *1150*, on the South side of the *High Altar*, nigh a Gentleman of his own Surname, whose inscribed Arms are the best Directory to this *Bishops Monument*.

GILBERT FOLIOT was born at *Tamerton** *Foliot* in this County, *Abbot* of *Glocester*, (*Bale* saith *Exeter*) then successively *Bishop* of *Hereford* and *London*.

He was observed when a *Common†* Brother of his *Covent*, to inveigh against the *Prior*; when *Prior*, against the *Abbot*; when *Abbot*, against the pride and laziness of *Bishops*; but when he himself was *Bishop*, all was well, and *Foliot's* mouth when full, was silent: Whether because all things do rest quiet in their center, or because Age had abated his juvenile Animosity; or because he found it more facil to find faults in others, then mend them in himself. Indeed, oft times meer *Moroseness* of Nature, usurps the reputation of *Zeal*, and what is but a bare disgust of mens persons, passeth for *dislike* of their vices. However our *Foliot*, the lesse he had in *Satyrs*, the more he had of *Elegies* afterwards, secretly bemoaning the badness of the Age he lived in: Hear a *Passè* betwixt him and a strange voice,

Satans Challenge.

* O Gilberte Foliot
Dum revolvīs tot & tot;
Deus tuus est † ASHTAROT.

Foliot's Answer.

Mentis Dæmon, qui est Deus
Sabaoth, est ille meus.

He finds little favour from our Historians of his Age, because they do generally *Becketize*; whilst *Foliot* was all for the King, being a professed Enemy to the (not person, but) pride of that Prelate*. This wise and learned Bishop died *Feb. 18. 1187*.

ROBERT FOLIOT Arch-Deacon of *Oxford*, was neer *Cosen** (and therefore is placed *Country-man*) to *Gilbert* aforesaid. He was bred first in *England*, then in *France*, where he got the Surname of *Robertus Melundinensis*, probably from the place of his longest abode. He was first Tutor to *Becket*, and *Becket* afterwards was Patron to him, by whose procurement he succeeded his Kinsman in the See of *Hereford*. He wrote several Books, whereof One of the *Sacraments of the Old Law* is most remarkable.

Hitherto we have followed *Bale* with blind obedience; until Bishop *Godwin*, whom we rather believe, hath opened our eyes in two particulars:

† Godwin in the Bishops of Exeter.

* Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.

† Jo. Sarisburiensis in Poligratic. cap. 7.

* Godwin in the Bishops of London.

† The Goddess of the Zidonians. 1 Kings 11. 6.

* Bale de Scrip. Brit. Cent 3. Num. 8.

† Godwin in
the Bishops of
Hereford.

* See our Ca-
talogue of
Sheriffes in
Henry the Se-
cond.

† Godwin in
the Bishops of
Exeter.

* The effect of
what follow-
eth is taken
out of Bishop
Godwin, in his
Bishops of
Winchester.

- 1 That Robert de Melune (Bishop also of Hereford) was a distinct person from our Robert.
- 2 That our Foliot was advanced Bishop after the † death of Becket, probably for the affection he bore unto him, not the assistance he received from him. His death happened Anno 1186. Nor must we forget, there was also one Hugh Foliot Arch-Deacon of Shrewsbury, afterwards Bishop of Hereford; of whom nothing remains, but his Name and the date of his Death 1234.

WILLIAM BREWER, was born in this County (or in Somerset-shire) whereof William his Father was several years Sheriff under King Henry the Second, * where we shall insist on the occasion of his Surname.

Bishop Godwin informeth us, that he was Brother to Sr. William Brewer Knight, if there be not an error therein, seeing Two Brethren surviving their Parents together, both of a Name, are seldome seen in the same Family. He was preferred Bishop of Exeter Anno 1224.

A Great Courtier, and employed in such † Embassies proper for a Person of Prime Quality, as when he was sent to conduct Isabel Sister to King Henry the Third, to be married to Frederick the Emperour; whom he afterwards attended to the Holy Land: Returning to his See, he set himself wholly to the adorning and enriching thereof, founding a Dean and 24 Prebendaries, allowing the later the Annual Stipend of Four Pounds, which they receive at this day. But I am lately informed that the Dean and Residentaries of Exeter have since augmented the Salary of all the Prebendaries at large to twenty pounds a year: Which Intelligence if false, they are not injured, if true, they are courteously used. This Bishop died Anno Domini 1244.

WILLIAM de RALEIGH, was born at that well known Town in this County, preferred first Canon of St. Pauls, then successively Bishop of Norwich and * Winchester: The last of which cost him much trouble, his Election being stiffly opposed by King Henry the Third, intending a Valentinian (Uncle to the Queen) for that Bishoprick; whom the Monks of Winchester refused; terming him, Vir Sanguinum, A man of Blood.

Whether in that sense wherein David is so termed (and on that account prohibited the building of the Temple) because a Martial Man; or whether onely because descended of high blood, whose Descent was all his Desert, so that they rigidly adhered to the election of Raleigh.

King Henry who seldome used to be angry, and more seldome to swear; swore in his anger, That he would have his will at last, or they should never have Bishop; and how his Conscience came off without Perjury herein, his own Confessor vvas best able to satisfy him.

Raleigh had (besides his own merits) two good friends, his Purse and the Pope, the former procuring the later. He presented his Holynesse with six thousand Mark, which effected his Work. Here two persons were at once deceived, the Pope not expecting so great a sum should be tendered him, and Raleigh not suspecting he would take all; but leave at least a morsel for manners. But his hands will take what ever is tendered him, if not too Hot or too Heavy.

Raleigh thus run in debt, could never creep out thereof, though living very privately, and dying very penitently: For when the Priest brought the Eucharist unto him, lying on his Death-Bed; Raleigh expressing himself in language like to that of John Baptist†: I have need to come to thee, and comest thou to me; would rise out of his Bed to meet him. His death happened Anno Dom. 1249.

RICHARD COURTNEY was one of great * lineage (allied to the Earl of Devon-shire) and no lesse Learning (excellently skilled in the Knowledge of both Laws:) So that at the instant suit of R. Henry the Fifth; He was preferred Bishop of Norwich, Anno 1413. His person (the Inne of his Soul, had a fair Sign) was highly favoured by his Prince, and beloved by the people; Yet all this could not prolong his life: So that he died of a flux at the siege of Harflew in Normandy, in the second year of his Consecration, and his Corps brought over, was honourably entombed in Westminster.

† Matth. 3.

* Bishop Godwin in the Bishops of Norwich.

JAMES CARY, was born in this County, his name still flourishing at Cockington therein: He was at Rome made Bishop of *Lichfield*, and travelling thence homewards towards *England*, did again light on the Pope at *Florence*, just at the news of the vacancy of *Exeter*, and the same See was bestowed on him, the more welcome, because in his Native County. Say not this was a *Degradation*; For though in our time *Lichfield* is almost twice as good as *Exeter*, *Exeter* then was almost four times as good as *Lichfield*. This appeareth by their valuations of their *Income* into **First-Fruits*; *Exeter* paying the Pope six thousand Ducats, whilst *Lichfield* paid onely seventeen hundred at the most. But what ever the value of either or both was, Cary enjoyed neither of them; dying and being buried in *Florence*. Thus, though one may have two Cups in his hand, yet some intervening accident may so hinder, that he may taste of neither. He died 1419.

JOHN STANBERY, was (saith † Bale out of *Leland*) in *Occidentali Regni parte natus*. But the *Western* parts, being a wide Parish, thanks to our Authour, who hath * particularized the place of his Nativity, viz. the Farm of Church-hill, within the Parish of *Bratton* or *Broad-Town* in this County, where some of his Name and Kindred remain at this day. He was bred a *Carmelite* in *Oxford*, and became generally as learned as any of his Order, deserving all the dignity which the University did or could confer upon him. King *Hen.* the sixth highly favoured and made him the first Provost of *Eaton*, being much ruled by his advice in ordering that his new Foundation. He was by the King designed Bishop of *Norwich*, but *William de la Poole* Duke of *Suffolk* (See the presumption of a proud Favourite or Minion rather) got it from him for his own Chaplain, and Stanbery was for to stay his stomach on the poor Bishoprick of *Bangor*, till Anno 1453, he was advanced Bishop of *Hereford*.

Leland doth condemn him for his over compliance with the Pope in all his intolerable taxes, and others commend him as much for his fidelity to his Master King *Hen.* whom he deserted not in all his adversity; so that this Bishop was taken prisoner in the Battail of *Northampton*. Say not to this Prelate, as *Eliab* to *David*, † why camest thou down hither? with whom hast thou left those few sheep in the Wilderness? I know the pride and the malice of thy heart, for thou art come down to see the Battail; For Stanbery being Confessor to King *Henry*, he was tyed by his Oath to such personal attendance. After long durance in *Warwick* Castle, he was let at liberty, and dying Anno 1474, was buried in the Convent of *Carmelites* at *Ludlow*; where his barbarous and tedious Epitaph (ill suiting with the Authour of such learned and pithy Books) is not worth the inserting.

PETER COURTNEY son to Sir * *Phillip Courtney*, was born at *Powderham* in this Shire. He was first preferred *Arch-Deacon*, then Bishop of *Exeter*, expending very much money in finishing the *North Tower*, giving a great (called *Peter*) Bell thereunto. He was afterwards Anno 1486, translated to *Winchester*; where he sat five years. It is much one of so illustrious Birth should have so obscure a Burial, Bishop *Godwin* confessing that he knew not whereabouts in his Church he lyeth interred.

Since the Reformation.

JOHN JEWEL bearing the Christian Name of his Father, Grandfather, and Great Grandfather, was born at *Buden* (a Farm possessed more than two hundred years by his Ancestors) in the Parish of *Berynbert*, nigh *Ilfracombe* in this County, on the 24th. of May 1552. His mothers Surname was *Bellamy*, who with her husband *John Jewell* lived happily fifty years together in *Holy Wedlock*, and at their death left ten children behind them.

It may be said of his Surname; *Nomen, Omen, Jewel* his Name, and *Pretious* his Vertues: So that if the like ambition led us *Englishmen*, which doth *Foraigers*, speciously to render our Surnames in *Greek* or *Latine*, he may be termed *Johannes Gemma*, on better account then *Gemma Frisus* entitleth himself thereunto.

He was chiefly bred in the School of *Barstable*, where *John Harding* afterwards his Antagonist, was his School fellow, and at 15 years of age was admitted in *Merton Colledge*, under the tuition of *John Parkhurst*, afterwards Bishop of *Norwich*. Such

* Cempa e.
Bishop God-
win pag. 331.
with pag. 415.

† De Scip.
Brit. cent. 8.
Num. 34.
* Mianite ipt
of Berouce
Northcott.

† 1 Sam. 17.
28.

* Gowin in the
Bishop of
Winchester.

his sedulity, rising alway at 4 of the Clock, and not going to bed till 10; that he was never punished for any exercise, and but once for absence from Chappel. Hence he was removed to *Corpus Christi Colledge*, where he proved an Excellent *Poet* (having all *Horace* by heart) *Linguist*, and *Orator*.

Thus having touched at all *Humane Arts*, he landed at *Divinity*, being much assisted by *Peter Martyr* the *Kings Professor* therein. St. *† Jerome* telleth us that so great was the intimacy betwixt *Pamphilius* that worthy *Martyr*, a *Priest*, and *Eusebius* the *Bishop* of *Cæsarea*, *ut ab uno alter nomen acceperet*; that they mutually were surnamed the one from the other, *Pamphilius Eusebii*, and *Eusebius Pamphilii*: No lesse the unity of affections betwixt these two, who accordingly might be called *Martyrs Jewell*, and *Jewells Martyr*; as seldome in *body*, and never in *mind* asunder.

What *eminent* changes afterwards befel him in the course of his life, how he fled into *Germany*, lived at *Zurick*, returned into *England*, was preferred *Bishop* of *Salisbury*, wrote learnedly, preached painfully, lived piously, died peaceably, *Anno Dom. 1572.* are largely related in my *Ecclesiastical History*, and I will trouble the Reader with no repetitions.

JOHN PRIDEAUX was born at *Hartford* in the West part of this County, bred *Scholar*, *Fellow*, and *Rector* of *Exeter Colledg* in *Oxford*, *Canon* of *Christ-Church*, and above thirty years *Kings Professor* in that University. An excellent *Linguist*, but so that he would make words wait on his matter, chiefly aiming at expressivenesse therein; he had a becoming *Festivity*, which was *Aristotles*, not *St. Pauls Eurytemelia*.

Admirable his memory, retaining what ever he had read. The *Welch* have a *Proverb* (in my mind somewhat uncharitable) *He that hath a good memory, giveth few Alms*; because he keepeth in mind, what and to whom he had given before: But this *Doctor* cross'd this *Proverb*, with his constant charity to all in want.

His learning was admired by *Forreigners*, *Sextinus Amma*, *Rivet*, &c. He was not *Vindicative* in the least degree: One* intimate with him, having assured me, that he would forgive the greatest injury, upon the least show of the parties sorrow, and restore him to the degree of his former favour; and though *Politicians* will thence collect him no prudent man, *Divines* will conclude him a good Christian.

Episcopacy in *England* being grievously wounded by malevolent persons, *King Charles* the First conceived that the best *Wine* and *Oil* that could be powred into those wounds, was, to select persons of known Learning and unblameable Lives to supply the vacant *Bishopricks*; amongst whom *Dr. Prideaux* was made *Bishop* of *Worcester*. But alas, all in vain, such the present fury of the Times.

He died of a *Feaver* 1650, and I have perused a *Manuscript Book* (But alas not made by *Oxford*, but *Worcester-shire Muses*) of *Verfes* on his *Funeral*. Amongst which I take notice of these,

*Desine mirari cecos errasse tot Ignes,
In promptu causa est, lux Prideauxus obit.*

*Mortuus est Prideaux? scriptis post funera vivit;
Aufertur Letho Mitra, Corona datur.*

To these we may add the *Chronogram*, which I meet with amongst the same *Verfes*.

*Iohannes PRIDEAUXVS EpIs CopVS
VVigornIæ MorIVVs, est.* } 1650.

He was buried at *Bredon* in *Worcester-shire*, *August* the 16th. Such as deny *Bishops* to be *Peers*, would have conceived this *Bishop* a *Prince*, if present at his *Interment*, such the Number and Quality of Persons, attending his *Funeral*.

States-men.

Sir ARTHUR CHICHESTER Knight, was descended of a right ancient Family, dwelling at *Rawley* in this County. He spent his youth first in the University, then in the *French* and *Irish* Wars; where by his valour he was effectually assistant, first to plough and break up that barbarous Nation by Conquest, and then to sow it with seeds of civility, when by *King James* made *Lord Deputy* of *Ireland*.

Indeed good Laws and provisions had been made by his Predecessors to that purpose, but alas they were like good lessons set for a Lute out of tune, uselesse untill the

* In his *apologia*, adversus *Ruffinum*.

* Mr. *Jeseph Maynard* Fellow of *Exeter Colledg*.

the Instrument was fitted for them. Wherefore in order to the civilizing of the *Irishry*, in the first year of his Government he established *two* new Circuits for Justices of Assize, the one in *Connaught*, the other in *Munster*. And whereas the Circuits in former times onely encompassed the *English Pale* (as the *Cynosura* doth the *Pole*) henceforward, like good Planets in their severall Spheres, they carried the influence of Justice, round about the Kingdom. Yea, in short time, *Ireland* was so cleared of Theeves and Capital Offenders, that so many Malefactors have not been found in the *Two and Thirty* Shires of *Ireland*, as in *Six* * *English* Shires in the *Western Circuit*.

He reduced the Mountains and Glinns on the South of *Dublin* (formerly thorns in the sides of the *English-Pale*) into the County of *Wicklowe*, and in conformity to the English Custome, many *Irish* began to cut their *Mantles* into *Cloaks*. So observant his eye over the actions of suspected persons; that *Tyrone* was heard to complain that he could not drink a full carouse of † *sack*, but the State was within few hours advertised thereof.

After he had been continued many years in his Deputy-ship, and deservedly made a Lord, King *James* recalled him home, and (loath to leave his abilities unimployed) sent him Embassadour to the Emperour, and other German Princes. Being besieged in the City of *Mainchine* (a place much indebted to his prudence, for seasonable victualling it :) by Count *Tilley*; he sent him word that it was against the Law of Nations to besiege an Embassadour: *Tilley* returned, that he took no notice that he was an Embassadour. The Lord *Chichester* replied to the Messenger; Had my Master sent me with as many hundred men, as he hath sent me on fruitlesse Messages, your General should have known, that I had been a Souldier, as well as an Embassadour.

King *James* at his return, entertain'd him with great commendation, for so well discharging his trust, and he died in as great honour as any English-man of our age, Anno Dom. 162..

Capital Judges.

Sir WILLIAM HERLE Knight, was made by King *Edward* the Third, Chief Justice of the *Kings-Bench*, in *Hillary Term*, the first year of his Raigh, and before the Term ended, (*viz* Jan. the 29.) was made Chief Judge of the *Common Pleas*, by his own free consent, as I have cause to conceive, he standing fair in the *Kings* favour. For, whereas sixty marks was in that age the annual salary of that place, the King * granted him an augmentation of two hundred and forty marks a year, so long as he kept that Office. This was some four years, for I find Sir *John* † *Stoner* put into his place, in the Fourth of the *Kings* Raigh, yet so, that this Sir *William* was his Successor the year after, such alterations being usual in that age. I collect him to die in the ninth of King *Edward* the Third (the mention of him sinking that year) and is placed here; because, if not born at (which is most probable) he was owner of *Illfracombe* in this County, the Mannor whereof was held by his issue till the Raigh of King *Henry* the Seventh; and I understand that a Family of his Name, and I believe of his lineage, hath still a Worlhipful existence in *Cornwall*.

Sir JOHN CARY Knight, was born at *Cockington* in this County; and applying himself to the Study of the Laws, was made Chief Baron of the *Exchequer* in the tenth year of King *Richard* the Second. The greatest fault I find charged on him, was Loyalty to his Lord and Master, which, if any dare call a disease: I assure you it is a catching one, among conscientious people. On this honourable account this Judge lost his Office, Goods, and Lands, in the first of King *Henry* the Fourth, whose losses, not long after providence plentifully repayed to his Posterity; On this occasion. A Knight Errant of *Arragon* comming into *England*, and challenging any to tilt with him, was undertaken by Sir *Robert Cary*, son to Sir *John* aforesaid; who vanquished the vain glorious *Don*; So that King *Henry* the Fifth out of a sympathy of valour, restored all his estate unto him. This Judge dyed about the year of our Lord 1404.

Sir WILLIAM HANKFORD was born at *Amerie* in this County (a

* Sir *John Davin* in his Discourse of *Ireland*. pag. 276.

† *idem*, pag. 271.

* 1 of *Edw.* 3. Pat. 4. Parl. 1. Memb. 35.
† Sir *Hen. Spelman's* Gloss. tit. Justic. pag. 417.

Mannor, which from owners of the same name by their daughter and heir descended to the *Hankfords*) bred in the study of the Laws, till he became Chief Justice of the *Kings Bench*, in the first of King *Henry the Fifth*; which place he adorned with great Learning and Integrity, though doleful the manner of his death; on this occasion:

Coming home discontented from *London*, he expressed extream anger (somewhat trespassing on his judicial gravity) against his Keeper; for that (as he said) his Deer were stolen, and charged him to shoot any man in the Park whom he should find there, and stood not being spoken unto, and he would discharge him. The next night being dark, he presents himself, and refusing to stand, the Keeper according to his Injunction, shot and killed him. The stump of the Oak, nigh which this sad accident happened, hath been shewn to some eminent Lawyers riding that Circuit, which are yet alive.

However no violent impression is intimated in this his peaceable Epitaph on his Monument in *Amerie Church*:

*Hic jacet Will. Hankford Miles, quondam Capitalis
Justiciarius Domini R. de Banco, qui obiit duodecimo
Die Decembris Anno Domini 1422. cujus, &c.*

His Figure is portraied kneeling, and out of his mouth in a Label, these two sentences do proceed;

- 1 *Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam.*
- 2 *Beati qui custodiant judicium, & faciunt justitiam omni tempore.*

No charitable Reader, for one unadvised act will condemn his Memory, who, when living, was habited with all requisites for a person of his place.

Sir JOHN FORTESCUE was born of a right Ancient and Worthy Family in this County, first fixed at *Wimpstone* in this Shire; but since prosperously planted in every part thereof. They give for their Motto *Forte Scutum Salus Ducum*, and it is observable that they attained eminency in what Profession soever they applied themselves.

<i>In the Field.</i>	<i>In Westminster Hall.</i>	<i>In the Court.</i>
Sir HEN FORTESCUE a valiant and fortunate Commander under King <i>Henry the Fifth</i> in the <i>French</i> Wars, by whom he was made Governour of <i>Meux</i> in <i>Berry</i> .	Sir HEN. FORTESCUE was Lord Chief Justice of <i>Ireland</i> , and justly of great esteem for his many ver- tues; especially for his sin- cerity in so tempting a place.	Sir JOHN. FORTESCUE that wise Privy Councel- lor, Overseer of Queen <i>E-</i> <i>lizabeth</i> her Liberal Studies; And Chancellor of the Ex- chequer, and Dutchy of <i>Lancaster</i> .
Sir ADRIAN FORTESCUE Porter of the Town of <i>Calice</i> , came over with King <i>Henry the Seventh</i> , and ef- fectually assisting him to re- gain the Crown, was by him deservedly created Knight Banneret.	Sir JOHN FORTESCUE our present Subject, Lord Chief Justice and Chan- cellour of <i>England</i> , in the Raign of King <i>Henry the</i> <i>Sixth</i> , whose learned Com- mentaries on the Law, make him famous to all posterity.	

Sir LEWIS POLLARD of *Kings Nimet* in this County, Sergeant of the Law, and one of the Justices of the *Kings Bench* in the time of King *Henry the Eighth*, was a man of singular knowledge and worth; who by his Lady *Elizabeth* had,

Eleven Sons ; whereof *four* attained the honour of Knighthood :

Sir *Hugh*.

Sir *John* of *Ford*.

Sir *Richard*.

Sir *George*, who got his honour in the defence of *Bullen*.

All the rest, especially *John* Arch-Deacon of *Sarum*, and Canon of *Exeter*, were very well advanced.

Eleven Daughters married to the most potent Families in this County, and most of them Knights : So that (what is said of *Cork* in *Ireland*, that all the Inhabitants therein are Kinne) by this Match almost all the Ancient Gentry in this County are allied.

The Portraiture of Sir *Lewis* and his Lady, with their *two and twenty* Children, are set up in a Glasse Window at *Nimet-Bishop*. There is a Tradition continued in this Family; that the Lady glassing the Window in her husbands absence at the term in *London*, caused one child more then she then had, to be set up, presuming (having had *one and twenty* already, and usually conceiving at her husbands coming home) she should have another child; which inserted in expectance, came to passe accordingly. This memorable Knight died *Anno 1540*.

Sir *JOHN DODERIDG* Knight, was born at in this County, bred in *Exeter Colledg* in *Oxford*; where he became so general a Scholar, that it is hard to say, whether he was better *Artist*, *Divine*, *Civil*, or *Common Lawyer*, though he fixed on the last for his publick Profession; and became *second Justice* of the *Kings Bench*. His soul consisted of two Essentials, *Ability* and *Integrity*, holding the *Scale of Justice* with so steady an hand, that neither love nor lucre, fear or flattery, could bow him on either side.

It was vehemently suspected that in his time, some gave large sums of money, to purchase places of judicature; And Sir *John* is famous for the expression, *That as old and infirm as he was, he would go to Tyburn on foot to see such a man hang'd; that should proffer money for a place of that nature*; For certainly those who buy such Offices by whole sale, must sell Justice by retail, to make themselves savers. He was commonly called the *Sleeping Judg*, because he would sit on the *Bench* with his eyes shut, which was onely a posture of attention, to sequester his sight from distracting objects, the better to listen to what was alledged and proved. Though he had three Wives successively, out of the respectful Families of *Germin*, *Bamfield*, and *Culme*, yet he left no issue behind him. He kept a Hospital House at *Mount-Radford* neer *Exeter*, and dying *Anno Domini 1628*. the *thirteenth* day of *September*; (after he had been *seventeen years* a *Judg*) in the *seventy third* year of his age, was interred under a stately Tomb in our *Ladys Chappelin* *Exeter*.

To take my leave of the *Devonian Lawyers*, they in this County seem innated with a Genius to study Law; none in *England* (*Northfolk* alone excepted) affording so many; *Cornwall* indeed hath a Famine, but *Devon-shire* makes a Feast of such, who by the practice thereof have raised great Estates. Three Sergeants were all made at one Call, Sergeant *Glanvil* [the Elder] *Dew*, and *Harris*, of whom it was commonly said (though I can nor care not to appropriate it respectively :)

One } Gained } as much as the other two.
 } Spent }
 } Gave }

One Town in this Shire, *Tavistock* by name, furnisheth the Bar at this present, with a Constellation of Pleadors, wherein the biggest Stars *Sergeant Glanvil*, who shineth the brighter, for being so long eclipsed; and *Sergeant Maynard*, the Bench seeming sick with long longing for his sitting thereon. As it is the Honour of this County to breed such able Lawyers; so is it, its happinesse, that they have most of their Clients from other Shires, and the many Suits tried of this County, proceed not so much from the *Litigiousnesse*, as *Populousnesse* of her Inhabitants.

Soul-

Souldiers.

Sir RICHARD GREENVIL Knight, lived and was richly-landed at *Bediford* in this County. He was one of the *Twelve Peers* which accompanied *Robert Fitz-Haimon* in his expedition against the *Welsh*; when he overthrew *Rhese ap Theodore*, Prince of *South-Wales*, and *Justine* Lord of *Glamorgan*; and divided the conquered Countrey betwixt those his *Assistants*.

* Gen. 14.

This Sir *Richard* in my apprehension appears somewhat like the Patriarch **Abraham*: For he would have none make him rich, but God alone, though in his partage, good land was at *Neath*, (*Nidum* a City in *Antoninus*) in *Glamorgan-shire* allotted unto him. Indeed *Abraham* gave the tenth to God in *Melchisedeck*, and restored the rest to the King of *Sodom*, the former proprietary thereof. This Knight (according to the Devotion of those darker dayes) gave all to God, erecting and endowing a Monastery (dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*) at *Neath*, for *Cisterians*, bestowing all his military *Acquests* on them for their maintenance, so that this Convent was valued at 150 *li. per. annum* at the dissolution. Thus having finished and settled this foundation, he returned to his own Patrimony at *Bediford* in this County, where he lived in great repute, 1100. under the Raigh of King *William Rufus*, (and may seem to have entailed Hereditary Valour on his Name and still flourishing Posterity.

JAMES Lord AUDLEY is challenged by several Counties, (*Stafford-shire, Hereford-shire, Dorset-shire, &c.*) And that with almost equal probability, to be their Native: But my Authour, well versed in the Antiquities of this Shire, clearly adjudgeth his birth thereunto: Avouching the Castle of *Barstable* the place of his principal Mansion and Inhabitation.

This is that Lord *Audley*, so famous for his valiant service in *France*, at the Battail of *Poitiers*, where the Black Prince rewarded him with a yearly Pension of 500 Marks, which presently the Lord *Audley* gave as freely to his four Esquires; having (as he said) received this Honour by their means. The news of this Largeesse being quickly brought to the Prince his Ears, he questioned the Lord, whether he conceived his Gift not worthy his esteem; as beneath his acceptance? To whom the Lord replied, *These Squires have done me long and faithful service, and now especially in this Battail, without whose assistance I being a single man, could have done little. Besides, The fair Estate left me by my Ancestors, enableth me freely to serve your Highnesse; whereas these my men may stand in need of some support; onely I crave your pardon for giving it away without your licence*: The Prince highly pleased thereat, praised his Bounty as much as his Valour, and doubled his former Pension into a thousand Marks. This noble Lord by my computation died about the beginning of the Raigh of King *Richard the Second*.

THOMAS STUCKLEY. Were he alive, he would be highly offended to be ranked under any other Topick than that of Princes; whose memory must now be content and thankful too, that we will afford it a place amongst our Souldiers.

He was a younger brother, of an ancient, wealthy, and worshipful Family, nigh *Illfracombe* in this County, being one of good parts, but valued the lesse by others; because over-prized by himself. Having prodigally mis-spent his Patrimony, he entered on several projects (the issue general of all decayed estates) and first pitched on the peopleing of *Florida*, then newly found out in the *West Indies*. So confident his ambition, that he blushed not to tell *Queen Elizabeth*, that he preferred rather to be Sovereign of a *Mole-hill*, than the highest Subject to the greatest King in *Christendome*; adding moreover, that, he was assured he should be a Prince before his death: I hope (said *Queen Elizabeth*) I shall hear from you, when you are stated in your Principality: I will write unto you (quoth *Stukely*.) In what Language? (said the Queen) He returned, In the Stile of Princes; To our dear Sister.

His fair project of *Florida* being blasted for lack of money to pursue it, he went over into *Ireland*, where he was frustrate of the preferment he expected; and met such Physick, that turned his Feaver into Frensie. For, hereafter resolving treacherously to attempt, what he could not loyally atchieve, he went over into *Italy*.

It is incredible how quickly he wrought himself thorough the notice into the favour, through the Court into the Chamber, yea Cloſet, yea boſome of Pope *Tius Quintus*; ſo that ſome wiſe men thought his Holineſſe did forfeit a parcel of his infallibility, in giving credit to ſuch a *Glorioſo*, vaunting that with *three thouſand* ſouldiers he would beat all the *Engliſh* out of *Ireland*.

The Pope finding it cheaper to fill *Stuckleys* ſwelling ſails, with airy Titles, than real Gifts, created him Baron of *Rofs*, Viſcount *Murrongh*, Earl of *Wexford*, Marqueſſe of *Lemſter*, and then furniſhed this Title-top-heavy General, with *eight hundred* ſouldiers paid by the King of *Spain* for the *Iriſh* Expedition.

In paſſage thereunto *Stuckley* lands at *Portugal*, juſt when *Sebastian* the King thereof, with two *Mooriſh* Kings, were undertaking of a voyage into *Affrica*. *Stuckley* ſcorniſh to attend, is perſwaded to accompany them. Some thought he wholly quitted his *Iriſh* deſign, partly becauſe loath to be pent up in an Iſland (the Continent of *Affrica* affording more elbow-room for his Atchievements) partly becauſe ſo mutable his mind; he ever loved the laſt project (as Mothers the youngſt child:) beſt. Others conceive he took this *Affrican* in order to his *Iriſh* deſign; ſuch his confidence of Conqueſt, that his Break-ſt on the Turks, would the better enable him to dine on the *Engliſh* in *Ireland*.

Landing in *Affrica*, *Stuckley* gave counſil, which was ſafe, ſeaſonable and neceſſary; namely, that for two or three dayes they ſhould reſreſh their land Souldiers; whereof ſome were ſick, and ſome were weak, by reaſon of their tempeſtuous paſſage. This would not be heard, ſo furious was *Don Sebastian* to engage; as if he would pluck up the bays of Victory out of the ground, before they were grown up; and ſo in the Battail of *Alcaſer* their Army was wholly defeated: Where *Stuckley* loſt his life.

*A fatal fight, where in one day was ſlain,
Three Kings that were, and One that would be ſain.*

This Battail was fought Anno 1578. Where *Stuckley* with his *eight hundred* men behaved himſelf moſt valiantly, till over-powred with multitude.

I hope it will be no offence, next to this *Bubble of Emptineſſe*, and *Meteor of Oſtentation*, to place a *precious Pearl*, and Magazine of ſecret merit, whom we come to deſcribe.

GEORGE MONCK. Some will ſay he being (and long may he be) alive; belongs not to your *Pen*, according to your *Premiſed Rules*. But know he is too *High* to come under the *Roof* of my *Regulations*, whoſe merit may make Laws for me to obſerve. Beſides, it is better that I ſhould be *cenſured*, than he not commended. Paſſe we by his *High Birth* (whereof hereafter) and *hard breeding* in the *Low-Countreys*, not commencing a *Captain per ſaltum* (as many in our *Civil Wars*) but proceeding by degrees from a private Souldier, in that *Martial Univerſity*. Paſſe we alſo by his *Employment* in *Ireland*, and *Imprisonment* in *England* for the King; his *Sea ſervice* againſt the *Dutch*; Poſting to ſpeak of his laſt performance, which ſhould I be ſilent, would ſpeak of it ſelfe.

Being made Governour of *Scotland*, no power or policy of O. C. could fright or flatter him thence. *Scotland* was his *Caſtle*, from the top whereof he took the true proſpect of our *Engliſh affairs*. He perceived that ſince the *Martyrdom* of King *Charls*, ſeveral ſorts of Government (like the *Sons of Jeſſe* before *Samuel*) paſſed before the *Engliſh People*; but neither God nor our Nation had choſen them. He reſolved therefore to ſend for deſpised *David* out of a *Forreign Field*; as well aſſured that the *Engliſh Loyalty* would never beat reſt, till fixed in the center thereof. He ſecured *Scotland* in faithful hands, to have all his *Foes* before his *Face*, and leave none behind his back.

He entreth *England* with excellent *Foot*, but his *Horſe* ſo lean, that they ſeemed tired at their firſt ſetting forth. The chiefſt ſtrength of his Army conſiſted in the Reputation of the ſtrength thereof, and wiſe conduct of their General. The *Loyal Engliſh* did rather gaze on, than pray for him, as ignorant of his intentions, and the *Apoſtle* obſerveth that the private man knoweth not how to ſay Amen to what is ſpoken in an unknown Language.

Now

Now the *scales* began to fall down from the eyes of the *English Nation* (as from *Saul*, when his *sight* was received) sensible that they were deluded, with the pretences of *Religion* and *Liberty*, into *Atheisme* and *Vassallage*. They had learnt also from the *Souldiers* (whom they so long had quartered) to cry out *One and All*, each *Shire* setting forth a *Remonstrance* of their grievances, and refusing farther payment of *Taxes*.

Lambert cometh forth of *London*, abounding with more outward advantages than *General Monk* wanted; *Dragon like* he breathed out nought but fire and fury, chiefly against the *Church* and *Clergy*. But he met with a *Saint George*, who struck him neither with *sword* nor *spear*; but gave his *Army* a mortal wound, without wounding it. His *Souldiers* dwindled away, and indeed a private person (*Lambert* at last was little more) must have a *strong* and *long hand* on his own account to hold an whole *Army* together.

The *Hinder part* of the *Parliament* sitting still at *Westminster*, plied him with many *Messengers* and *Addresses*. He returned an answer neither granting nor denying their desires; giving them *hope*, too little to trust, yet too much to distrust him. He was an *absolute Riddle*, and no ploughing with his *Heifer* to expound him. Indeed had he appeared what he was, he had never been what he is, a *Deliverer* of his *Countrey*. But such must be as *dark* as *midnight*, who mean to achieve *Actions* as bright as *Noon-day*.

Then was he put on the unwellcome Office to pluck down the *Gates* of *London*, though it pleased *God* that the *Odium* did not light on him that acted, but those who employed him. Hence forward he sided effectually with the *City*: I say the *City*, which if *well* or *ill* affected, was then able to make us a *happy* or *unhappy Nation*.

Immediately followed that *TURN* of our *TIMES*, which all the *World* with wonder doth behold. But let us not look so long on *second causes*, as to lose the sight of the *Principal*, *Divine Providence*. *Christ* on the *Crosse* said to his *Beloved Disciple* behold thy *Mother*; and said to her behold thy *Sonne*: Thus was he pleased effectually to speak to the hearts of the *English*, Behold your *Sovereign*, which inspirited them with *Loyalty*, and a *longing desire* of his *presence*; saying likewise to our *Gracious Sovereign*, Behold thy *Subjects*, which encreased his *ardent affection* to return; and now, blessed be *God*, both are met together; to their mutual comfort.

Since the *Honours* which he first *deserved* have been conferred upon him, compleated with the Title of the *Duke* of *Albemarle*; and *Master* of his *Majesties Horse*, &c. Nor must it be forgotten that he carried the *Scepter*, with the *Dove* thereupon (the *Emblem* of *Peace*) at the *Kings Coronation*. But abler *Pens*, will improve these *Short Memoires* into a *large History*.

Sea-men.

WILLIAM WILFORD was a Native nigh *Plymouth* in this *County*, a valiant and successful *Sea-man*. It happened in the *Raign* of *King Henry the Fourth*, that the *French* out of *Britain* by a sudden *Invasion* burnt sixteen hundred *Houses* in *Plymouth*, if there be not a mistake in the figures, which I vehemently suspect. Sure it was a most sad desolation, remembred at this day in the division of *Plymouth*, whereof the one part is called the *Britons-side*, the other the *Old-Town*.

But let the *French* boast their gain, when the *Game* is ended, which now was but began. This fire enflamed all the *English*, and especially our *Wilford*, with desire of revenge. Within a short time he made them to pay besides *costs* and *charges*, more than sixfold *damages*, by taking forty ships on the *Coast* of *Britains*, and burning as many at *Penarch*; besides many *Towns* and *Villages* for six leagues together. I collect the death of this *W. Wilford*, to be about the beginning of the *Raign* of *King Henry the Fifth*.

ST. HUMPHREY GILBERT, or *Jilbert*, or *Gislibert*, was born at *Green-way* in this *County*, the pleasant *Seat* of his *Family* for a long continuance. He was famous for his knowledge both by *Sea* and *Land*. In the year 1569 he valiantly and fortunately served in *Ireland*: Afterwards he led nine *Companies* to the assistance of the *Hollanders*. In the year 1583 he set forth with five ships to make discoveries in the North

of *America*, where he took *Seizin* and *Possession* of *New-Found-Land* (according to the Ancient Solemn Ceremony of *cutting a Turf*) for the *Crown* of *England*.

He resolved to adventure himself in his Return in a Vessel of *forty Tun*. And with two ships (the onely remains of *five*) did make for *England*. In the instant of their winding about (I may confidently report what is generally in this County averred and believed :) A very great Lion, not swimming after the manner of a Beast, with the motion of his feet; nor yet diving sometimes under water, and rising again; (as *Porpyces* and *Dolphins* do) but rather gliding on the water with his whole body, except legs in sight, shunned not the ship, nor the Marriners, who presented themselves in view; but turning his head too and fro, yawning and gaping wide, made a horrible roaring. It is conceived no *Spectrum* or *Apparition*, but a *real fish*, seeing we read that such like a Lion, in all lineaments was taken at Sea *Anno 1282*. and presented to *Pope Martin* the *Fourth*.

Instantly a terrible Tempest did arise, and Sir *Humphrey* said cheerfully to his companions; *We are as neer Heaven here at Sea as at Land*. Nor was it long before his ship sunk into the Sea withal therein, though the other recovered homelike *Jobs* Messengers, to bring the tydings of the destruction of their companions. This sad accident happened 158.

..... *Cock*. I am sorry I cannot add his Christian Name, and more sorry that I cannot certainly avouch his Nativity in this County (though inclined with many motives to believe it) being a *Cock of the Game* indeed. For in the *Eighty eight*, *Solus *Cockus Anglus in sua inter medios hostes navicula, cum laude peritit*. And whereas there was not a noble Family in *Spain*, but lost either Son, Brother, or Nephew in that Fight; this *Cock* was the onely man of note of the *English*, who fighting a Volunteer in his own ship, lost his life to save his Queen and Countrey.

Unus homo nobis pereundo restituit rem.

Pity it is his memory should ever be forgotten, and my Pen is sensible of no higher preferment, then, when it may be permitted, to draw the Curtains about those who have died in the bed of Honour.

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE. Having formerly in my *Holy State* written his life at large, I will forbear any addition; and onely present this Tetrastrick, made on his Corps when cast out of the Ship (wherein he died) into the Sea.

* *Religio quamvis Romana resurgeret olim.*

Effoderet Tumulum non puto Drake tuum.

Non est quod metuas, ne te combusserit ulla

Posteritas, in aqua tutus ab igne manes.

Though *Romes Religion* should in time return,

Drake none thy Body will ungrave again:

There is no fear Posterity should burn

Those bones which free from fire in Sea remain.

He died (as I am informed) unmarried, but there is of his Alliance a Worshipful Family extant in this County, in the condition of a Baronet.

Sir WALTER RAWLEIGH. The sons of *Heth* said unto *Abraham*, *thou* art a great Prince amongst us*, In the choice of our Sepulchres bury thy dead, none shall withhold them from thee. So may we say to the memory of this worthy Knight, repose your self in this our Catalogue under what Topick you please, of States-man, Sea-man, Souldier, Learned Writer, and what not? His worth unlocks our closest Cabinets, and provides both room and wellcome to entertain him.

He was born at * *Budeley* in this County, of an Ancient Family, but decayed in Estate, and he the youngest brother thereof. He was bred in *Oriel Colledg* in *Oxford*, and thence comming to Court, found some hopes of the Queens favours reflecting upon him. This made him write in a glasse Window, obvious to the Queens eye,

Fain would I climb, yet fear I to fall,

Her Majesty either espying, or being shown it, did under-write,

If thy heart fails thee, climb not at all.

M m

How

AMP.

* *Cam. Eliz.*
hoc Ann.
† *Meteran in*
Historia Belgi-
ca.

* *H. Holland*
Herologia An-
glia pag. 116.

* *Gen. 23. 6*

* The House
its Name was
called *Hages*;

However he at last *climbed* up by the *stairs* of his own desert. But his Introduction into the Court bare an elder date. From this occasion: This *Captain Raleigh* coming out of *Ireland* to the *English Court* in good habit (his Cloaths being then a considerable part of his estate) found the Queen walking, till meeting with a *Plushy place*, she seemed to scruple going thereon. Presently *Raleigh* cast and spread his new Plush Cloak on the ground, whereon the Queen trod gently, rewarding him afterwards with many *Suits*, for his so free and reasonable tender of so fair a *foot Cloath*. Thus an advantageous admission into the first notice of a *Prince*, is more than half a degree to preferment.

It is reported of the Women in the *Balear Islands*, that to make their Sons expert authors; they will not, when children, give them their break-fast before they had *hit the mark*. Such the dealing of the Queen with this Knight, making him to *earn his Honour*, and by pain and peril, to purchase what places of credit or profit were bestowed upon him. Indeed it was true of him, what was said of Cato Uticensis: That he seemed to be born to that onely which he went about: So dexterous was he in all his undertakings, in Court, in Camp, by Sea, by Land, with Sword, with Pen, witnesse in the last his *History of the World*; wherein the onely default or (defect rather) that it wanteth one half thereof. Yet had he many enemies (which worth never wanteth) at Court, his cowardly Detractors, of whom Sir Walter was wont to say, *If any man accuseth me to my face, I will answer him with my mouth; but my tail is good enough to return an answer to such who traduceth me behind my back.*

Civilians.

JOHN COWELL was born at *Tarnesborow* in this County, bred first at *Eaton*, then in *Kings-Colledge* in *Cambridge*. He was *Proctor* thereof 1586. Doctor of the Law, Master of *Trinity Hall*, Vice-Chancellour in the year 1603 and 1614, Doctor of the Arches, & Vicar General to Archbishop *Bancroft*. Though Civil was his Profession, such his skill in *Common Law*, he was as well able to practice in *Westminster Hall* as *Doctors Commons*.

In his time the contest was heightened, betwixt the *Civilians* and *Common Lawyers*, Cowell being the Champion of the former, whom King James countenanced as far as he could with conveniency. Indeed great were his abilities, though a grand Oracle of the *Common Law*, was pleased in derision to call him *Doctor Cow-beele*; and a *Cow-beele* (I assure you) well dress'd is good meat, that a Cook (when hungry) may lick his fingers after it.

Two chief Monuments he hath left to Posterity, his Book intituled *Institutiones Juris Anglicani*, and his *Interpreter* of the hard words in the *Common-Law*. Indeed he had both the essentials of an Interpreter, who was both *gnarus* and *fidus*. Many slighted his Book, who used it; it being questionable whether it gave more information or offence. *Common Lawyers* beheld it as a double trespassse, against them; first *pedibus ambulando*, that a Civillian should walk in a Profession severall to themselves; Secondly, that he should pluck up the *Pales* of the *hard terms*, wherewith it was inclosed and lay it open and obvious to common capacities.

But an higher offence was charged upon him, that he made the King to have a double *Prerogative*, the one limited by Law, the other unlimited; which being complained of in Parliament, his Book was called in and condemned. Some other advantages they got against him, the grief whereof (hearts sunk down are not to be boyed up) hastened his death *Anno Domini* 1611. and he lieth buried in *Trinity-Hall Chappel*.

ARTHUR DUCK, was born of wealthy parentage at *Heavy-tree* in this County. He was bred in *Oxford*, Fellow of *All-souls-Colledge*, and wrote the life of Archbishop *Chicheley* the Founder thereof, in most elegant Latine. Proceeding Doctor of Law, he became Chancellour of *Wells* and *London*, and Master of the *Requies*, designed also *Master of the Roles*, had not an intervening accident diverted it. One of most smooth Language, but rough Speech: So that what the Comedian saith of a fair Maid in Mean Apparell, was true of him.

In ipsa insect forma, vestes formam extinguere.

Had there not been a masculine strength in his matter, it had been marred with the

* Terminus in Proverbia.

the disadvantage of his utterance. He died on the Lords Day, and (in effect) in the *Church, about 1648: Leaving a great estate to two Daughters, since married to two of his Name and Kindred.

* Atchismick
in Middlesex.

Writers.

ROGER the CISTER TIAN, Lived (neer the place of his birth) at Ford Abbey in this County. Here the judicious Reader will please himself to climb up the two following Mountains of extreams (onely with his eye) and then descend into the Vale of Truth, which lieth betwixt them.

Leland.

Bale Cent. 3. Num. 23.

*Doctis artibus & pietati, insolito quodam-
nimi ardore, noctes atque dies invigilavit.*

*Invigilavit fallaciis atque imposturis Diabo-
licis, ut Christi gloriam obscuraret.*

I believe that Bilim Bale, would have been sick of the yellow Jaundies, if not venting his choller in such expressions. But to speak impartially, the works of this Roger concerning the Revelations of Elizabeth Abbess of Schonaugh, and the Legend that he wrote of St. Ursula, with her Thousands of Maids kill'd at Colen, are full (to say no worse) of many fond falsities. He lived mostly in the Low Countries, and flourished 1180 under King Henry the Second.

JOHN de FORD was probably born at, certainly Abbot of Ford in this County; esteemed *insignis Theologus* in his age; following the foot-steps of his friend and Patron Baldwin, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury. He travailed into Forrain parts, which he did not, as too many, weed, but gathered the Flowers; returning stored with good Manners, and stock'd with good Learning. He endeavoured, that all in his Convent should be like himself, and Ford-Abbey in his time had more Learning therein, than three Convents of the same bignesse. He was Confessor to King John, wrote many pious Works, and dying, was buried in his own Convent, without any Funeral Pomp, about the year 1215.

RICHARD FISHAKER OF FIZACRE (*Matthew Paris* termeth him FISHACLE) was, saith Bale, born in *Exoniensi Patria*, which I English, in Devonshire. He was bred first in Oxford, then in Paris, and became a Dominican Friar: For his Learning and Preaching as highly esteemed as any of that age. He was (saith Learned Leland) as fast linked in Friendship to Robert Bacon (of whom *hereafter) as ever Brithus to Bacchius, or Thesius to Perithous: So that one may say of them, there was two friends. This Richard disdaining to survive Robert aforesaid, hearing of his death, expired in the same year 1248. and was buried at Oxford.

* In Anno
Domini 1248.
pag 747.
† De Scrip.
Brit. Cent. 4.
num. 6.

* In the Wri-
ters of Oxford
Shire.

JOHN CUT-CLIF was born at the Manor of Gammage in this County, where his Name and Family do continue Owners thereof. Now, because that which is pretty is pleasing, and what is little, may be presumed pretty; we will insert the short (and indeed all the) information we have of him.

* In the time of King Edward the Third, Johannes Rupe-Scissanus, or de Rupe scissa [Cutclif] being a very sincere and learned man, opposed himself against the Doctrine and Manners of the Clergy, and wrote against the Pope himself.

* Manuscript
of Baronet
Northcott.

I see *Baleus non vidit omnia*, for Pitzeus, it is no wonder if he be pleased to take no notice of a Writer of an opposite judgment to himself. When we receive, then will we return more Intelligence of this Authour.

RICHARD CHICHESTER was not born at Chichester in Suffex, as his Name doth import, but was an † extract of that Ancient Family, still flourishing at Raleigh in this County. He became a Monk in Westminster, seldom spending any spare time in vanity; but laying it out in reading Scripture and good History. He wrote a Chronicle from Hengist the Saxon, to the year of our Lord 1348. done indeed *sic Historica*. His death happened about the year 1355.

† Manuscript
of Baronet
Northcott.

ROBERT PLYMPTON was born in Plympton in this County, and bred an Augustinian in the Town of his Nativity. He was afterwards preferred Arch-Deacon of Totnesse, conscientiously discharging his place: for perceiving people extreamly vicious, he was another John Baptist in his painful preaching repentance unto them, which Sermons he caused to be written; and it is conceived they wrought a very good effect on the Devonians. The time wherein he flourished is not certainly known.

NICHOLAS UPTON was born in this County, of an Ancient Family, still flourishing therein at He was bred Doctor in the Canon-Law, and became Canon of *Salisbury*, *Wells* and *St. Pauls*. *Humphrey Duke of Glocester*, the *Mænas*. General of goodnesse and learning, had him in high esteem, and gave him great rewards: Hereupon *Upton*, in expression of his gratitude, presented his Patron with a Book (the first in that kind) of Heraldry, and the Rules thereof; a Book since set forth in a fair impression, by *Edward Bishp* Esquire, a Person composed of all worthy accomplishments. He flourished under King *Henry the Sixth* 1440.

Since the Reformation.

RICHARD HOOKER was born at * *Heavy-tree* nigh *Exeter*, bred in *Corpus Christi* Colledge in *Oxford*, and afterwards was preferred by Arch-Bishop *Whitgift* Master of the *Temple*, whilst at the same time Mr. *Walter Travers* was the Lecturer thereof. Here the Pulpit spake pure *Canterbury* in the *Morning*, and *Geneva* in the *Afternoon*, until *Travers* was silenced.

Hooker his *Stile* was *prolix*, but not *tedious*, and such who would patiently attend and give him credit all the reading or hearing of his *Sentences*, had their expectation over-paid at the close thereof. He may be said to have made good Musick with his fiddle and stick alone, without any *Rosin*, having neither *Pronunciation* nor gesture to grace his matter.

His Book of *Ecclesiastical POLITIE* is prized by all generally, save such who out of *Ignorance* cannot, or *Envy* will not understand it. But there is a kind of People who have a *Pike* at him, and therefore read his Book with a prejudice; that as *Jephtha* vowed to sacrifice the first living thing which met him, these are resolved to quarrel with the first word, which occurreth therein.

Hereupon it is, that they take exception at the very Title thereof, *Ecclesiastical Politie*; as if unequally yoked; *Church* with some mixture of *City-ness*, that the *Discipline Jure Divino*, may bow to *Humane Inventions*. But be it reported to the judicious, whether when all is done, a Reserve must not be left for *prudential Supplies* in *Church Government*.

True it is, his Book in our late Times was beheld as an *Old-Almanack* grown out of date; but blessed be God, there is now a Revolution, which may bring his Works again into reputation.

Mr. *Hooker* leaving *London* (no inclination of his own, but obedience to others, put him on so publick a place) retired to his small Benefice in *Kent*, where he put off his Mortality Anno 1599, leaving the Memory of an humble, holy, and learned *Divine*. Here I must retract (after a * *Father* no shame for a *Child*) two passages in my Church History. For, whereas I reported him to die a *Bachelour*, he had † *Wife* and *Children*, though indeed such as were neither to his comfort, when living, nor credit when Dead. But Parents cannot stamp their Children from their *Heads* or *Hearts*. Secondly, his Monument was not erected by Sir *Edwin Sandys* (a person as probable as any man alive for such a performance) but by Sir *William Cooper*, now living in the Castle of *Hartford*, and let the good Knight have the due Commendation thereof.

JOHN REYNOLDS was born in this County, bred in *Corpus-Christi-Colledge* in *Oxford*, of whom I have spoken plentifully in my Church-History.

NATHANIEL CARPENTER, Son to a Minister, was born in this County, bred *Fellow* of *Exeter-Colledge* in *Oxford*. He was right-handed in the *Cyclopaedy* of all Arts; *Logick*, witness his *Decades*, *Mathematicks*, expressed in the Book of his *Geography*, and *Divinity*, appearing in his excellent Sermons, called *Achitophel*. As for his *Opticks* it had been a *Master-piece* in that kind, if truly and perfectly printed.

I have been informed, that to his great grief, he found the written *Preface* thereof *Caseling Christmas Ples* in his Printers House (*Pearles are no Pearles*, when *Cocks* or *Coxcombs* find them) and could never after from his scattered Notes recover an Original thereof.

He went over into *Ireland*, where he became *Chaplain* to *James Usher* Arch-Bishop of

* Manuscript
of Baronet
Northcott.

* *St. Augustine*.
† From the
mouth of his
Sister lately li-
ving at *Hogs-*
den nigh *Lon-*
don.

of *Armagh*, and School-Master of the *Kings Wards* in *Dublin*. A place of good profit, greater credit, greatest trust, being to bring up many Popish *Minors* in the Protestant Religion, who under his Education grew daily out of the *Nonage* of their *Years* and *Vassallage* of their *Errors*.

He died in *Dublin*, *Robert Usher* (soon after *Bishop* of *Kildare*) preached his Funeral Sermon, on that Text, *Behold a true Israelite, wherein there is no guile*, shewing how he was truly a *Nathaniel*, *Gods Gift*, and a *Carpenter*, a *Wise Builder* of *Gods House*, until the *Dissolution* of his *Own Tabernacle*, about the year 1636.

Benefactors to the Publick.

PETER BLUNDELL of *Tiverton* in this County, was a *Clothier* by his Profession, and through *Gods Blessing* on his Endeavours therein, raised unto himself a fair Estate. Nor was he more painful and industrious in gaining, then Pious and Prudent in disposing thereof; erecting a fair Free-School in the Town of his Nativity: By his Will he bequeathed thereto a competent maintenance (together with convenience of Lodging) for a Master and Usher. And left such whose Genius did encline, and Parts furnish them for a further Progresse in Learning, should through want of a Comfortable Subsistency be stopped or disheartned, he bestowed two *Scholarships* and as many *Fellowships* on *Sidney Colledge* in *Cambridge*; carefully providing that the Scholars bred in his School at *Tiverton*, should be elected into the same. I cannot attain to a certainty in the Time of his Death, though it be thought to have happened about the year 1596.

WILLIAM BURGOIN Esquire must not be forgotten, finding this his Epitaph on his Marble Stone in the Church of *Arlington*.

*Here lies Will. Burgoin a Squire by descent,
whose death in this World many People lament.
The Rich for his love; The Poor for his Almes;
The Wise for his Knowledge; The Sick for his Balmes.
Grace he did love, and Vice controul:
Earth hath his body, and Heaven his Soul.*

He died on the Twelfth day of *August* in the Morning, 1623. as the Inscription on his said Tomb doth inform us.

Memorable Persons.

HENRY de LA POMERAY lived at, and was Lord of *Berry-Pomeray* in this County. This Henry taking heart at the imprisonment of *Richard the First* by *Leopaldus Duke of Austria*, surprized and expelled the Monkes out of *Michaels-Mount* in *Cornwal*, that there he might be a petty Prince by himself. But, being ascertained of his Sovereignes enlargement, and fearing deserved death, to prevent it, he laid violent hands on himself, as *Roger Hoveden* doth report.

But the * Descendants from this *Pomeray* make a different relation of this accident, affirming, that, a Serjeant at Armes of the Kings came to his Castle at *Berry-Pomeray*, and there received kind entertainment for certain dayes together, and at his departure, was gratified with a liberal reward. In counter-change whereof he then, and no sooner, revealing his long concealed errand, flatly arrested his Host, to make his immediate appearance before the King, to answer a capital crime. Which unexpected, and ill carried Message, the Gentleman took in such despight, that with his Dagger he stabbed the Messenger to the heart.

Then despairing of pardon in so superlative an offence, he abandoned his home, and got himself to his Sister, abiding in the Island of *Mount-Michael* in *Cornwal*: Here he bequeathed a large portion of his land to the religious people dwelling there, to pray for the redeeming of his soul; and lastly (that the remainder of his estate might descend to his heir) he caused himself to be let blood unto death.

JOHN de BEIGNY Knight, lived Lord of *Ege-Lifford* in this County, who having been a great Travailer and Souldier in his youth, retired home, married, and had

* *Carews Survey of Cornwall*, pag. 155.

* Manuscript
 * Manuscript
 * Manuscript

* The main
 * The main

had three Sons in his reduced Age. Of these, the *third* put himself on Forraign Action, in the War against the *Saracens*, in *Spain*; whereof Fame made a large report, to his Fathers great contentment, which made him the more patiently dispence with his absence. But after that death had bereft him of his two elder Sons, he was often heard to say, *Oh that I might but once embrace my *Son, I would be contented to die presently!* His Son soon after returning unexpectedly, the old man instantly expired with an *extasie of Joy*. An *English Father* I see can be as passionate as the *Italian Mother*, which died for † Joy, after the return of her Son from the *Battail of Cannæ*. Thus, if all our *randome desires* should hit the *Mark*, and if Heaven should alwayes take us at our word, in our wishes; we should be tamed with our *Wild* prayers granted unious, and be drowned in the Deluge of our own Passions. This Knight (as I take it) flourished under *King Edward the Third*.

CHILD, (Whose Christian Name is unknown) was a Gentleman, the last of his Family, being of ancient extraction at *Plimstock* in this County, and great Possessions. It happened that he hunting in *Dart-More*, lost both his Company and way in a bitter Snow. Having killed his Horse, he crept into his hot bowels for warmth, and wrote this with his blood;

*He that findes and brings me to my Tombe,
 The Land of Plimstock shall be his doom.*

That night he was frozen to death, and being first found by the Monkes of *Tavistock*, they with all possible speed hasted to interre him in their own Abby. His own Parishioners of *Plimstock* hearing thereof, stood at the Ford of the River to take his Body from them. But they must rise early, yea not sleep at all, who over-reach Monkes in matter of profit. For they cast a slight Bridge over the River, whereby they carried over the Corps and interred it. In avowance whereof, the Bridge (a more *Premeditate Structure* (I believe) in the place of the former *Extempore Passage*) is called *Gulls Bridgeto* to this day. And know Reader, all in the Vicinage will be highly offended with such who either deny or doubt the credit of this common Tradition. And sure it is, that the Abbot of *Tavistock* got that rich Manor into his Possession. The exact Date of this Childs Death I cannot attain.

NICHOLAS?

ANDREW STREMAINE were Twins and younger Sons to *Thomas Tremaine* of *Colacombe* in this County Esquire. Had they preceded *Hypocrates* in time, posterity would have presumed them the sympathising Twins, whereof he maketh so large mention. Such their likenesse in all lineaments, they could not be distinguished but by their several habits, which, when they were pleased on private confederacy to exchange for disport, they occasioned more mirthful mistakes, than ever were acted in the *Amphitruo* of *Plautus*. They felt like pain though at distance, and without any intelligence given, they equally desired to walk, travail, sit, sleep, eat, drink together, as many credible Gentry of the Vicinage (by relation from their Father) will attest. In this they differed, that at *New-haven* in *France*, the one was a Captain of a Troop, the other but a private Souldier. Here they were both slain 1564, death being pitiful to kill them together, to prevent the lingering languishing of the Survivor.

Lord-Mayors.

Never one of this Office was a *Devon-shire* man by birth, on my best enquiry: Whereof some assigne these reasons.

- 1 The Distance of the Place, whose Western part is removed from *London* Two hundred Miles.
- 2 Because the *Devonians* have a *Little London* (understand it *Exeter*) in their own County; (Besides other Haven Towns) wherein Wealth is gained near at hand.

But what ever be the cause, this County hath made so little use of the *Exchange* in *London*: No *English Shire-men* have applied themselves more profitably to the
 Kings

Kings Court, and Innes of Court therein, or hath attained greater *Wealth* and *Honour* by living in those places.

The Names of the Gentry of this County, returned by the Commissioners in the 12 year of King Henry the Sixth. 1433.

E. Bishop of Exeter

Roger Champernoune Knight.

Phillip Cary Knight.

Knights for the Shire. } *Commissioners to take the Oaths.*

Philip. Courtney chiv.	Johannis Bamfield ar.	V Villielmi Wanard	Ricardi Teo.
Nicholai Carru chiv.	Nicholai Keynes arm.	Johannis Copleston.	Nicholai Tyrant.
Thomæ Brrok chiv.	Johannis Prideaux de	Nicholai Radeford.	Johannis Gambon Sen.
Johannis Dynham chi.	Orcherton armigeri	Johannis Mulys.	Walteri Whiteleggar.
Roberti Chalons chi.	Johan. Prideaux de	Henrici Fortescu.	V Villielmi Holeway.
Johannis Herle chiv.	(Adeston arm.	Henrici Drewe.	Thomæ Kyngessond.
Thomæ Carmynowe ar.	Johannis Gorges arm.	Johannis Lauerance	Thomæ Ferot
Roberti Hille armig.	Thomas Denys armig.	V Villielmi Mey.	Petri Eggecombe ar.
Johannis Chichester ar.	Thilip. Lacy armig.	Henrici V Whiting.	Johannis Harry.
Jacobi Chuddeleggar.	Ricardi Yard armi.	Ricardi Piperoll	Thomæ Trons.
Roberti Cornu armig.	Walteri Polard arm.	Johannis Marshal	Thomæ Latom.
Baldewini Foleford ar.	Johannis Holand arm.	Rogeri Baron.	Willielmi Colyn.
Johannis Speake armig.	Johannis Caylley ar.	Stephani Giffard	Johannis Cokeworthy.
Johannis Wise arm.	Thomæ Werthe armig.	Willielmi Bysshop.	Henrici Merwoode ar.
Johannis Croker arm.	Willielmi Malerbe ar.	Nicholai Coterell.	Walteri Elyot.
Ricardi Fortescu arm.	Johannis Malerbe ar.	Willielmi Blenche	Johannis Chapwyk ar.
Andree Hille armig.	Johannis Teo armig.	Johannis Bolter.	Henrici Beard.
Walteri Reynell armig.	Edwardi Saint John ar.	Nicholai Trebarth ar.	Edwardi Pomeray ar.
Ricardi Holand arm.	Thomæ Boneville arm.	Petri Frie.	Roberti Kirkham.

Sheriffs of Devonshire.

HEN. II.

Anno

- 1 Galfridus de Furnell.
- 2 Richardus Com.
- 3 Richardus de Ridner, & Williel. Boterell,
- 4
- 5 Williel. de Botterell.
- 6
- 7 Hugo de Ralega, for 4 years.
- 11 Robertus filius Bernardi, & Hugo de Ralega.
- 12 Robertus filius Bernardi.
- 13 Hugo Ralega.
- 14 Robertus filius Bernardi, for 4 years.
- 18 Comes Reginaldus.
- 19 Idem.
- 20 Idem.
- 21 Comes Regin. Paganus, Capels & Alan, de Furnell.
- 22 Williel. Ruffus.
- 23 Idem.
- 24 Hugo de Gunds.
- 25 Idem.

26

27 Willielmus Bruer for 7 years.

RICH. I.

Anno

- 1 Willielmus de Brewere.
- 2 Henry de Furnell for 9 years.

JOHAN. Rex

Anno

- 1 Willielmus de Wraitham.
- 2 Osbt. filius Willielmi.
- 3 Radulp. Morin.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Willielmus Brieuere & Radus de Mora.
- 6 Willielmus Brieuere.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Williel. Brieuere, & Radus de Mora, for 4 years.
- 12 Robertus de Vetere Ponte, & Guido de Bello-campo.
- 13
- 14 Robertus de Vetere Ponte, & Guido de Bello-campo.

15 Idem.

16 Idem.

17

HEN. III.

Anno.

- 2 Robertus de Curteneu.
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Robtus de Courtney.
- 5 Robtus de Courtne: Walter de Pohier.
- 6
- 7
- 8 Walter de Trererd: Walter de Pohier.
- 9 Regin. de villa torta.
- 10 Williel. Raleg.
- 11 Williel. de Bolcia.
- 12 Idem.
- 13 Rogerus: La Zouch.
- 14 Tho. de Cicencester & Tho. de Lawill.
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Idem.
- 17 Tho. de La: Wile.
- 18 Robtus de valibus et Ric. de

Langford.	29 Thomas de Ralegh for 6 years.	13 <i>Idem.</i>
19 Ncus de Molis et Walter de Bada.	35	14
20 <i>Idem.</i>	ED vv. I I.	15 Johan. Ralegh de Charles.
21 VValterus de Bada, for 13 years.	Anno	16 VVillil. Pupard.
34 VValterus de Bathond.	1 Thomas de Ralegh.	17
35 <i>Idem.</i>	2 Nich. de Kirkham.	18 Edward. Dux Cornubiæ, & VValt. Horton.
36 VVilliel. de Englefeurd.	3 Nich. de Tukesbury for 3 years.	19 Hen. Tirell, Johan. Childston.
37 <i>Idem.</i>	6 <i>Idem</i> , & Mathew Ferneaux.	20 <i>Idem.</i>
38 <i>Idem.</i>	7 Mathew de Furneaux.	21 Radus Brit. Rad. Peaupell.
39 Radus de VVilton.	8. Math. de Furneaux, et Robt. de Horton.	22
40 Ger. de Horton, & Hen. de Horton filius.	9	23 Almaricus Fitz. VVarren.
41 <i>Idem.</i>	10 Mathew de Clivedon.	24 <i>Idem.</i>
42 VVillielmus de Curcen say	11 Math. de Clivedon, et Robt. de Bendon.	25 Robtus Atte Haach.
43 <i>Idem.</i>	12 Robt. de Bendon Joh. de Bikkebur.	26 VVilliel Auncel.
44 Radus Lodelcomb.	13 <i>Idem.</i>	27 <i>Idem.</i>
45 <i>Idem</i> & Johan. de Muscegros.	14 Rob. Bendon, & Nic. Cheigne	28 Ricus Chambeuon.
46 Radus de Esse. for 7 years.	15 Nul. Tir. Com. in Rotulo.	29 <i>Idem.</i>
53 VVilliel. de Bikels.	16	30 <i>Idem.</i>
ED vv. I.	17 Matheus de Crowthorne.	31 Johan. Daubernonn.
Anno.	18 Math. de Crowthorne, & Jacob. de Cokington.	32 VVilliel. Yoo.
1 Thomas Delpin.	ED vv. I I I	33 Ricus de Brankefcomb for 3 years.
2 <i>Idem.</i>	Anno.	36 Almaricus Fitz. Warren.
3	1 James de Cokington.	37 Martin. Fitzacre.
4	2 VVilliel. de Chiverston.	38 Williel. de Brighele.
5 Matthew de Eggesheill.	3	39 Johan. Boyes.
6 Thomas Delpin.	4 VVilliel. de Fawconbge.	40 Williel. de Servington.
7 VVarinus de Sechevile.	5 Mathew de Crowthorne.	41
8 <i>Idem.</i>	6 <i>Idem.</i>	42 Ricus de Brankefcomb & Ric. Channbuon.
9 Thomas Delpin, for 6 years.	7 Regin. de Moveforti.	43
15 VVilliel. de Munketon et Rog. de Ingepen.	8 VVillielmus de Alba Marla.	44 Tho. Chavubuon.
16 Robtus de VVodton.	9 <i>Idem.</i>	45 Ricus Beaumond.
17 Mathew Filius Johannis.	10	46 Nichus Whitting.
18 <i>Idem.</i>	11 Johan. de Ralegh de Grandepoit.	47 Ricus Chufden.
19 <i>Idem</i> et. Tho. de Scobhull.	12 Johan. Ralegh de Grandport.	48 Johan. Damuarle.
20 Mathew et Tho.		49 Richus de Brandefcomb.
21 Gilber. de Knovill for 8 years.		50 Nichus La Pomeray.
		51 Johan. de Ralege.

I cannot deny, but I have a Catalogue of the Sheriffs of this County (beginning but *Anno* 1349. the 24th of King *Edward the third*) whence and by whom collected to me unknown, somewhat differing from this List, now by us exemplified, though I shall forbear the nominating of them, as sticking to the Catalogue communicated unto me out of the Pipe Office.

HENRY the Second.

2. RICHARDUS COMES.] This is but a blind and lame Indication *Richard the Earle*, not telling us, *whereof*, as if there had been but one English *Earle Richard* in that Age. Whereas there was *Rich. Fitz-Gilbert*, Earle of *Clare*, and *Rich. de Ripariis*, [or *Rivers*] both flourishing at this Time. But *here*, the Letters of these must be meant, who was Earl of this County, the self same who married *Avia*, Daughter and Heir of *Reginald* Earl of *Cornwal*, the base Son of King *Henry* the first.*

* *Com. Brit.*
in *omerit.*

27. WILLIELMUS BREWER] His Mother unable (to make the most *Charitable Constructions*) to maintain, cast him in *Brewers*, (whence he was so named) or in a Bed of *Brakes*, in *New Forrest*. In him the words of *David* found performance, *When my Father and Mother forsake me, the Lord taketh me up*. King *Henry* the Second riding to route a

+ *and Eng-*
lish word.

Stag, found this *Child*, and caused him to be nursed and well brought up till he became a man, and (the Honour of all *Foundlings*) a prime Favourite to King *Henry* and *Richard* the first, made Baron of *Odcomb*, and his *Issue* Male failing, his large Inheritance was by Daughters derived to *Breos*, *Wake*, *la Fort*, and *Percy*.

EDWARD the Third.

32. WILLIAM Yoo.] His family is still extant in this County, in a worshipfull condition, on the same token that they give for their Arms, * *Argent*, a *Cheveron Sable*, between three *Turkey-Cocks* in their pride proper.

Let no over-critick causlessly cavill at this Coat, as but a *moderne bearing*, because *Turkey-Cocks* came not into *England* till about the tenth + year of the Reign of King *Henry* the eighth, being here formerly shown as rareties, though not fed on as *Table-foule* till that time. Besides, *Heraulds* have ever assumed that privilege to themselves, to assigne for Arms, both those Creatures which are found only in forraign Countries (*Leopards*, *Tigers*, &c.) and those, whose sole existence is in the fancie of Poets and Painters, as a * *Phenix*, *Harpey* and the like.

* *Gwillim* his Display of Heraldry, pag. 161.
+ *Stow's* Chro. pag 1038.

+ The Crest of the Marquess of *Hertford*.

Sheriffs.

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
RICH. II.			HEN. V.		
Anno.			Anno.		
1 Joh. Damerell	Thro wey		1 Tho. Beaumont	ut prius	
2 Joh. Fitzpayn		Or, three Piles Azure.	2 Tho. Pomeroy	ut prius	
3 Joh. Strech			3 Joh. Arundell	Cornwall	Sab. Sixe Swallows in Pile
4 Wal. Coin			4 Joh. Bevil	ut prius	Argent.
5 Ric. Champernoun	Modberie	Arg. a Cheveron betwixt 3 bugle horns, Garnished Sab.	5 VVil. Talbot	Talbotswick.	
6 Ric. Kendall		Gules, a Saltire v-aree, betwixt 12 Billers Ar.	6 Ste. Dumesford	Powderham	Or, 3 Torteauxes.
7 Wil. de Hæthorpt.		Argent a Cheveron betwixt 3 Dolphins Sable.	7 Hug. Courtmay	ut prius	
8 Ja. Chudleygh		Ermiz, three Lions Ramp. Gu.	8 Tho. Beaumont	ut prius	
9 Ric. Whitley		Azure on a bend, Or 3 Torteauxes.	9 Rob. Challons	ut prius	
10 Ric. Champernoun	ut prius	Sab. 3 Swords in pyle Ar.	10 Tho Beaumont	ut prius	
11 John Pawlet.		Erm. 3 Lyons Ramp. G. within a Border engrailed S. alias ar.	HEN. VI.		
12 Nic. Kerckham.		Sab. 4. Mulletts Arg. Pierced Gules.	Anno.		
13 Will. Boneville.	VVilcombe	Ar. a Bend Or, a Label of 3 points Gule.	1 Tho. Beaumont	ut prius	
14 Will. Carminow		Gules 3 Rests Or.	2 & Sr. VVil. Boneville.	ut prius	
15 Joh. Greenvile	Bediford	Gules, a Bend Lozingee Arg.	3 Ric. Hanckford		
16 Tho. Rawleigh	Rawleigh	Arg. a bend Gu. on a chief Vert. rest 2 Cinque soiles the field.	4 Tho. Brook		
17 Tho Brook		Or a cheveron Gules between 3 Nettle leaves proper.	5 VVil. Palton de	Umberl.	
18 Will. Ferers		Gules a Fess Arg. betwixt six Crosses Patee Or.	6 Joh. Bampton	Polmore	Or, on a bend Gules 3 Mulletts Arg.
19 VVil. Malcheib		Azure Seme, Or, Flower de lis, a Lion Ramp. Or	7 Tho. Beaumont	ut prius	
20 Tho. Ieverell			8 Rob. Hill	ut prius	
21 VVil. Beaumont			9 Ja. Chudleigh	ut prius	
22			10 Joh. Bozome	ut prius	Argent 3 bolts Gules.
23			11 Edw. Pomeroy	ut prius	
HEN. IV.			12 Edw. Pine	ut prius	
Anno.			13 Joh. Cheynede	ut prius	
1 Joh. Keynes	Pery Pom.	Or, a Lion Rampant Gules.	14 Tho. Stowell	ut prius	Gules, A cross Lozenges, Argent.
2 Tho. Pomeroy.	Ilfarcombe	Arg. a Fess Gules betwixt 3 Sheldrakes proper.	15 Reg. Champernoun	ut prius	
3 John Herle, Miles		Arg. a Bul Passant G. armed and tripped, Or.	16 Tho. Beaumont	ut prius	
4 John Keneyes		Arg. a Bull passant Sab. armed, Or, within a border of the second Bezantee.	17 Tho. Arundell	ut prius	
5 John VVize	Northwick	Gules a Cheveron Ermine between 3 pine Apples, Or.	18 Ja. Chudleigh	ut prius	
6 John Bvill	Cornwal	Gules on a Fess of four Lozenges, Arg. as many Escalops Sab.	19 VVil. Beauchamp		Gules a Fess betwixt six Martlets, Or.
7 John Cheldon			20 Rob. Burton		Argent, 3 palmer slaves, in Fess Ar.
8 Phil. Cole			21 VVil. VVadham	SOMER	Gules, a Cheveron betwixt 3 Roses Arg.
9 Joh. Herle, miles	ut prius		22 Rich. Yeard	Yeard Col.	Arg. a Chev. G. betwixt 3 water-Rougets of the first.
10 Edw. Pine			23 Ioh. Cheny	ut prius	Or, a Chev. betwixt 3 Eagles displayed Gules.
11 VVil. Cheney	Pinocho		24 Ioh. Bluet		Arg. a Chev. between 3 Mulletts Gules.
12 Robert			25 Hen. Fortescue.		Azure, a Bend Ingrailed Ar. cotised, Or.
13 Ric. Pomeroy	ut prius				
14 Ric. Peveril	ut prius				

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
1. Th. Budeoish	St. Budeox	Sa. 3 Lozenges, in Fess, between 3 Bucks heads cabossed, arg.	HENRY VIII.		
2. Hugh Stukley	Affeton	Arme, 3 Pears, Or.	Anno		
3. Chudleigh	ut prius		1 Tho. Denys, armiger	ut prius	
4. Edw. Hall	ut prius		2 John Crocker, arm.	Linam	Arg. a Chever engrailed betwixt 3 Crowes proper.
5. Rich. Fortescue	ut prius		3 Thom. Goodman		
6. John Cheney	ut prius		4 Thom. Denys, Miles	ut prius	
7. Rich. Hales	ut prius	Arg. a Chever, betwixt 3 Griffins Heads erased, Sab.	5 VVil. Carew, armiger	ut prius	
8. And. Wilingdon			6 Nich. VVadham, ar.	ut prius	
9. Edw. Landford			7 John Clifton, miles		Sab. Semee of Cinquefoiles, a Lion rampant, argent. Arg. 2 Barris azure, over all an Eagle displayed Gules.
10. John Naman			8 John Speak, miles		
11. Rich. Hales	ut prius		9 Peter Edgcombe	ut prius	
12. Bald. Suttord, Miles			10 Thom. Dennys	ut prius	
13. John Dinham		Gul. 3 Fusils in Fess, within a Border, ermine. Erm. 3 Battle-Axes, Gules	11 Ralph Paxfal		
14. Walt. Dennis	Holcombe		12 Tho. Stukley, arm.	ut prius	
EDWARD IV.			13 VVilliam Courtney	ut prius	
Anno			14 Thomas Dennis	ut prius	
1 John Cheney	ut prius		15 John Kirekham, mi.	ut prius	
2 Idem	ut prius		16 John Bassett, Miles		Arg. three Barrs wavee Gules
3 John Chichester			17 VV. Courtney, Mil.	ut prius	
4 John Arundle	ut prius	Checky Or and Gules, a Chief vary.	18 Phi. Champernoun	ut prius	
5 Christop. Wolfey			19 Tho. Dennys, Miles	ut prius	
6 Will. Dynis, Arm.	ut prius		20 Peter Edgcomb, M.	ut prius	
7 Phil. Beaumont	ut prius		21 Joh. Chamond, Ar.	Cornwall	Arg. a Cheveron betwixt three Flower de Lis, gules. Azure, Frettee arg. a chief, gules
8 Rich. Chichester	ut prius		22 Georg. St. Leoger		
9 Nich. Carew, Arm.			23 Tho. Dennys, Miles	ut prius	
10 Phil. Courtney	ut prius	Or, 3 Lions passant Sab. armed and langued, Gules.	24 Rich. Grenville	ut prius	
11 Phil. Copleston	Warley	Arg. a Cheveron engrailed, Gules between 3 Leopards heads, azure.	25 VVil. Courtney	ut prius	
12 John Cheney	ut prius		26 John Fullford		Gules, a cheveron arg.
13 Rich. Pomeray	ut prius		27 Hugh Pollard	ut prius	Arg. a cheveron Sab. between 3 Escalop-shells, gules.
14 Rich. Chichester	ut prius		28 Geor. Carew, Arm.	ut prius	
15 Ocho Gilbert			29 Rich. Pollard	ut prius	
16 Cha. Dinham	ut prius	Arg. on a Cheveron Sab. three Roses, of the Field. Sable, 3 Dove-coats, arg.	30 Hugh Chamond	ut prius	
17 John Sapcote			31 Hugh Pollard	ut prius	
18 Edw. Courtney	ut prius		32 John Fulford, Mil.	ut prius	
19			33 Hugh Paulet, Mil.	ut prius	
20 Rob. Willoughby			34 George Carew	ut prius	
21 Giles Daubeney		gules, 4 Lozenges in Fess, arg.	35 Rich. Edgcombe	ut prius	
22 Will. Courtney	ut prius		36 Hugh Stukeley	ut prius	
			37 Hugh Pollard	ut prius	
RICHARD III.			EDWARD VI.		
Anno			Anno		
1 VVil. Courtney	ut prius		1 Peter Carew, Miles	ut prius	
2 Hamath, Malerorer	Yorkshire	Sable, three Hounds courant, in Pale argent.	2 Gwin. Carew, Miles	ut prius	
3 Tho. Malerorer	ut prius		3 Peter Courtney	ut prius	
4 Joh. Mahoel			4 Tho. Dennys, miles	ut prius	
HENRY VII.			5 John Chichester	ut prius	
Anno			6 Rich. Chudleigh, ar.	ut prius	
1 John Howell, Miles		Or, on a Bend Sable, 3 Coats passant Arg. armed of the field. Gules, on a Bend, ar. betwixt 2 Cottizes, Or, 3 Bears heads coped, Arg.	PHIL. Reg. MA. Regin.		
2 Rich. Edgcombe	M. Edgcomb		Anno		
3 Robert VVilloughby		Azure, 5 Flower de Lis, a Lion rampant gardant, arg.	1 Rich. Edgcombe	ut prius	
4 Roger Holand			1.2 Tho. Dennys, miles	ut prius	
5 John Hallywell	ut prius		1.3 James Cortenay, a.	ut prius	
6 VVil. Stonor, Miles			3.4 Rob. Cary, armig.	Cockington	ut prius
7 VValter Enderby			4.5 John Fullford, m.	ut prius	
8 Rich. Pomeray, Mil.	ut prius		ELIZABETH, Regin.		
9 Roger Holand, Arm.	ut prius		Anno		
10 Peter Edgcombe	ut prius		1 Rob. Dennys, miles	ut prius	
11 Jo. Fortescue, arm.	ut prius		2 Tho. Southcoat, ar.		Arg. a Cheveron Gul. betwixt three Coats, Sab.
12 VVil. Carew, miles	ut prius		3 Arth. Champernoun	ut prius	
13 Per. Edgcomb, miles	ut prius		4 John Sr. Leger, miles	ut prius	
14 Roger Holand, arm.	ut prius		5 Christ. Coppleston, a	ut prius	
15 James Chudleigh, a	ut prius		6 Richard Fortescue, a	ut prius	
16 Rich. VVhytley, ar.	ut prius		7 Richard Duke, arm.	Ottenon	Partee per fess. Arg. and Azure 3 Chaplets counterchanged. Gules, a Cheveron betwixt 3 Lions Heads erased, Arg.
17 Rich. VVadham, a.	ut prius		8 Thomas Mounck, ar.		
18 Rich. Hallywell, ar.	ut prius		9 Per. Edgcombe, arm.	ut prius	
19 John Fortescue	ut prius		10 Lewis Stukeley, ar.	ut prius	
20 VVil. Notwood, ar			11 Robert Dennys, ar.	ut prius	
21 John Kyrcham	ut prius		12 VVil. Stroade, ar.		Arg. 3 Conyes Sab.
22 John Fortescue	ut prius		13 John Mallet armig.		Azure 3 Escalops Or.
23 Thom. Denys, arm.	ut prius		14 Tho. Southcote, ar.	ut prius	

Nam.	Place.	Armes.	Nam.	Place.	Armes.
15 J. hn Parker, armig.	Burrington		8 Hugh Acland, armig.	ut prius	
16 John Gilbert, miles	ut prius		9 Thomas VVife, miles	Mountwife	Sable, three Cheverons, Ermine
17 Tho. Carew armig.	ut prius		10 Edw Gyles, Miles		Per Cheveron, Arg. and purple
18 Arthur Basset	ut prius		11 George Smith, miles		a Lion rampant counterchanged
19			12 John Specot, miles	ut prius	
20 Richard Bampfild	ut prius		13 John Gefford, arm.		Sab. 3 Lozenges in Fess, Erm.
21 John Chichester a.	ut prius		14 George Southcoate,	ut prius	
22 Rog. Prideaux, ar.		Arg. a Cheveron Sab, a Label	15 Thomas Heale, ar.	ut prius	
23 VVil. Cortenay, mi	ut prius	Gules.	16 War. Heale miles	ut prius	
24 John Clifton, miles	ut prius		17 Christ. Savory, miles		
25 John Fitz. armig.		Arg. a Croffe, Gul. Gutte de	18 Samp. Heale, a.	ut prius	
26 Hugh Fortescue	ut prius	Sang.	19 Edmond Parker, ar.	ut prius	
27 Ed. Scimour, miles	Bury-Castle	Gules, 2 Angels wings pale- ways inverted, Or.	20 Edm. Fortescue, ar.	ut prius	
28 Richard Reynell		Masonry, Arg. a Chief indented	21 Henry Tottle, arm.		Azure, on a bend Argent cotti- sed, Or. a Lion passant, Sa.
29 Humph. Specore		Or, on a Bend Gules, 3 Mill- roinds, Arg.	22 Simon Leach		
30 Will. Kyrcham, ar.	ut prius				
31			King CHARLES I.		
32			Anno		
33			1 Michael Fry, armig.	Yartry	Vert, 3 Horses in pale cur. arg.
34 Ric. Champernoun	ut prius		2 John Northcoate, A.		Arg. 3 Croflets bendwise, Sab
35 Will. Strowd, arm.	ut prius		3 Walter Young, arm.		
36 Tho. Dennis, miles	ut prius		4 Henry Roufwell, mil.	Fordabbey	
37 Ed. Scimour, armig.	ut prius		5 John Davy, armiger		Arg. a Cheveron Sab. betwixt 3 Mullers Gules, peirced.
38 VVil. VVilford, a.		Arg. 3 Bulls Heads, cabossed, Sab, armed, Or.	6 Henry Ashford, arm.	Ashforde	Arg. three Pine-apples Vert. twixt 2 Cheverons, Sable.
39 John Coplestone, m			5 Edward Arscot, a m	Ancry	Party per Cheverons Azu. and Erm. 2 Stags heads, cabos. Or
40 VVil. Fortescue ar.	ut prius		8 Francis Drake, Bar.	Buckland	Sab. a Fess. Waive between the 2 pole Stars Arg. alias,
41 Henry Roll	ut prius		9 John Bampfild, ar.	ut prius	a Wiverns wings elevated, Gul.
42 Tho. Rugway, arm.	Torre	Sab. 3 Bucks heads cabossed, between 2 Flanches, Or.	10 Thomas Drew, miles		Ermine, a Lion passant, Gules.
43 Edm. Parker, armig.		Gules, a bend Lozengie ermine. alias Arg. 5 Lozenges in Pale.	11 Thomas Heale, Ba.	Fleet	ut prius.
44 Thom. Heal, armig.		Gules, on the middlemost a Le- opards head, Or.	12 Dennys Roll, arm.	ut prius	
45 VVilliam Pool, ar.	Shute		13 Thomas VVife, arm.	ut prius	
46 Amic. Bamfield, ar.	ut prius		14 John Poole, Baronet	ut prius	
			15 Nichol. Martyn, m	Oxon	Or, 2 Bars, Gules.
King JAMES.			16 Nicholas Putt	Githam	Arg. a Lion rampant, impound- ed within a Muscle, Sable.
Anno					Azure, a Cheveron Ermine, be- betwixt 3 Pellicans vulning themselves, Or.
1 Ami. Bamfield, a.	ut prius		Richard Collums, a		
2 John Drake, a.	Ash	ut infra,	17 Edmond Fortescue	ut prius	
3 Edward Semour, a.	ut prius		18 Henry Careye	ut prius	
4 John Abbot, a.		Gules, a cheveron betwixt 3	19 John Acland, arm.	ut prius	
5 Robert Rolles, a.	ut prius	Pears, Or.	20 Richard Greenvile,	ut prius	
6 John Acland, miles		Checky, Arg. and Sab a Fess.	21 Francis Drake, miles	ut prius	
7 VVil. Grymas, a.		Gules.	22		

RICHARD II.

1. JOHN DAMEREL] *Throwely* in *Dartmore*, his chief Mannour, came to his Family by match with the eldest Daughter and coheir of *Moeles*, (who married *Avis*, sole Heir to *Sr. William le Prouze*, in the reign of *K. Edward the second*) her Two younger Sisters being married to *North-coat* and *Wibery*, amongst whom a great Inheritance was divided. And by Writ of Particion (fued out in the 14 of *K. Edward the third*) * *Throwley* fell to the share of *Damerel*.

HENRY VII.

2. RICHARD EDGECOMB.] He was a Knight and memorable in his Generation. For, being zealous in the Cause of *Henry* Earl of *Richmonds*, (afterwards *K. Henry the 7.*) he was in the time of *K. Richard the 3.* so hotly persued and narrowly searched for, that he was forced to hide himself in his thick Woods, at his House at *Cuttail* in *Cernwal*. Here extremity taught him a suddain Policy, to put a stone in his cap, and tumble the same into the water, whilest these Rangers were fast at his heels, who looking down after the noise, and seeing his cap swimming thereon, * supposed that he had desperately drowned himself, and (deluded by this honest fraud) gave over their farther pursuit, leaving him at liberty to shift over into *Britain*. Nor was his gratitude lesse than his ingenuity, who in remembrance of his delivery, after his return, built a Chappel (lately extant) in the place where he lurked, and lived in great repute with *Prince* and *People*. *King Henry the seventh* rewarded his Loyalty by bestowing the Castle of *Totnes* in this County upon him.

* Carew Sur-
vey of Cornw.
fol. 114.

Cambd. Brit.
in Devonshire.

I should *mount* above *belief*: they were as fat as plentiful, so that being sold for two Pence a dozen, and under, the Poor (who could have no *cheaper*, as the Rich no *better meat*) used to make pottage of them, boyling them down therein. Several natural Causes were assigned hereof: 1. That these Fowl frighted with much shooting on the Land, retreated to the *Sea-side* for their Refuge. 2. That it is familiar with them in cold winters (as that was) to shelter themselves in the most Southern parts. 3. That some sortes of Seed were lately sown in those parts which invited them thither for their own repast. However the *Cause of causes was Divine Providence*, thereby providing a *Feast* for many poor people, who otherwise had been *pinched* for *provision*.

Princes.

HENRIETTA youngest Childe of King *Charles* and Queen *Mary*, was born at *Bedford-House* in this City, *Anno 1644*. on the *sixteenth* day of *June*. After her long and sad night of Affliction, the day dawn'd with her, in her Brothers happy returne. Since she is married to the Duke of *Orleanse*. I hope that I once related unto her as a *Chaplain*, may ever *pray* for her, that her soul may be sanctified with true Grace, and she enjoy both the Blessings of this and a Better life.

Prelates.

BARTHOLOMEUS ISCANUS, born in this * City, was accounted in that age the Oracle of Learning and Religion, so that in all Conventions to that purpose his suffrage clearly carried it. He became afterwards Bishop in the place of his nativity, being intimate with his *City-man*, whose Character next followeth, *Baldwin* of *Devonshire*, then but Abbot of *Ford*, afterwards advanced to higher preferment. These mutually dedicated Books each to others Commendation, so that neither *wanted praise* nor *praised himself*. This *Leland* calleth *pulcherimum certamen*. Indeed this Alternation of reciprocal Encomiums, became them the better, because it was merit in both, flattery in neither. This *Bartholomew* was an opposer of *Becket* his insolence: and having sat Bishop 14 Years ended his life, *Anno 1185*.

BALDWINUS DEVONIUS was born in this City, of poor Parentage, save that in some sort a *worthy man* may be said to be *Father to himself*. His preferment encreased with his Learning and deserts, being first a *School-master*, then an *Arch-deacon*, then *Abbot* of *Ford*: afterwards *Bishop* of *Worcester*, and lastly *Arch-bishop* of *Canterbury*. An eloquent Man, and a pious Preacher, according to the Devotion of those dayes, so that the errors which he maintained may justly be accounted the *Faults* of the *times*, and in him but *infirmities*. When King *Richard* the first went to *Palestine*, he conceived himself bound both in *conscience* and *credit*, to partake of the pains and perils of his Sovereign, whom he attended *thither* but not *thence*, dying there, and being buried at *Tyre*, *Anno Dom. 1190*.

WALTER BRONSCOMBE was Son to a very mean * man in this City, and therefore the more remarkable, that taking no *rise* from his extraction, he raised himself by his own industry to be *Bishop* of *Exeter*. Here he built and endowed an Hospital for poor people, and also founded a fair Colledge at *Perin* in *Cornwall*. The Angel *Gabriel* was very much beholding to him, for instituting an Annual Festival unto Him, (observed, as I humbly conceive, only in his own *Cathedral*, or own *Diocesse* at the most) and least people should complain of the *dear nesse* of their Devotion, he left good Land to defray the cost of that Solemnity. He is much blamed for compassing the *Mannour* of *Bishops* (lift to his Church by indirect means, to which I can say nothing, but only observe, that this *small City*, within *eighty* Years did afford three *eminent Prelates* (whereof two *Episcopi in Patria*) the Natives thereof, which will scarcely be parallell'd in any Place of the same proportion, He died *Anno 12..*

Writers.

JOSEPHUS ISCANUS was born at this City, anciently called *Isca*, from the River *Isk*, (now named *Eske*) running thereby. A *golden Poet* in a *leaden Age*, so terse, and elegant were his Concepts and expressions,. This our English *Maro* had for his *Mecenas* *Baldwin* *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*. But I revoke my words, and desire to turn *Maro* into *Cornelius Nepos*, under whose name the *Dutch-men* have lately printed a Poem, made by

Goodwin, in
his Catalogue
of Bishop.

Hooker, alias
Vowel, in his
Catalogue of
the Bishops of
EXETER.

this

this *Josephus, de bello Trojano*. It soundeth much to a Mans honour, even to be mistaken for another *Man of eminency*: for though there may be much of *error* in the *mistake*, there must be something of *truth* in the *error*, especially with the judicious: Yea in such case a general conformity betwixt the Persons is not enough to build the mistake on, without some particular *assimilation*; as here the affinity of phrase, and fancy betwixt these two Poets.

This *Cornelius Nepos* under whose name the Poems of this *Josephus* were printed, flourished in the time of *Tully*. Indeed I finde not any Poems made by him, though having to that purpose perused all *Scaliger, de Arte poetica*, as a most probable Authour. But most sure it is, that this *Cornelius* was most judicious in that Art, because *Valerius Catullus* dedicated his Poem unto him, as best able to passe a learned censure thereon, this *Josephus Iscanus* flourished under King *John*, Anno 1210. being Arch-Bishop of *Burdeaux*.

I have nothing more to observe of him, save what, with the Readers pardon, I cannot omit, viz. that this *Josephus* alwayes minded me of another *Josephus Iscanus*, I mean *Joseph Hall*, lately Bishop of *Exeter*, a witty Poet, when young, a painfull Preacher, and solid Divine in his middle, a patient Sufferer in his old age, of whom God willing, more * in due place.

WILLIAM of *Exeter* was * born in this City, bred a Doctor of Divinity in *Oxford*, and afterwards became Canon of the Cathedral in the place of his nativity. Now in his age some *Franciscan Friars* so praised the perfection of Poverty, that they touched the Popes Coppy-hold of Inheritance, For if Poverty was so essential to Piety, Papal pomp, and plenty must needs argue prophaneness: In confutation hereof, this William of *Exeter* undertook William of *Ockam*, though indeed *impar congressus* betwixt them; for *Exeter*, a fair City did not more exceed *Ockam* a smal village in *Surrey* in beauty, and building, than that *Ockam* William excelled this *Exeter* William in parts and Learning; however what he wanted in brains, he had in a good back to assist him: and William of *Exeter* with John the three and twentieth Pope of *Rome* was able to undertake any Authour of that age, He flourished in the Year of our Lord 1330. under the Reign of King Edward the third.

Since the Reformation.

RICHARD MARTYN was born in this City, and bred partly in the Court, partly in the Inns of Court; and at last betook himself to the Study of the Law. He was accounted one of the highest Wits of our Age and his Nation, King James being much delighted with his facetiousnesse, a quality (which with other of his Abilities) commended him to be chosen Recorder of *London*; He is eminent, as for many Speeches, so especially for that he made in Parliament in the tenth year of King James, when account was taken of Forty Gentlemen in the House, which were not twenty, and some of them not sixteen years of age: Formerly (said this Recorder Martyn) it was the custome of Old men to make Lawes for Young ones; But now Nature is invaded and inverted, seeing Young men enact Lawes to govern their Fathers: He had an excellent Pen, and wrote very much, and the more the pity that they are suppressed from publick use; his death happened about the year 1616.

WILLIAM MARTIN Kinsman to the aforesaid Recorder was born in this City, and bred a Student in the Lawes of the Land: He wrote a short and clear of the Kings of England since the conquest. I have been credibly informed, that King James took some exceptions at a Passage therein, sounding either to the derogation of his own Family, or of the Scotch Nation, which he took so tenderly that Mr. Martin was brought into trouble for the same; and though he wethered out the Kings displeasure, and was reconciled to his Majesty, yet he never recovered his former chearfulnesse. It seems that a Princes Anger is a disease which though cured, is not cured, grief for the same being conceived to hasten his death, which happened about the year 1616.

WILLIAM TUCKER, was born in this * City, bred fellow of *New-Colledge* in *Oxford*, and after became Doctor in Divinity, Canon of *Sarisbury*, Arch-deacon of *Barnstable*, and Dean of *Lickfield*. The purity of his Latine Pen procured his preferment, writing, and dedicating

* See writers in
Lecestershire.

* Bale, de scrip.
Brit. cent. 5.

p. 405.

& Piz. anno

1330.

* N. Colledge
Register, in an.
1577.

dedicating a Book to Queen Elizabeth, de *Charismate*, of our Kings of England their gracions healing the Evil, being the best that I have seen on that Subject, vindicating such cures from all *imposture*, unlawfull *Magick*, and from some French Writers bold usurpations, who lay claim to it, as originally belonging to their Kings alone; Whereas, under correction I conceive, that the word *Sovereign* which properly importeth the *Supream Majesty*, doth also in our *English* Tongue, in a secondary sence signifie, *what is cordial to cure and heal* Diseases or sores, ever since such *sanative power* hath been annexed to the Crown of England. This Doctor may be said to have worn *half a Miter*, seeing his *Congee de-lire* was signed (if not sent) to elect him Bishop of *Glocester*, but afterwards by Order from King James it was revoked, on what occasion I list not to enquire. I conjecture the date of his death was much about the Year 1617.

JOHN BARKHAM, born in this City, was bred in *Corpus Christi* Colledge in Oxford, whereof he was Fellow, *Chaplain* afterwards to Archbishop Bancroft, and *Parson* of *Bocking* in *Effex*. Much his Modesty and no lesse his Learning; who, (though never the publique Parent of any) was the carefull Nurse of many Books, who otherwise had expired in their Infancy, had not his care preserved them. He set forth D. Cracken-thorp his *Posthume Book* against *Spalato*, and was helpfull to John Speed, in the composing of his *English History*; yea, he wrote the whole *Life* of the Raigh of King John, (which is the King of all the Raighs in that Book, for profound penning) discoverable from the rest of the different style, and much Scripture scited therein: Mr. Guillim in his *Heraldry*, was much beholden to this Doctors Emendations.

He was a greater Lover of *Coyus* than of Money, rather curious in the stamps, than Covetous for the *Mettall* thereof. That excellent Collection in Oxford Library was his Gift to the Arch-bishop, before the Arch-bishop gave it to the University. He dyed March 25. 1641.

Benefactors to the Publick.

JOAN TUCKVILE, a Merchants Widdow in this City, first procured the possession, then the consecration of a parcel of Ground which she had fairly compassed about, for the Interment of such as were executed at *Hevie-tree* hard by, allowing Land to buy a throne for every one of them; that such as dyed *Malefactors* might be buried as men, yea as *Christians*; who having passed under the hand of Justice, received a Boon from her hand, who was mercifull to the dead: This I may call *exemplary Charity* indeed, as which set a copie for others, but such as hitherto hath not (to my knowledg) by any been transcribed. She dyed about the beginning of the Raigh of Queen Elizabeth.

The Farewel.

Malice knoweth no other Heaven than to do mischief to others, though thereby no good to it self: Such the spite of the *Cornish* Rebels besieging *Exeter*, who to damnifie the City, damned and stopped up the Channel of the River EX (near to a Village thence called * *Weare* at this day) to such a degree that thereby the accessse of lesser Vessels is much hindred, and of the greater ships wholly debarred.

Some knowing Sr. Simon Baskerville, (a Physician and native of this place) to have a plentifull purse, and publick Spirit, wished he would have taken the work in hand, to cure this Obstruction: but it was no Physicians work to meddle therewith, nor is it either powder of Steel, or gilded pills which can do the deed, but onely pills of massy gold and silver, so expensive is the performance.

Indeed several Acts of * Parliament have ordered the removeal of these Stoppages, but nothing is effected in this kinde, these real *Remoraes* remaining as before.

It is urged as an Argument of Aristotle, against the conceit of Plato his having all Women in common, and their Children to be brought up on the publique charge, that then the Education of such Children will be neglected, because what is ever mans work, is no mans work: The truth hereof appeareth in the slow avoiding of these *steam-suffocations*. I could heartily wish, that one Act of Parliament more [an Eunuch, yet not barren] may be made, eunuch, that it may beget no more Acts to cause the retarding and elongation of this work; yet not barren, that it may effectually remedy this Grievance, and that a general good be no longer postponed to mens private profit.

Dorsetshire.

* Camd. Brit.
in Devonsh.

+ Idem ibidem.



DORCET-SHIRE. It hath *Devonshire* on the West, *Somerset* and *Wiltshire* on the North, *Hantshire* on the East, and the *Narrow Sea* on the South, extending from East to West about *forty miles*, though not past *six and twenty* the broadest part thereof.

It hath a self-sufficiency of all Commodities necessary for mans temporal well-being, and needs not be beholding to any neighbouring County; for it can

1. Feed it self with fine *Wheat*, fat *Flesh*, dainty *Fowle*, wild and tame, fresh *Fish* from *Sea* and *Rivers*. To this meat it yieldeth that *sawce*, without which all the rest is little worth, I mean *Salt*, made here in some measure, but which hath been and may be in more abundance.

2. Cloathe it self with its own *Wooll*, and *Broad-cloath* made thereof; and it is believed, that no place in *England* affordeth more *Sheep* in so small a compass as this County about *Dorchester*. And as they are provided for *warmth* in their *Woollen*, so for *cleanliness*, with their *Linnen-cloath*, great store of good *Flax* and *Hemp* growing therein.

3. Build its own Houses with good *Timber* out of *Black-more Forrest*, and with (if not better, I am sure more) *Free-stone* out of *Portland*, most approaching that of *Normandy* (as in position so) in the purity thereof. Nor wanteth it *veins* of *Marble* in the *Isles* of *Purbeck*. And to all this an excellent Air, and the conveniency of a *Sea*, to export for their profit, and import for their pleasure, as whose necessities were provided for before.

Natural Commodities.

Tenches.

Plenty hereof are bred in the *River* * *Stowre*, which is so much the more observable, because generally this *Fish* * loveth *Ponds* better than *Rivers*, and *Pits* better then either. It is very pleasant in taste, and is called by some the *Physician* of *Fishes*. Though in my opinion may better be styled the *Surgeon*; for it is not so much a *disease* as a *wound* that he cureth, nor is it any *poison* but a *playster* which he affordeth, viz. his *Natural unctuous glutinousness*, which quickly consolidateth any *green gash* in any *fish*.

But the *Pike* is * principally beholding unto him for *cures* in that kind, and some have observed, that that *Tyrant*, though never so hungry, forbeareth to eat this *Fish* which is his *Physician*; not that *Pikes* are capable (which many men are not) of *gratitude*: but that they are *indued* with a *natural policy*, not to destroy that which they know not how soon they may stand in need of.

Tobacco-Pipe-Clay.

This is a fine Clay, which will burn *white* (while others turn *red*) found in several parts of *England*; but so far from the *Sea*, it will not quit cost of portage to *London*, save from two places,

1. Poole, in this County.

This wrought alone makes an hard Pipe, but so shrunk and shriveled, it is unhand-some to the eye.

2. Isle of Wight.

This wrought alone, makes a fair and full Pipe, but so brittle, that it is uncer-vicable for use.

Both compounded together make these Utensils both hard and handsome. This Clay brought to *London* by Ship for *Ballast*, is there worth about *Thirty shillings* the Tun.

Hemp.

England hath no better than what groweth here betwixt *Bemister* and *Byrdport*, the use whereof is of absolute necessity for *cordage*, *cloathing*, &c. So that a man may ad-mire

* *Camb. Brit. in this County.*
* *Mr. Walton his Complete Angler, pag. 245.*

* *Camb. Brit. in Middlesex.*

mire that the seed being so profitable, and our Land affording so much *strong* and *deep* ground proper for the same, so little is sown thereof.

The rather, because *Hemp* in effect secureth it self, first against Cattel, against which it is its own *fence*, seeing none (*Deer* only excepted) will offer to eat thereof. Secondly, from thieves, nor because it is ominous for them to *steal* that which is the *instrument* of their *execution*, but because much pains (which idle persons hate at their hearts) is required to reduce *Hemp* to profit: whilst *Wheat* and *Barley* left in the field, are more subject to Felony, as which, when threshed will render a present profit. But see more of this Commodity in *Lincoln-shire*.

To these we may adde *Rubia Silvestris*, *Wild Madder*, which groweth at *Hodhill* in this County, on the next side of the River at *Stur-paine* (two miles from *Blanford*) at *Warham* likewise, and at other places, and at a place called *Somervill* near to *Chappel*, which by the landing place, as ye come from *Aliserry* to *Chefil*, is in * great abundance. It is an assured remedy for the *Yellow Jaundice*, openeth the obstructions of the *Spleen*, &c.

Buildings.

The Houses of the Gentry herein are built rather to be *lived in*, than to be *looked on*, very low in their scituation (for warmth and other conveniencies.) Indeed the rhyme holds generally true of the English structures,

*The North for Greatness, the East for Health,
The South for Nearness, the West for Wealth.*

However amongst the Houses in this County, *Lullworth Castle*, and *Sherburn-Lodge* are most eminent, escaping pretty well in the late war, so that they have cause neither to *brag* nor *complain*.

Proverbs.

As much a kin as Lenson-hill to Pilsen-pen.]

That is no kin at all. It is spoke of such who have vicinity of habitation or neighbourhood, without the least degree of consanguinity or affinity betwixt them. For these are two high hills, the first wholly, the other partly in the Parish of *Broad Windsor*, whereof once I was Minister.

Yet, Reader, I assure thee, that Sea-Men make the nearest Relation betwixt them, calling the one the *Cow*, the other the *Calf*; in which forms it seems they appear first to their fancies, being eminent *Sea-marks* to such as sail along these Coasts. And although there be many Hills interposing betwixt these and the Sea, which seem higher to a land Traveller, yet these surmount them all: so incompetent a Judge, and so untrue a Surveyor is an ordinary eye of the Altitude of such places.

Stab'd with a Byrdport Dagger.]

That is, *hang'd*, or *executed* at the *Gallows*. The best, if not the most *Hemp* (for the quantity of ground) growing about *Byrdport* a Market Town in this County. And hence it is, that there is an ancient Statute (though now disused and neglected) that the Cable Ropes for the *Navy Royal* were to be made thereabouts, as affording the best Tackling for that purpose.

Dorset-shire Dorsers.]

Dorsers are *Peds* or *Panniers* carried on the backs of Horses, on which *Haglers* use to ride and carry their Commodities. It seems this homely, but most useful implement was either first found out, or is most generally used in this County, where *Fish-Jobbers* bring up their *Fish* in such contrivances above an hundred miles, from *Lime* to *London*.

Saints.

EDWARD, son to *Edgar* King of *England*, was in his Child-hood bred under the cruel correction of *Elfrida* his Mother-in-law, who used for small faults to whip him with

with Wax-Candles. In so much, that it is reported, it made such an impression in this young Princes memory, that, when a man, he could not endure the sight of * Wax-Candles.

But *Edward* afterwards outgrew his Mothers tuition, and succeeded his Father in his Throne. However, such her ambition, that, advantaged with the others easiness of nature, She managed most matter of State, leaving her Son-in-law little more than the bare title of *Sovereign*. Not contented herewith, and to derive the Scepter to her own Son *Ethelred*, caused him to be stab'd at *Corfe Castle*, in this County, coming in a civil visit unto her. His hidden body being miraculously discovered, was first buried at *Warham*, and thence removed to *Shaftsbury*, which Town for a time was termed * *Saint Edwards*, from his interment. His murder hapned about the year of our Lord, 978.

Cardinals.

JOHN MORTON was born at *Saint Andrews Milborne* in this County, of a right Worshipful Family still extant therein. He was bred in *Oxford*, and after many mediate preferments, made Bishop of *Ely*, Anno 1578. Not long after, when many groaned under the Tyranny of King *Richard* the third, this *Prelate* first found out the design of marrying *Elizabeth* eldest daughter to *Edward* the fourth of the House of *York*, to *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, the last who was left of the line of *Lancaster*. Indeed the Earls title to the Crown, was not enough to make a countenance therewith, much less a claim thereto; but, as the Lady had a Title, and wanted a man to manage it; the Earl was man enough to manage any design, but wanted a Title; and pursuing this advice, by Gods blessing, he gained the Crown, by the name of *Henry* the seventh. In expression of his gratitude, he made this Bishop *Chancellor of England*, and afterwards Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*. He was a great instrument in advancing a voluntary Contribution to the King through the Land; perswading *Prodigals* to part with their money, because they did spend it most; and the *Covetous*, because they might spare it best. So making both *extreams* to meet in one medium, to supply the Kings necessities; who, though prodigiously rich, may be said always to need, because never satisfied. This Bishop with vast cost, cut a new Channel in the *Fennes*, for the publick good, but it neither answered his expectation nor expence. He was magnificent in his buildings, and bountiful to poor Scholars, enjoyning his Executors to maintain twenty poor Scholars in *Oxford*, and ten in *Cambridge* twenty years after his death, which hapned in *October*, 1500.

Prelates.

JOHN STAFFORD, Son to *Humphrey Stafford*, sixth Earl of *Stafford*, was born at * *Hooke* in this County (then a most stately House belonging to this Family) and bred a Doctor of the Laws in *Oxford*. he was afterwards Dean of the *Arches*, and Dean of *Saint Martins*. This was a fair Colledge near *Aldersgate* in *London*, founded Anno 1056. by *Ingelricus*, and *Edvardus* his Brother, priviledged by our Kings of *England* with great immunities; the cause of many and high contests betwixt this Colledge and the City of *London*. Afterwards he was made Bishop of *Wells*, and for eighteen years (a continuance, hardly to be parallel'd) was *Chancellor of England*. At last he was advanced Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, and no Prelate (his Peer in Birth and preferment) hath either less good, or less evil recorded of him. He died at *Maidstone*, 1452. and lies buried in *Canterbury*.

ROBERT MORTON was * Brothers Son to Cardinal *Morton* (of whom before) whose Father had a fair Habitation at *Saint Andrews Milborne* in this County. His relation to so good an Uncle, mixed with his own merits, preferred him to the Bishoprick of *Worcester*. Of whom we have little more than the date of his consecration, 1486. and of his Death 1497. He lieth buried in the body of *Saint Pauls Church* in *London*.

JAMES TURBERVIL, or *De turbida villa*, was born of a worshipful Family, who long have lived in great account in this * County. First a Monk, but afterwards brought

* *Rob. Glouc.* cited by Mr. *Selden* in his notes upon *Polyolbion* in his notes upon the 12. Song.

* *Malmesb. lib.* de *Protis* sic. 2.

* *G. dwyn* in his Catal. of Arch-Bishops of *Canterbury*.

* *God.* in the Bishops of *Worcester*.

* At *Bere. Cam.* duns *Brit.* in *Gloucestershire*.

* Bishop Hall
in his asserting
Episcopacy.
* Driven a-
may, in the
dialect of the
west.

brought up in *New-Colledge* in *Oxford*. He was consecrated Bishop of *Exeter* 1556. and deserved right well of that See. When he entred thereon, it was most true what his * Successor therein since said, *That the Bishop of Exeter was a Baron, but a Bare one*: so miserably that Cathedral had been pilled and polled. But Bishop *Turbervil* recovered some lost lands, which Bishop *Voysey* had * *vezed*: and particularly obtained of Queen *Mary* the restitution of the fair *Manor of Credison*. But, who can stay what will away? It was afterwards alienated again in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

This Bishop *Turbervil* carried something of trouble in his name, though nothing but mildnesse and meeknesse in his nature. Hence it was, that he staved off persecution from those in his Jurisdiction, so that not so many as properly may be called *some*, suffered in his Diocese. He being deprived in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, lived peaceably for many years in great liberty, the privacy of whose life caused the obscurity of his death, and the uncertainty of the date thereof.

Since the Reformation.

THOMAS WINNIFFE was born at *Sherborne* in this County, and was bred contemporary with Doctor *Hackwell* in *Exeter Colledge* in *Oxford*, and we may observe a three-fold parallel betwixt these two eminent persons. First they were Fellows of the same foundation. Secondly Chaplains to the same illustrious Master, Prince *Henry*. Thirdly, both out of (indiscretion at the worst) no ill intent, ran on the same Rock, though not to the same degree of damage. Dr. *Hackwel*, for opposing the *Spanish Match*, was *un-Chaplain'd*, and banished the Court; Doctor *Winniffe*, for a passage in his Sermon (not *against*, but) *about Gondomer*, was committed close prisoner to the *Tower*, and there for some days remained.

During which time, a great Lord (who shall pass nameless) with great importunity endeavoured to beg away all his Church-preferment, to dispose of at his pleasure. No (said King *James*) *I mean not thus to part with the man*. The Lord perceiving his suit hopeless, vowed most solemnly, that he did it only to try his royal resolution, protesting that his Majesty had not one of more merit amongst all his Chaplains. Indeed he was observed to run (with emulation without envy) in the race of vertue even with any of his Order, striving to exceed them by fair industry, without offering proudly to juggle their credit, much less falsely to supplant their reputation.

He was first Dean of *Gloucester*, afterward of *Saint Pauls*, and lastly was chosen Bishop of *Lincoln*, 1642. being one of those six choice persons elected, *Ut nutantis Episcopatus molem, pietatis ac probitatis sua fulcimine sustentarent*. All in vain, being borne down under the ruines thereof. Since that government hath been happily resumed, and long may it flourish in its full lustre. He died *Anno Dom.* 1654. and was buried at *Lamburne* in *Essex*, having formerly been the painfull Minister thereof. He was seventy eight years of age, and hath a handsome Monument erected to his Memory, the Epitaph whereof being too long to transcribe, thus beginneth;

Effare marmor silens

Quid & quem Luges;

Funus non privatum, sed publicum, *Anglicanae Ecclesiae* (nisi Deus antevertat) penè cadaver, *Thoman Wynnyssum, &c.*

I would adde more in his just Commendation, but because I am prohibited by his Epitaph, whereof this the conclusion,

Anima hæc in Cœlos recepta non Laudationem quærit
Sed Imitationem.

Nor will we forget that for some years before his aged Father was buried in the same Grave.

Souldiers.

THOMAS BASKET, Esquire, of *Divelish* in this County. How much King Henry the eighth confided in his *Wisdom* and *Valour*, will plainly appear by the Letter he wrote unto him, exemplified by us in our *Observations* of the *Sheriffs* of this County in the twelfth year of the reign of the King aforesaid. He was commonly called *Little Mr. Basket the great Souldier*. He died about the year of our Lord 1530.

JOHN RUSSEL, son of ——— *Russel*, Esq; was born at * *Kingston-Russel* in this County, and being bred beyond the Seas, arrived at great accomplishments, and returned home about the time when Philip King of *Castile* (Father to Charles the fifth Emperour) was forced by foul weather into the Haven of *Weymouth*. But, *it is an ill wind that blows no body profit*, this accident proving the foundation of Mr. Russels preferment.

* The inheritance whereof is still possessed by his Family.

For when Sir Thomas Trenchard bountifully received this Royal Guest, Mr. Russel was sent for, to compleat the entertainment; King Philip taking such delight in his company, that at his departure he recommended him to King Henry the seventh, as a person of abilities *fit to stand before Princes, and not before mean men*. Indeed he was a man of spirit, carrying a badge of Valour (no blemish, but a beauty) in his face, the loss of an eye at the siege of *Montrule*.

King Henry the eighth much favoured him, making him *Controller* of the Household, and *Privy Councillor*, and Anno 1538. created him Lord Russel, and made him Keeper of the *Privy Seal*. A good share of the golden showre of *Abby Lands* fell into his lap; two *Mitred ones*, viz. *Tavestock* in *Devonshire*, and *Thorney* in *Cambridge-shire*, being conferred upon him, and at this day possessed by his posterity. King Edward the sixth (who made him Earl of *Bedford*) sent him down to suppress the Western Commotion, and relieve the besieged City of *Exeter*, which difficult service he performed with no less Wisdom than Valour, Success than either. This worthy Lord died in the month of *March*, 1554. and lieth interred at *Cheineys* in *Buckingham-shire*.

Sir RICHARD BINGHAM was born at *Binghams-Melcolm* in this County, of as ancient a Family as any therein, having my self seen an Inquisition of Lands taken out of the Tower Rolls, which *William de Bingham* his Ancestor, held in *Dorset shire* in the reign of King Henry the third. In his youth he traced most parts of the World, to search for service, and find fit objects for his valour. He was at the siege of *Saint Quintin* in *France*, the sacking of *Lieth* in *Scotland*, served in *Candia* under the *Venetian* against the *Turk*; then returned into the *Netherlands*, being observed to be *fortis & felix* in all his undertakings. His judgement was much relied on in *Eighty eight*, about ordering the Land Army in *Tilbery Camp*.

After long travelling, his feet were fixed in *Ireland*, where he was not bebogg'd (as some otherwise his equals) with ill success; but being president of *Connaugh*, conquered and drove away *O'Rorke*, that most dangerous Rebel.

Sir William Fitz-Williams, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, was offended at that service, though he could find no fault therewith, save that it was not done by * himself. Indeed *Bingham* met with that which all men of merit must expect (except they will be surprized unawares) *envy from others*, suspecting that their own Bays did wither, because his did seem so verdant. Hereupon they accused him of cruelty, to the Queen and her Council, who being employed in *Connaugh* (the very *Ireland* of *Ireland* in that age) was necessitated into severity for his own security. For this cause he was brought over into *England*, oured his Offices, and kept for some time * in restraint, all which he being inured to hardship, as who had not *eat his bread* (nor *fasted* neither) all in a place, bare with invincible courage.

* Pro rege indignante hanc gloriam sibi arreptam. Camb. Eliz. Anno 1590.

* Camb. Eliz. Anno 1598.

But neglected worth will come into fashion once in seven years. *Tyrone* begins to trouble *Munster*, and none found fit for to order him but Sir Richard Bingham, who is sent over with more honour and power, *Marshal* of *Ireland*, and General of *Lemster*, to undertake that service, whereof no doubt he had given a good account, had not death

death overtaken him at *Dublin*. Wherever buried, he hath a Monument of mention in the South side of *Westminster Abbey*.

Sea-Men.

RICHARD CLARK of * *Weymouth* in this County was a most knowing *Pilot*, and Master of the Ship called the *Delight*, which Anno 1583. went with Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* for the discovery of *Norembeg*. Now it happened (without any neglect or default in the same *Richard*) how that Ship struck on ground, and was cast away in the year aforesaid, on *Thursday August 29*. Yet wave followed not wave faster than wonder wonder, in the miraculous preservation of such as escaped this Shipwrack.

1. * Sixteen of them got into a small Boat, of a *Tun and half*, which had but one Oar to work withal.
2. They were seventy leagues from Land, and the weather so foul, that it was not possible for a Ship to brook half a course of Sail.
3. The Boat being over-burdened, one of them, Mr. *Hedly* by name, made a motion to cast *Lots*, that those four which drew the shortest, should be cast over-board, provided, if one of the *Lots* fell on the Master, he notwithstanding should be preserved, as in whom all their safety were concerned.
4. Our *Richard Clark* their Master disavowed any acceptance of such privilege, replying, *they would live or die together*.
5. On the fifth day Mr. *Hedly* (who first motioned *Lot-drawing*) and another died, whereby their Boat was somewhat allightned.
6. For five days and nights they saw the *Sun* and *Stars* but once, so that they onely kept up their Boat with their single Oar, going as the Sea did drive it.
7. They continued four days without any sustenance, save what the Weeds which swam in the Sea, and salt water did afford.
8. On the seventh day, about eleven a clock they had sight of, and about three they came on the South part of *New found-land*.
9. All the time of their being at Sea, the wind kept continually South, (which if it had shifted on any other Point, they had never come to land) but came contrary at the North within half an hour after their arrival.
10. Being all come safe to Shore, they kneeled down, and gave God praise (as they justly might) for their miraculous deliverance.
11. They remained there three days and nights, having their plentiful repast, upon Berries and wild Peason.
12. After five days rowing along the shore, they hapned on a Spanish Ship of Saint *John de Luz*, which courteously brought them home to *Biskay*.
13. The Visitors of the *Inquisition* coming aboard the Ship, put them on examination, but by the Masters favour, and some general Answers, they escaped for the present.
14. Fearing a second search, they shifted for themselves, and going twelve miles by night, got into *France*, and so safely arrived in *England*.

Thus we may conclude with the Psalmist, *They which do go down into the Sea, and occupy in the great waters: These men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep.*

GEORGE SUMMERS, Knight, was born in or near *Lyme*, though on my best enquiry (living some years within seven miles of the place) I could not attain the exactness thereof. He afterwards was a successful Voyager into far distant Countries, and first discovered the *Bermuda's*, from and by him named the *Summer Islands*. A Plantation, though slighted of late, (whether for want of industry in the Planters, or staple Commodities, I know not) yet were it in the hand of the Spaniard (as by Gods blessing never shall) it would be over-considerable unto us. Yea, that which now is quarrelled at for not feeding us with any provision, might then stop the mouths, yea knock out the teeth of such who now so undervalue it. I say, they were called the *Summer Islands* from this Knight, which I conceive necessary to observe.

For, I find, that though the County of *Somerset* is undoubtedly so called from *Sommerton*,

H. 1. 1. 1.
English Nov
12. 1. Vol. 3.
pag. 163.

* Lib. pag.
164.

* Psal. 107. 23

Sommerton, once the principal Town therein, yet because that Town at this day is mean and obscure, some have strongly fancied, and stiffly defended it so named from the *Summer*, the fruitfulness whereof so appeareth therein. Possibly in proceſſe of time, (with a more probable cover for their miſtake) theſe *Summer Islands* may be conceived ſo named, becauſe there *Winter* doth never appear.

This Sir *George Summers* was a *Lamb* on the *Land*, ſo patient that few could anger him, and (as if entering a ſhip he had aſſumed a new nature) a *Lion* at *Sea*, ſo paſſionate, that few could pleaſe him. He died (modest conjectures are better than confident untruths) about the year of our Lord, 1610.

Before we take our final farewell of the Seamen in this County, I conceive fit, that the following Note ſhould not be forgotten. Anno 1587. when *Tho. Cavendiſh*, Eſq; was in the purſuit of his Voyage about the world, ſome of his men Auguſt 1. went a ſhoar at *Cape Quintero* to fetch freſh water, when two hundred *ſpaniſh Horſemen* came poudring from the Hills upon them. They being hard at work, in no readineſs to reſiſt, ſuddenly ſurprized, and over-powered in number, were ſlain, to the number of twelve men, a third of which loſſe fell on this county, whoſe names enſue;

1. *William Kingman* of *Dorſet-ſhire* in the Admiral.
 2. *William Biet* of *Weymouth* in the Vice-Admiral.
 3. *Henry Blacknals* of *Weymouth*.
 4. *William Pit* of *Sherborne*.
- } In the *Hugh-Gallant*.

But their ſurviving Country-men, (being but fifteen in number who had any weapons on the ſhoar) ſoon revenged their death, who coming from the works, not only reſcued the reſt, but alſo forced the enemy to retire with the loſſe of 25. of his men, and then watered there in deſpight of all oppoſition.

Civilians.

Sir *THOMAS RYVES*, Doctor of the Laws, was born at * *Little Langton* in this County, bred in *New Colledge* in *Oxford*. A general Scholar in all polite learning, a moſt pure Latinist (no hair hanging at the neb of his Pen) witneſs his moſt critical Book of *Sea-Battels*; a Subject peculiar, I think, to his endeavours therein. He was at laſt made the Kings Advocate, & indeed he formerly had been Advocate to the King of heaven, in his poor Miniſters, in his Book entituled, *The Vicars Plea*, wherein much Law, and Learning, and Reaſon, and Equity is ſhewen in their behalf. A grievance oftner complained of than heard, oftner heard than pitied, and oftner pitied than redreſſed, ſo unequal is the conteſt betwixt a poor *Vicars Plea*, and a wealthy *Impropriators Purſe*. He was a man of valour as well as of much learning, and gave good evidence therof (though wel ſtricken in years) in our late wars. He died in his native County, about the year 1652

* The Register of *New Colledge*.

Benefactors to the Publick ſince the Reformation.

ROBERT ROGERS, born at * *Poole* in this County, was afterwards a *Leather-feller* in *London*, and dying a rich Batchelor, bequeathed a great part of his eſtate to pious uſes, viz.

* Stow in his Survey of *London* (continued by How) pag. 97.

For the building of *Alms-Houſes* in *Poole* 333 l.

For the relief of poore Priſoners (neither *Atheiſts* nor *Papiſts*) each man, at the ſum of twenty Nobles, 150 l.

For poor Preachers (allowing to each man ten pound) 100 l.

To decayed Artificers, charged with wife and children 100 l.

To the Merchant Adventurers, for the relief of old, and ſupport of young free-men, 400 l.

To Chriſts Hoſpital 500 l.
To erect *Alms-Houſes* in and about *London*, 600 l.

For a weekly dole of bread to the poor, 200 l.

For the maintaining of two Scholars in each University, intruſting the *Leather-fellers* with the managing thereof, 400 l.

I have only gathered the greateſt cluſters of his Charity which the top boughs thereof did produce, purpoſely concealing the ſmaller bunches of his bounty, growing on the under branches. He died Anno Dom. * 1601. and lieth buried in *Chriſt-Church* in *London*.

* Idem. pag. 347.

Memorable

Memorable Persons.

THOMAS de la LYND, a Gentleman of a fair Estate in this County killed a white Hart in *Blackmore Forrest*, which King Henry the third by expresse will had reserved for his own chase. Hereupon a mulct was imposed upon him and the whole County (as accessary for not opposing him) which is paid, called *white-Hart-silver* to this day into the Exchequer. My self hath paid a share for the sauce, who never tasted any of the meat; so that it seems Kings Venison is sooner eaten than digested. Let the Latine Proverb, *Albo gallo, &c.* in Dorset-shire, be turned into *Albo cervo ne manum admoliaris.*

ARTHUR GREGORY of *Lyme* in this County had the admirable Art of Forcing the seal of a Letter, yet so invisibly, that it still appeared a Virgin to the exactest beholder. Secretary *Walsingham* made great use of him, about the *Pacquets* which passed from Forraign parts to *Mary Queen of Scotland*. He had a pension paid unto him for his good service out of the Exchequer; and died at *Lyme* about the beginning of the reign of King *James*.

* So was I informed by Mr. *William Spertem* (being himself born in *Sherborn*) eminently known an tlesder-teller in the Exchequer, who for many years paid this pension.

WILLIAM ENGLEBERT, born at * *Sherborne*, was an incomparable Ingeneere, and much used in the *Eighty eight*. Queen *Elizabeth*, (an excellent House-wife of her *Treasure*) allowed him a pension of one hundred Marks per annum, which was paid him until the day of his death. He requested of King *James* his *Privy Council* leave to serve Foreign Princes and States (long peace rendring him useles in *England*) proffering to wave his Pension on that condition, but they utterly denied him licence to depart, who lived and died in *westminster* about the year, 1634.

The Names of the Gentry of this County returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth.

William Bishop of Bath and wells, Chancellor of England.

William de Botreaux, Chivaler.

John Chedyok, Knight. } Knights for

William Turbervill. } the Shire.

Commissioners to take the Oaths.

Humf. Stafford, Chiv
Rob. Newburgh, sen.
Radulph. Bush
Iohan. Latymer
Iohan. Neburgh, jun.
Williel. Bronning
Roberti Frampton
Nicholai Latymer
walteri Gonis
Thome Manston
Iohan. Cammel
Iohan. Frantleroy
Henrici Sherard
will. Anketill
Iohan. Hering
Iohan. Carent
Roberti Turbervile

Richardi Fitton
Iohannis Mone
Iohannis Peterel
Rich. Strode
Iohannis de la Lynde
Roberti Rempston
Will. Gerrard
Will. Godwyn
will. Dakcombe
Roberti Savage
Roberti Bannet
Edw. Stone
Roberti Larkestone
Iohannis Frampton
de Dorchester
Rogeri Rochford
Iohannis Stampford

Roberti Hymerford
Stephani Russel
Henrici Russel
Roberti Tredosa
willi. Chetil
walt. Hayngstrigge
Ioh. Talbot
Simonis Talbot
Richardi Byle
williel. Hornsbow
Radulphi Belton
Iohannis Phillippe
Thome Anketill
willielmi Clavil de
Ferne
willielmi Morton de
Chestesbury

willielmi Cole
willielmi Bontley
Iohan. Butt
Rogeri Grogge de
Lyme
willielmi warner de
Pole
Roberti Bertram de
Dorchester
Tho. Tinam de Lyme
Rob. Abbot de Mel-
combe Regis
Richardi Kaynell
Iohan. Hillary de
Shirborn
Iohan. Scryveyn de
Shirborn.

Sheriffs

Sheriffs of Dorset and Somerset Shires.

H E N. II.

Anno

- 1 Warinus
- 2 Rich. de Raddona
- 3 } Warinus de Liforis
- 3 } Rich. de Raddona
- 4
- 5 } Rich. de Raddona
- 5 } Warinus de Liforis
- 6
- 7 Warinus de Liforis
- 8 *Idem.*
- 9 Robertus de Bello Campo.
- 10 Gilbertus Percy
- 11 } Rich. de Raddon
- 11 } Gilb. de Percy
- 12 Rob. de Puchere, *for four years.*
- 16 Alud. de Lincolne, *for six years.*
- 22 Rob. de Bello Campo, *for seven years.*
- 29 Will. de Bendenger

- 30 *Idem.*
- 31 Rob. *fillius* Pag.
- 32 *Idem.*
- 33 *Idem.*

R I C H. I.

Anno

- 1 Hugo Bardulph
- 2 Rob.
- 3 } Willielmus de Chahaignes
- 3 } Rad. de Chahaignes, *for 4 years.*
- 7 } Will. Chahaignes
- 7 } Walt. de Giffardus
- 8
- 9 } Will. de Chaignes
- 9 } Pet. de Schidemore
- 10 Will. de Cahaignes.

Reg. J O H A N.

Anno

- 1 Pet. de Schidemore
- 2 } Rob. Belet
- 2 } Hen. de Stokes

- 3 } Hubert. de Burge
- 3 } Alanus de Wigton
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 Will. de Monte Acuto, *for four years.*
- 10 } Will. Briewre
- 10 } Rad. de Brey
- 11 *Idem.*
- 12 Will. Mallet, *five* Malet, *for four years.*
- 16 } Rich. de Marisco
- 16 } Rog. de Pealton

H E N. III.

Anno

- 1
- 2 Pet. de Malo Lacu.
- 3 *Idem.*
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 } Rog. de Forda
- 5 } Ralph. Clericus
- 6 } Rog. de Forda
- 6 } Ralph. Clericus.

Sheriffs of Dorset-Shire.

- Radus Germein
- 7 } Ermegundus de Wenham
- 7 } Radus Germin
- 8 } Rich. Episcopus Saresb.
- 8 } Gilbert. de Staplebigg.
- 9 } Ricus Episcopus Saresb.
- 9 } Gilbert. de Staplebigg.
- 10 } Rich. Episcopus Saresb.
- 10 } Gilbert. de Staplebigg.

Sheriffs of Somerset-Shire

- Rob. de Ford.
- 7 } Rich. Abbas de Michelem.
- 7 } Johan. Ruffel, & Radus Ruffel.
- 8 } Joscelin. Bathon. Episcopus.
- 8 } Lucas Rupel.
- 9 } Joscelin. Bathon. Episcopus.
- 9 } Lucas Ruffel.
- 10 } Joscelin. Bathon. Episcopus.
- 10 } Will. de Schorewell.

Sheriffs of Dorset and Somerset Shires.

- 11 Will. *fillius* Henerici
- 12 *Idem.*
- 13 Tho. de Cirencester
- 14 *Idem.*
- 15 *Idem.* & Hen. de Campo Florido

- 16 } Tho. de Cirencester
- 16 } Hen. de Campo Florido
- 17 Tho. de Cirencester
- 18 *Idem.*
- 19 *Idem.* & Hen. de Campo Florido

- 20 } Tho. de Cirencester
- 20 } Hen. de Campo Florido
- 21 Tho. de Cirencester
- 22 *Idem.*
- 23 *Idem.*
- 24 Jordan Oliver.

P p

25 Hugo

25 Hugo. de Vinon *for six years.*

31 Hugo. de Vinon.

31 Barth. Peach, *for four years.*

35 Hen. de Derleg.

36 Elias de Cūbian.

37 *Idem.*

38 *Idem.*

39 *Idem.* & Walterus de Burges.

40 Steph. de Hasseton

41 *Idem.*

42 Walt. de Burges

Williel. Everard. Humf.

43 Chaehet.

Will. Lecombe Clericus

44 Phil. de Cerve

45 *Idem.*

46 Johan. Basset

Johan. Basset

46 Hen. Aultun

Phil. Basset

47 Hen. Aultun, *for five years.*

53 Tho. de Sancto Vigor.

54 *Idem.*

Joh. de Sancto Waller

55 Tho. de Sancto Vigore

EDW. I.

Anno

1 Joh. de Sancto Valerno.

2 Rich. de Coleshul. *for five years.*

7 Joh. de Cormailefs

8 *Idem.*

9 *Idem.*

10 Joh. de Cormailes

Pet. de Bolemer

11 Joh. de Cormailes

12 Joh. de Sancto Laudo, *for six years.*

18 Rich. de Burghunt

19 *Idem.*

20 Walt. de Lovene

21 *Idem.*

22 Walt. de Glouc. *for five years.*

27 Nich. de Chednoy

28 Joh. Gerbert

29 *Idem.*

30 Joh. de la Lee.

31 Joh. Gerberte

32 *Idem.*

Math. Fornius

33 Johan. de Monte Acuto

34 *Idem.*

35 Nich. de Langland

EDW. II.

Anno

1 Nich. de Cheney

1 Walt. de Easthidmore

2 Rich. de Chiseldon.

3 *Idem.*

4 *Idem.*

5 Walt. Esquidemor

5 Tho. de Marleberge

6 Walt. de Esquidemore

7 Joh. de Chidiokes

8 Joh. de Earle

9 Math. de Furneaux.

10 Joh. de Kingston

11 *Idem.*

12 Tho. de Marleberge

12 Nich. de Cheigney

13 Tho. de Marleberge

13 Nich. de Cheigney

14 Joh. Tichburne

15 Tho. de Marleberge

16

17 *Idem.*

18 *Idem.*

19 *Idem.*

EDW. III.

Anno

1. Will. de Whitfeld, *for four years.*

Will. de Whitfeld

5 Hugo. de Langland

6 Joh. de Wraxhale

7 *Idem.*

8 Hildebrand de London

8 Joh. de Wroxhall

8 Hildebrand. de London

9 Joh. de London

Walt. de Rodney

10 Hildebrand. de London

Walt. de Rodney

12 Walt. & Hildebrand. Walterus

13 Walt. & Hildebrand. Walterus

14 Walt. & Hildebrand. Walterus

15 Joh. de Durburgh

16 Hugo Tirell

17 Edw. de Stradlinge

18 Tho. de Cary, *for 8. years.*

26 Johan. de Palton

27 *Idem.*

28 *Idem.*

5 Joh. de Sancto Laudo.

29 Joh. de Palton

30 Joh. de Sancto Laudo

31 Rich. de Turbuil

32 *Idem.*

33 Joh. de Raleigh

34 *Idem.*

5 Theobald. de Gorges

35 Edrius de Chivedon

36 Tho. de Bridport

37 Joh. Arte Hall

38 *Idem.*

39 Joh. Langland, *for four years.*

43 Edw. Cheyne

44 *Idem.*

45 Will. de Winterborne

46 Roger. Mamugford

47 Joh. Hameley

48 Hugo. de Durburgh

49 Will. Latymer

50 Edw. Fitz-Herbert

51 Hugo. Burburgh

Sheriffs of Dorset and Somerset Shires.

Name	Place	Armes.	Name	Place	Armes.
RICH. II.					
Anno			18 Walt. Rodney.	ut prius	
1 Ioh. de la Mare.	Nonny C.	Gul. 2. Lions passant gard. Arg.	19 Will. Carrant.	ut prius	
2 Will. Cogan.		Gul. 3. Oak leaves, Arg.	20 Will. Stafford.	ut prius	
3 Ioh. Burgherft.		G. a Lion ramp. with 2 tails, O	21 Ioh. Saint Lowe.		
4 Will. Latymer.	Chuton	Gul. a cross Patance, Or.	22 Edw. Hall, mil.	ut prius	
5 Will. Boneville.		Sab 6. mullets, Arg. pierced, G.	23 Rob. Capps.		
6 Edw. Fitz-Herb.		Per pale, Az. and Gul. 3.	24 Ioh. Norys.		
7 Ioh. Streche.		Lions rampant, Arg.	25 Will. Carrant.	ut prius	Quarterly, Arg. and Gules, a
8 Ioh. Burgherft.	ut prius	* Arg. a Chev. engrailed, Gul.	26 Tho. Chidiokes	ChidiokD	Fret, Or, with a fess, Az.
9 Ioh. Copleston.*	Devon.	betw. 3. Leopards heads, Az.	27 Edw. Hall, mil.	ut prius	Gul. an In-escoucheon betw.
10 Humf. de Stafford	Hoke D.	Or, a Chev. Gul on a cant. Er.	28 Ioh. Austil.		an Orle of Martlets, Arg.
11 Ioh. Rodney	Rodney	Or, 3. Eagles displayed, Purp.	29 Will. Carrant, ar.	ut prius	Arg. a Saltire Ragule, Vert.
12 Ioh. Moygae		Ar. 2. Bars, Or. 3. Mull. in Chi. S	30 Tho. Tame.		
13 Tho. Brooke.		Gul. on a Chev. Arg. a Lion	31 Rich. Warre		
14 Ioh. Berkeley.		ramp. Sab. crowned, Or.	32 Nich. Latymer.	ut prius	
15 Humf. de Stafford.	ut prius.	* Gul. a Chev. betwixt ten	33 Ioh. Cheney, ar.	Plume	Checky, Or, and Azure, a fess
16 Ioh. Beach.		Crosses formee, Arg.	34 Io. Willoughby, ar.†		Gul. frettee, Ermin.
17 Theob. Wickham.			35 Nich. Saint Low, ar.		† S.b. a cross engrailed, Or.
18 Tho. Berkeley	ut prius		36 Rob. Warre, ar.		
19 Ioh. Mogyne.	ut prius		37 Ioh. Seintbarbe		
20 Ioh. Rodnev.	ut prius		38 Ioh. Carrant, jun. ar.	ut prius	
21 Tho. Dacombe	Stepleton	Vert, a Griffon surgeant, Arg.			
22			EDW. IV.		
HEN. IV.			Anno		
1 Tho. Arthur, mil.			1 Humf. Stafford.	ut prius	
2 Rich. Boyton, &			2 Tho. Herbert, ar.	ut prius	
3 Ioh. Lutterel, mil.	Dunster C.	Or, a bend betw. 6. Martlets, S.	3 Idem.	ut prius	
4 Ioh. Frome.			4 Will. Browinge, ar.		
5 Will. Worth.	ut prius		5 Christoph. Worsley		
6 Idem.			6 Io. Sydenham, fen.*	Brimpton	Arg. a Chev. S. betw. 3. Cornish
7 Rich. Boyton.			7 Geo. Darrel, mil.†		choughs proper.
8 Walt. Rodney.	ut prius		8 Rob. St. wel, ar.*	Stowel	* Sab. 3. Ravens, A gent.
9 Ioh. Horsey.	Clifton D	Azure, 3 Horses heads coped,	9 Rog. Stourton, mil.	ut prius	† Az. a Lyon rampant, Or,
10 Math. Coker.†	Coker	Or, bridled, Argent.	10 Christoph. Worsly, m	ut prius	crownad, Arg.
11 Humf. Stafford, mil.	ut prius	† Arg. on a bend, Gul. 3. Leo-	11 Nich. Latimer, mil	ut prius	* Gul. a cross Lozenge, Arg.
12 Ioh. Horsey.	ut prius	pards heads, Or.	12 Ioh. Cheverel, ar.		
HEN. V.			13 Ioh. Baconell.		
Anno			14 Rob. Palmer, ar.		
1 Walt Hungerford.			15 Egid Daubency	ut prius	
2 Ioh. Warre.			6 Will. Colingbone		
3 Humf. Stafford, m.	ut prius		17 Tho. Norton, ar.		
4 Rich. Boyton			18 Will. Beckley.		
5 Math. Coker.	ut prius		19 Will. Say, arm.		
6 Ioh. Flory.	Comb Flo	Sab. 2. Bars and 3. Plates, Arg.	20 Edw. Hardgile.		
7 Rob. Hill.			21 Egid. Daubney, ar.	ut prius	
8 Ioh. Neuburgh.			22 Rich. Moreton.	S. Anch.	Quarterly, Gul. and Ermin,
9 Rob. Hill.	ut prius			Milborne.	a Goats head erased, Arg. on
HEN. VI.			RICH. III.		
Anno			Anno		
1 Rob. Hill, &	ut prius		1 Nich. Crowmer.		
2 Rob. Coker.	ut prius		2 Edw. Redwaine.		
3 Humf. Stafford.	ut prius		3 Tho Fulford. *		
4 Edw. Stradling.			HEN. VII.		
5 Egid. Daubeny a			Anno		
6 Will. Fynderne. b			1 Amic. Paulet.	ut prius	
7 Will. Carrant. c			2 Ioh. Tumberville.	Bere Do.	
8 Ioh. Scourton, mil. d			3 Iam. Daubney.	ut prius	
9 Ioh. Warre			4		
10 Ioh. Pawler. e			5 Will. Maruen.	Pertword	
11 Ioh. Stourton.	Nonny C.	Pale ways of 6. Arg. and Az.	6 Amic. Paulet, mil.	ut prius	
12 Ioh. Seyndowe.	ut prius	on a bend, G. 3. cinque foils, Or	7 Will. Knole, ar.		
13 Will. Carrant.	S. Pederio	Gul. 4. Lozenges in fess, Ar.	8 Walt. Enderby.		
14 Tho. Thame.		b Arg. a Chev. betwixt 3. crof-	9 Edw. Carew.	Devonsh.	
15 Ioh. Sentelo.	Candel.	ses pateee fitchee, Sable.	10 Samp. Norton, ar.	ut prius	
16 Will. Stafford.		c Arg. three round Cheverony	11 Edw. Gorges, mil.		
17 Edw. Hall, or Hull, g		of 6. Gules and Azure.	12 Rog. Newbrough,	ut prius	
		d Sable, a bend, Or, betwixt	13 Rich. Pudsey, mil.		
		3. Fountains proper.	14 Nich. Wadham, ar.	Merifeld.	
		e Sable, 3. swords in Pyle,	15 Amic. Paulet, mil.	ut prius	
		Arg. Hilts and Pomels, Or.	16 Will. Marrin, ar.	ut prius	
		f Gules, two Angels wings pale	17 Will. Carew, mil.	ut prius	
		ways inverted, Or.			
		g Arg. a Chev. engrailed betw.			
		3 Talbots heads erased, Sab.			

Name	Place	Armes	Name.	Place	Armes.
17 Ioh. Trevilion, mil.	Nettle C.	<i>Gul. a demi-Horse Arg. issuing out of the waves of the sea.</i>	30 Hen. Long. mil.	Wiltshire.	<i>Sab. a Lion rampant betwixt 8. Crosses crossed, Arg.</i>
18 Edw. Wadham, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Arg. a Cross moline, Gul.</i>	31 Tho. Speke, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
19 Hen. Uuedale, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		32 Tho. Arundel, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
20 Ioh. Horsey, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		33 Egid. Strangways, m	<i>ut prius</i>	
21 Ioh. Sidenham, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		34 Hugo. Pawlet, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
22 Ioh. Carew, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		35 Ioh. Pawlet, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
23 Ioh. Williams, mil.	Oxfordsh.	<i>Azure, an Organ-pipe in bend sinister Saltire wise surmounted of another Dexter betw. 4. Crosses patee, Arg.</i>	36 Ioh. Horsey, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
24 Rich. Weston, ar.			37 Nich. Fitz-James, a.	RedLinch	<i>Azure, a Dolphin naiaut imbowed, Argent.</i>
			38 Ioh. Sidenham, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
HEN. VIII.			EDW. VI.		
Anno.			Anno		
1 Tho. Trenchard, m.	Wotton D	<i>Per pale Arg. & Az 3 palets, S</i>	1 Hugo. Pawlet, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
2 Ioh. Speake, mil.	Whitlack.	<i>Arg. 2 bars, Az. over all, an Eagle displayed, Gul.</i>	2 Ioh. Thinn, mil.	Wiltshire	<i>Barry of ten, Or, and Sab.</i>
3 Walt. Rodney.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Sab. 2. Lions passant, Arg.</i>	3 Tho. Speke, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
4 Egid. Strangways	Melbury	<i>Sab. a Lion passant, Or, inter three Helmets, Arg.</i>	4 Gor. de la Lynd, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
5 Will. Compton, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		5		
6 Edw. Gorges, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		6 Ioh. Rogers, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
7 Ioh. Seymor, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>				
8 Tho. de la Lynd, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Gul. 3. Bucks heads cooped, Argent.</i>			
9 Egid. Strangways.	<i>ut prius</i>				
10 Edw. Hungerford.	<i>ut prius</i>				
11 Ioh. Bouchier, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Arg. a Cross engrailed, Gules, betw. 4. water Bongs, Sab.</i>			
12 Will. Wadham, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
13 Ioh. Rogers, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>				
14 Will. Carrant, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
15 Tho. Trenchard, m.	<i>ut prius</i>				
16 Egid. Strangways.	<i>ut prius</i>				
17 Geo. Speke, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
18 Ioh. Seymor, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>				
19 Ioh. Ruffel, mil.	Kingston.	<i>Arg. a Lion ramp. Gules, on a Chief, S. 3. scalops of the first.</i>			
20 Andr. Lutetel, m. *	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>* Arg. a fess betw. 3. Olivers, S.</i>			
21 Edw. Gorges, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Sab. 6 Swallows 3. 2. & 1. Arg.</i>			
22 Tho. Arundel, ar.	Wiltshire				
23 Edw. Seymor, m. L	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Ermin on a Cheveron betwixt 3. Mores heads proper, two swords, Arg.</i>			
24 Tho. More, mil.	Melplath				
25 Egid. Strangways, m	<i>ut prius</i>				
26 Nich. Wadham, m.	<i>ut prius</i>				
27 Fran. Dawrel, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
28 Hugo. Pawlet, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>				
29 Tho. Horsey, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>				

Sheriffs of Dorcet-shire alone.

ELIZ. REG.			JACOB.		
Anno			Anno		
9 Rob. Coker, ar. *	Maypoud.	<i>* Arg. on a Bend, Gul. 3 Leopards heads, Or.</i>	39 Tho. Freke, ar.	Shrowton	<i>Quarterly, Gul. & Er. a goats head erased, Arg. in the first and last quarter.</i>
10 Rob. Williams, ar. a	Herringst	<i>a Arg. a grey-bound current betw. 3 Birds within a border engrailed, Sab.</i>	40 Gor. Morton, ar.	Clenston	<i>* Azure, four Muscles, Or.</i>
11 Ioh. Young, ar.		<i>b Arg. a Cross moline, Gules.</i>	41 Rob. Miller, ar. *	Briddie	
12 Will. Hadeley, ar. b		<i>c Ermin, on a Canton, Sable, a Crestant, Argent.</i>	42 Tho. Uudall, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
13 Hen. Uudall, ar.		<i>d Arg. a Mullet, S. on a Chief, Gul. a flower de lys, Or.</i>	43 Ioh. Stoker, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
14 Ioh. Strode, ar. c	Parnham	<i>e Az. 3. Horses heads coped, Or, bridled, Argent.</i>	44 Ioh. Rogers, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
15 Rich. Rogers, ar. d	Brianston	<i>f S. 6. Swallows. 3. 2. & 1. Ar.</i>			
16 Ioh. Horsey, mil. e	Clifton	<i>g Gul. a cross betw. 4. Eaglets close, Or.</i>			
17 Math. Arundel, m. f	Wiltshire	<i>h Ermin, a Lyon rampant, Gul. crowned, Or.</i>			
18 Will. Web, ar. g	Morcomb	<i>i Per pale, Arg. and Azure, in the first 3. palets, Sable.</i>			
19 Nich. Turbervil, ar. b	Bere	<i>k Az. 3. bendlets, Arg. a Chief, Ermine.</i>			
20 Tho. Mullins, ar.		<i>m Or, a Lion ramp. Az. quartered with G. 3 lucies hawriant, Argent.</i>			
21 Tho. Chafin, ar. i	Chettle	<i>n Sab. 2. Lions paws issuing out of the Dexter and sinister base points erected in form of a Cheveron, Argent, armed, Gules.</i>			
22 Geo. Trenchard, ar.	VVoolton	<i>o Barry of 6. Erm. and Gul.</i>			
23 Nich. Martin, ar. k					
24 Ioh. Williams, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
25 Tho. Strangways, a.	<i>ut prius</i>				
26 Hen. Coker, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
27 Ioh. Horsey, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
28 Christ. Percy, ar. m	<i>ut prius</i>				
29 Rich. Rogers, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
30 Rob. Frampton, ar. n					
31 Ioh. Brown, ar.	Frampton				
32 Tho. Chaffin, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
33 Radus Horsey, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
34 Ioh. Williams, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
35 Geo. Morton.	<i>ut infra</i>				
36 Rob. Strod, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
37 Tho. Huffy, ar. o	Shopwick				
38 Geor. Trenchard, m	<i>ut prius</i>				

Name.	Place	Armes.	Name	Place	Armes
CAROL. I.			11 Joh. Feele. ar.		
Anno			12 Rich. Rogers, arm.	ut prius	
1 Fran. Chaldecot, a.			13		
2 VVill. Uuedell, mil	ut prius		14 Rich. Bingham, ar.	Melcombe	Azure, a bend cotized betw.
3 Fitz-James, ar.	ut prius		15 V Vil. Churchil, a.*		six Crosses pattee, Or.
4 Tho. Still, ar.	Redlinch	Azure, a Dolphin naant im-	16		* Sab. a Lyon ramp. Arg. de-
5 Angel. Grey, ar.	Stinsford	bowed, Arg.	17 Ed. Lawrence, mil.	ut prius	bruisd with a bend, Gul.
6 Joh. Mellet, mil.	ut prius		18		
7 Bria. VVilliams, m.	ut prius		Bellum nobis bec		
8 Joh. Brown, ar.			19	otia fecit.	
9 VVill. Colyer, ar.	Pidle	* Per pale, Arg. and Azure,	20		
10 Tho. Trenchard, *		3. Palets, Sab.	21		
			22		

Hen. V.

8. JOHN NEWBURGH.]

This Family of the *Newburghs*, or *De Novo Burgo*, is right ancient, as which derive their Pedigree from a younger Son of *Henry* the first Earle of *Warwick* of the *Norman* line. Yea, Master *Cambden* saith, that they held *Winfrot* with the whole Hundred, by the gift of King *Henry* the first, *Per servitium Camerarii in Capite de Domino Rege*, that is, in service of Chamberlaine in chiefe from the King, though afterwards under the reigne of King *Edward* the first it was held by Sergeanty, namely, by holding the *Lauer* or *Emre* for the King to wash in, upon his Coronation Day.

Hen. VIII.

4. EGIDIUS STRANGWAYES.]

Thomas Strangways was the first advancer of this Family in this County, who though born in *Lancashire*, was brought into these parts by the first Marques of *Dorcet*, and here raised a very great Inheritance. Nor was it a little augmented through this Marriage with one of the Daughters and Inheritrices of *Hugh Stafford* of *Suthwick*, by whom there accrued unto him *Woodford*, where *Guy Brent*, a Baron and renowned Warriour once had a Castle. The Heirs of this *Thomas* built a fair seat at *Milbery*.

24. THOMAS MORE, Mil.

He dwelt at *Melplash* in the Parish of *Netherbury*, and by Tradition is represented a very numerous person. Aged folk have informed me (whilest I lived in those parts) by report from their Fathers, that this Sir *Thomas*, whilest Sheriffe, did in a *wild frolick*, set open the Prison, and let loose many Malefactors. Afterwards considering his own *Obnoxiousness* for so rash a fact, he seasonably procured his pardon at Court, by the mediation of *William Pawlet* Lord Treasurer (and afterward Marques of *Winchester*) and a Match was made up betwixt *Mary* this Sheriffs Daughter, and Co-heir, and Sir *Thomas Pawlet*, second Son to the said Lord, by whom he had a numerous Issue.

The

The Farewell.

And now being to take our leave of this County, I should according to our usual manner wish it somewhat for the compleating of its Happiness. But it affording in it self all necessities for mans subsistence; and being through the conveniency of the Sea supplied with forraign Commodities, I am at a loss what to begge any way additional thereunto. Yet seeing great possessions may be diminished by Robbery, may the Hemp [The Instrument of common Execution] growing herein, be a constant Monitor unto such who are thievishly given whither their destructive ways tend; and mind them of that end which is due unto them, that they leaving so bad, may embrace a better [some industrious] course of living.

Dukes Marq: & Earls
of Dorset

Several of y^e Beauforts descended from John of Gaunt
Durham.

Ed: 4 Tho: Grey Son of Eliz: Queen of Ed: 4 (By her's hnd)
created Marquess of Dorset succeeded by

Hon: 7: Tho: Grey his Son — Marq: succeeded by

Hon: 8: Henry Grey his Son Marq: of Dorset: & Duke of Suffolk
he was beheaded & attainted 2. Mary.

Jac: 1 Tho: Sackville ~~Barton~~ Buckhurst created
Earl of Dorset succeeded by

Jac: 1. Robert Sackville his Son — Earl, succeeded by

Jac: 1. Richard Sackville his Son — Earl, succeeded by

Jac: 1. ~~Edw:~~ Edward Sackville his Broth: — Earl succeeded by

Car: 2 Richard Sackville his Son — Earl, succeeded by

Car: 2 Charles Sackville 2^d Mid: his Son Earl succeeded by

2. A: Lion: Cran Sackville his Son — Earl & aft. Duke of Dorset



DURHAM. This Bishoprick hath Northumberland on the North (divided by the Rivers *Derwent* and *Tine*) York-shire on the South, the German Sea on East and on the West (saith Mr. Speed) it is touched by Cumberland (touched he may well say, for it is but for one mile) and Westmerland. The form thereof is triangular, the sides not much differing, though that along the Sea-coasts is the shortest, as not exceeding twenty three miles. However this may be ranked amongst the midling Shires of England: And yet I can remember the time when the people therein were for some years altogether unrepresented in the Parliament; namely, in the Interval after their Bishop was deprived of his Vote in the House of Lords, and before any in the House of Commons were appointed to appear for them.

Princes.

CICELY NEVIL. Though her Nativity cannot be fixed with any assurance (whose Fathers vast estate afforded him a Mansion-House for every week in the year) yet is she here placed with most probability, *Raby* being the prime place of the Nevils residence. She may pass for the clearest instance of humane frail felicity.

Her Happiness.

She was youngest Daughter and Child to *Ralph* Earl of *Westmerland* (who had one and twenty) and exceeded her Sisters in honour, being married to *Richard* Duke of *York*.

She was blessed with three Sons (who lived to have issue) each born in a several Kingdom, *Edward*, at *Bordeaux* in *France*; *George*, at *Dublin* in *Ireland*; *Richard*, at *Fotheringhay* in *England*.

She beheld her eldest Son *Edward*, King of *England*, and enriched with a numerous posterity.

Her Miseries.

She saw her Husband kill'd in battel; *George* Duke of *Clarence*, her second Son, cruelly murdered; *Edward* her eldest son, cut off by his own intemperance, in the prime of his years; his two sons butchered by their Uncle *Richard*, who himself, not long after, was slain at the battel of *Bosworth*.

She saw her own reputation murdered publicly at *Pauls-Cross*; by the procurement of her youngest son *Richard*, taxing his eldest Brother for illegitimate.

Yet our Chronicles do not charge her with elation in her good, or dejection in her ill success, an argument of an even and steady soul in all alterations. Indeed she survived to see *Elizabeth* her grand child married to King *Henry* the seventh, but little comfort accrued to her by that conjunction, the party of the *Yorkists* were so depressed by him.

She lived five and thirty years a widow, and died in the tenth year of King *Henry* the seventh, 1495. and was buried by her Husband in the Quire of the Collegiate Church of *Fotheringhay* in *Northampton-shire*, which Quire being demolished in the days of King *Henry* the eighth, their bodies lay in the Church-yard without any Monument, until * Queen *Elizabeth* coming thither in Progress, gave order that they should be interred in the Church, and two Tombs to be erected over them. Hereupon, their bodies lapped in Lead, were removed from their plain Graves, and their Coffins opened. The Duchess *Cicely* had about her neck hanging in a Silver Ribband, a * Pardon from *Rome*, which penned in a very fine Roman Hand, was, as fair and fresh to be read as if it had been written but yesterday. But alas, most mean are their Monuments, made of *Plaster*, wrought with a *Trowell*, and no doubt there was much daubing therein, the Queen paying for a Tomb proportionable to their Personages. The best is, the memory of this *Cicely* hath a better and more lasting Monument, who was a bountiful Benefactress to *Queens Colledge* in *Cambridge*.

* Camb. Brit. in *Northamptonshire*.

* *Pearsons* compleat Gentleman, pag. 169.

Saints.

B E D E, And (because some Nations measure the worth of the person by the length of the name) take his addition, *Venerable*. He was born at * *Girwy* (now called *Yarrow*) in this Bishoprick, bred under Saint *John of Beverly*, and afterwards a Monk in the Town of his Nativity. He was the most general Scholar of that age. Let a *Sophister* begin with his *Axioms*, a *Batchelor of Art* proceed to his *Metaphysicks*, a *Master* to his *Mathematicks*, and a *Divine* conclude with his *Controversies* and *Comments* on Scripture, and they shall find him better in all, than any Christian *Writer* in that age, in any of those *Arts* and *Sciences*. He expounded almost all the *Bible*, translated the *Psalms* and *New Testament* into *English*, and lived a *Comment* on those Words of the * *Apostle*, *shining as a light in the world, in the midst of a crooked and perverse Generation*. He was no gadder abroad, credible Authors avouching that he never went out of his Cell; though both *Cambridge* and *Rome* pretend to his habitation. Yet his Corps after his death, which happened *Anno 734*. took a journey, or rather were removed to *Durham* and there enshrined.

Confessors.

J O H N W I C K L I F F E. It is a great honour to this small County, that it produced the last maintainer of *Religion* (before the general decay thereof) understand me, Learned *Bede*, and the firm restorer thereof, I mean this *Wickliff*, the subject of our present discourse.

True it is, His *Nativity* cannot be demonstrated in this *Bishoprick*, but if such a *scientia media* might be allowed to man, which is beneath *certainty*, and above *conjecture*, such should I call our persuasion, that *Wickliff* was born therein.

First, all confess him a *Northern* man by *extraction*.

Secondly, the * *Antiquary* allows an ancient Family of the *wickliffs* in this County, whose Heir general, by her match, brought much wealth and honour to the *Brakenburies* of *Celaby*.

Thirdly, there are at this day in these parts, of the name and alliance, who continue a just claim of their kindred unto him.

Now he was bred in *Oxford*, some say in *Baliol*, others more truly in *Merton College*: and afterwards published *opinions* distasteful to the Church of *Rome*, writing no fewer than two hundred Volumes (of all which largely in our *Ecclesiastical History*) besides his translating of the whole *Bible* into *English*.

He suffered much persecution from the *Papish Clergy*. Yet after long exile, he, by the favour of God and good Friends returned in safety, and died in quietness, at his living at *Lutterworth* in *Leicestershire*, *Anno 1387*. the last of * *December*, whose bones were taken up and burnt 42. years after his death.

Disdain not *Reader*, to learn something by my mistake. I conceive that Mr. *Fox* in his *Acts* and *Monuments* had entred the Names of our *English Martyrs*, and *Confessors*, in his *Kalender*, on that very day whereon they died. Since I observe he observeth a *Method* of his own fancy, concealing the reasons thereof to himself, as on the perusing of his Catalogue will appear. Thus *Wickliff* dying *December the last*, is by him placed *January * the second*, probably out of a design to grace the new year with a good beginning: though it had been more true, and (in my weak judgement) as honourable for *Wickliff* to have brought up the rear of the old as to lead the front of the new year in his *Kalender*.

Prelates.

The Nevills.

We will begin with a *Quaternion* of *Nevills*, presenting them in *Parallels*, and giving them their *Precedency* before other *Prelates* (some their *Seniors* in time) because of their

Honourable

* *Camb. Brit.*
in this *Bisho-*
prick.

Phil. 2. 15.

* *Camb. Brit.*
in this *Bisho-*
prick.

* *Bale de scrip.*
Brit. Cent. 6.
Num. 1.

* *Master Fox*
would not put
out the Feast
of the *Circum-*
cision.

Honourable Extraction. All four were born in this *Bishoprick*, as I am informed by my worthy Friend Mr. Charles Nevil, Vice-Provost of *Kings* in *Cambridge*, one as knowing in *Universal Heraldry* as in his own *Colledge*; in our *English Nobility*, as in his own *Chamber*; in the ancient, fair, and far branched *Family* of the *Nevils*, as in his own *Study*.

* RALPH NEVIL was born at *Raby* in this *Bishoprick*, was Lord Chancellor under King *Henry* the third (none discharging that Office with greater integrity and more general commendation) and Bishop of *Chichester*, 1223. He built a fair House from the ground in *Chancery Lane*, for himselfe and successors for an *Inne*, where they might repose themselves, when their occasions brought them up to *London*.

How this House was afterwards aliened, and came into the possession of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln* (from whom it is called *Lincolns Inne* at this day) I know not. Sure I am, that Mr. *Mountague* (late Bishop of *Chichester*) intended to lay claim therunto, in right of his see. But alas, he was likely to follow a cold scent (after so many years distance) and a colder suit, being to encounter a Corporation of *Learned Lawyers* so long in the peaceable possession thereof.

Bishop Nevil was afterwards canonically chosen by the *Monks* (and confirmed by King *Henry* the third) Arch-bi-

ALEX. NEVIL, third Son of *Ralph* Lord *Nevil*, was born at *Raby*, became first Canon, then Arch-Bishop of *Tork*, where he beautified and fortified the Castle of *Cawood* with many Turrets. He was highly in Honour with King *Richard* the second, as much in hatred with the party opposing him.

These designed to imprison him (putting Prelates to death not yet in fashion) in the Castle of *Rocheſter*, had not our *Alexander* prevented them by his flight to Pope *Urban* to *Rome*, who partly out of pity (that he might have something for his support) and more out of policy, (that *Tork* might be in his own disposal upon the removal of this Arch-Bishop) translated him to Saint *Andrews* in *Scotland*, and so dismissed him with his *Benediction*.

Wonder not that this *Nevil* was loth to go out of the Popes blessing into a cold sun, who could not accept this his new Arch-Bishoprick, in point of credit, profit, or safety.

I. Credit. For this his translation was a

ROB. NEVIL, sixth Son of *Ralph*, first Earl of *Westmerland*, by *Joane* his second Wife, Daughter of *John* of *Gaunt*, bred in the University of *Oxford*, and Provost of *Beverly*, was preferred Bishop of *Sarisbury*, in the sixth of King *Henry* the sixth, 1427.

During his continuance therein, he was principal Founder of a Convent at *Sunning* in *Berkshire* (anciently the Bishops See of that Diocese) valued at the dissolution (saith Bishop *Godwin*) at 682 l. 14 s. 7 d. ob. which I rather observe, because the estimation thereof is omitted in my (and I suspect all other) *Speeds Catalogue of Religious Houses*.

From *Sarisbury* he was translated to *Durham*, where he built a place called the *Exchequer*, at the Castle gate, and gave (in allusion of his two Bishopricks, which he successively enjoyed) two Annulets inſeſted in his Paternal Coat. He died, Anno Dom. 1457.

GEO. NEVIL, fourth Son of *Rich. Nevil* Earl of *Salisbury* was born at *Middleham* in this Bishoprick, bred in *Baliol Colledge* in *Oxford*, consecrated Bishop of *Exeter*, when he was not as yet twenty years of age, so that in the race not of age, but youth, he clearly beat *Tho. Arundel*, who at twenty two was made Bishop of *Ely*. Some say this was contrary not only to the Canon Law, but Canonical Scripture. S. Paul forbidding such a Neophyte or Novice admission into that Office, as if because *Rich.* the make-King Earl of *Warwick*, was in a manner above Law, this his Brother also must be above Canons. His Friends do plead that Nobility and Ability supplied age in him; seeing five years after, at 25. he was made Lord Chancellor of *England*, and discharged it to his great commendation.

He was afterwards made Arch-bishop of *Tork*, famous for the prodigious Feast at his Installing, wherein, besides *Flesh*, *Fish*, and *Fowle*, so many strange Dishes of shop

* All the remarkable passages of these four Lives are taken out of Bishop *Godwin* in his respective Catalogue of Bishops.

* 1 Tim. 3. 6.

shop of Canterbury, being so far from rejoycing thereat, that he never gave any *Εὐαγγέλιον*, (or reward for their good news) to the two Monks which brought him tidings, nor would allow any thing toward the discharging their costly journey to Rome; foreseeing perchance that the Pope would stop his Consecration.

For some informed his Holiness, that this Ralph was a Prelate of High Birth, haughty Stomach, great Courtship, gracious with the King, and a person probable to disswade him from paying the Pension (promised by his Father K. John) to the Court of Rome, & then no wonder if his Consecration was stopped thereon. But was it not both an honor & happiness to our Nevil thus to be crost with the hands of his Holiness himself? yea it seems that no Crozier (save only that of Chichester) would fit his hand, being afterwards elected Bish. of Winchester, & then obstructed by the K. who formerly so highly favor'd him. He built a Chappell without the east gate of Chichester, dedicated to S. Michael, and having merited much of his own Cathedral, died at London, 1244.

Post-Ferment, seeing the Arch-Bishoprick of Saint Andrews was subjected in that age unto York.

2. Profit. The Revenues being far worse than those of York.

3. Safety. Scotland then bearing an Antipathy to all English (and especially to the Nevils, redoubted for their victorious valour in those northern parts) and being in open hostility against them

Indeed *half a loaf is better than no bread*, but this his new translation was rather a stone, than half a loaf, not filling his Belly, yet breaking his Teeth, if feeding thereon. This made him preferre the Pastorall Charge of a Parish Church in Lovaine, before his Arch-bishoprick, where he died in the fifth year of his Exile, and was buried there in the Convent of the Carmelites.

Gellies. And yet amongst all this service I meet not with these two.

But the inverted Proverb found truth in him, *One Glutton-Meat makes many hungry ones*: for some years after falling into the displeasure of King Edward the fourth, he was slenderly dyetted, not to say famished in the Castle of Calis; and being at last restored by the Intercession of his Friends, died heart-broken at Blyth, and was buried in the Cathedral of York, 1476.

Besides these, there was another *Nevil* (Brother to *Alexander* aforesaid) chosen Bishop of *Ely*, but death, or some other *intervening accident* hindered his *Consecration*.

Since the Reformation.

ROBERT HORN was born in this * Bishoprick, bred in *Saint Johns Colledge* in *Cambridge*. Going thence under the reign of King *Edward* the sixth he was advanced Dean of *Durham*. In the *Marian days* he fled into *Germany*, and fixing at *Frankford*, became the head of the *Episcopal party*, as in my *Ecclesiastical History* at large doth appear.

* Bale de scrip.
A. v. Cent. 9.
Num. 95.

Returning into *England*, he was made Bishop of *Vvinchester*, Feb. 16. 1560. A worthy man, but constantly ground betwixt two opposite parties, *Papists* and *Se-ctaries*. Both of these in their *Pamphlets* sported with his name, as hard in Nature, and crooked in Conditions, not being pleased to take notice, how *Horn* in Scripture importeth *Power*, *Preferment*, and *safety*; both twitted his person, as dwarfish and deformed, to which I can say nothing, (none alive remembring him) save that such taunts, though commonly called *ad Hominem*, are indeed *ad Deum*, and though shot at *Man*, does glance at *Him, who made us, and not we our selves*. Besides it shews their malice runs low for *might*, (though high for *spight*) who carp at the *Case* when they cannot find fault with the *Fewel*. For my part, I mind not the *Mould* wherein, but the *Metal* whereof he was made, and listen to Mr. * *Cambden* his Character of him, *Valido & facundo ingenio*, of a *sprightful and fruitful wit*. He died in * *Southwark*, June 1. 1689. and lyeth buried in his own Cathedral near to the Pulpit.

* In his *Eliz.*
Anno 1559.
* Bishop *Godwin* in the Bi-
shops of *Vvin-*
chester.

And now Reader, I crave leave to present thee with the Character of one who (I confess) falls not under my Pen according to the strictness of the Rules which we proposed to follow, as not being of the number of those Bishops, who may not unfitly be termed (with *Noah*) *righteous* in their *Generations*, having seen two *Sets* (if I may so speak) of their *Order*, but preferred to that Dignity since our late happy Revolution. He is here fixed (though no Native of this County) because the fittest place, I conceive (it is happy when the Antidote meets the Poyson where it was first suck'd in) seeing formerly treating (in my *Church History*) of this Cathedral, I delivered his Character (to his disadvantage) very defectively.

JOHN COSEN, D. D. was born in the City of *Normich*, bred in *Cays Colledge* in *Cambridge*, whereof he was Fellow. Hence was he removed to the Mastership of *Peter-House* in the same University. One whose abilities, quick apprehension, solid Judgement, variety of Reading, &c. are sufficiently made known to the world in his learned Books, whereby he hath perpetuated his name to posterity.

I must not pass over his constancy in his Religion, which rendereth him aimable in the eyes not of good men only, but of that God with whom there is no *variableness*, nor shadow of changing. It must be confessed that a sort of fond people surmised as if he had once been declining to the Popish Perswasion. Thus the dim sighted complain of the darkness of the room, when alas, the fault is in their own eyes: and the lame of the unevenness of the floor, when indeed it lieth in their unsound leggs. Such were the silly folk, (their understandings (the eyes of their minds) being darkned, and their affections (the feet of their soul) made lame by prejudice,) who have thus falsely conceited of this worthy Doctor.

However, if any thing that I delivered in my *Church History* (relating therein a Charge drawn up against him, for urging of some Ceremonies, without inserting his Purgation, which he effectually made, clearing himself from the least imputation of any fault) hath any way augmented this opinion, I humbly crave pardon of him for the same.

Sure I am, were his Enemies now his Judges (had they the least spark of ingenuity) they must acquit him, if proceeding according to the evidence of his Writing, Living, Disputing. Yea, whilst he remained in *France*, he was the *Atlas* of the *Protestant Religion*, supporting the same with his Piety and Learning, confirming the wavering therein, yea dayly adding *Profelytes* (not of the meanest rank) thereunto.

Since the return of our gracious Sovereign, and the reviving of swooning Episcopacy, he was deservedly preferred Bishop of *Durham*. And here the Reader must pardon me, if willing to make known my Acquaintance with so eminent a Prelate. When one in his presence was pleased with some Propositions, wherein the Pope condescended somewhat to the Protestants, he most discreetly returned (in my hearing,) *We thank him not at all for that which God hath always allowed us in his Word: adding withall, He would allow it us so long as it stood with his Policy, and take it away so soon as it stood with his Power.* And thus we take our leave of this Worthy Prelate, praying for his long life, that he may be effectual in advancing the settlement of our yet distracted Church.

Civilians.

RICHARD COSIN Doctor of Law was born at *Hartly Poole* (a well known harbour for the safety) and some observe a providence that he who afterwards was to prove the grand Champion of *Episcopacy*, should (amongst all the counties of *England*) be born in this *Bishoprick*. His Father was a person of quality; a Captain of a Company in *Musselborough field*, whence his valour returned with victory and wealth; when crossing the River *Tweed* [O the uncertainty of all earthly happiness!] was drowned therein, to the great losse of his Son *Richard*: and greater, because he was not sensible thereof, as left an infant in the cradle.

His Mother afterwards married one Mr. *Meddow*, a *York-shire* Gentleman, who bred this his Son-in-law at a Schoole at *Scypton* in the *Craven*; wherein, such his proficiency, that before he was twelve years old, [little less than a wonder to me in that age from so far a Country] he was admitted in *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge*: Some of his Friends in *Queens Colledge* in that *University* had a design to fetch him thence, had not Doctor *Beaumont* prevented the Plot, in making him *Scholar* and *Fellow* as soon as by his Age, Degree, and the Statutes he was capable thereof.

He was a general Scholar, Geometrician, Musician, Physician, Divine, but chiefly Civil and Canon Lawyer. By Arch-Bishop *Whitgift*, he was preferred to be first Chancellor of *Worcester* [in that age a place *non tam gratiosus, quam negotiosus*] and afterwards Dean of the *Arches*, wherein he carried himself without giving (though many took) offence at him.

Of these one wrote a Book against him called the *Abstract* [abstracted faith my Author from all Wit, Learning, and Charity] to whom he returned such an answer in the defence of the *High Commission*, and *Oath ex officio*, that he put his Adversary to silence.

Others lay to his charge, that he gave many *Blank Licences*, the common occasions of unlawful marriages, and the procurer herein is as bad as the thief, robbing many a parent of his dear child thereby. But always malice looks through a multiplying glasse. *Euclio* complained, *Intromissi sexcentos Coquos, Thou hast let in six hundred Cooks*, when there was but two truly told [*Anthrax* and *Congrio*] so here was there but one which a fugitive servant stole from the Register to make his private profit thereby.

God in his sickness granted him his desire which he made in his health, that he might be freed from torture, which his corpulency did much suspect, bestowing *ωδυσσεία* upon him, a sweet and quiet departure, pious his dying expressions; *I desire to be dissolved, and to be with Christ*, Phil. 1. *The wages of sin is death*, Rom. 6. *Come Lord Jesus, come quickly*, Revel. 12. and his last words was these, *Farewell my surviving friends, remember your mortality and eternal life.*

He gave forty pound to the building of a Chamber in *Trinity Colledge*, and fifteen pound per annum for the maintenance of two *Scholar-ships* therein: a good gift out of his Estate, who left not above fifty pound a year clear to his Heir; a great argument of his integrity, that he got no more in so gainful a place. Dying at *Doctors Commons*, he was buried by his own appointment in *Lambeth Church*, and Doctor *Andrews* preached his Funeral Sermon. Amongst the many verses made by the *University of Cambridge*, this (with the allowance of poetical Licence) came from no bad Fancy.

Plaus. in Auraria.

*Magna Deos inter lis est exorta: creatas
Horum qui lites dirimit, ille deest.
Cosinum petiere Dii componere tantas
Lites, quod vero jure peritus erat.*

It must not be forgotten that Doctor Barlow (afterwards Bishop of *Lincoln*) was bred by Doctor Cosen, at his charge in his own Family, who in expression of his *Thankfulness*, wrote this Doctor Cosen's *Life*, out of which most of our aforesaid Character hath been excerpted.

Writers.

WILLIAM SHIRWOOD was born in this * *Bishoprick* (being otherwise called *William of Durham*) bred first in *University Colledge* in *Oxford*, then in *Paris*, and afterwards was made *Chancellor* of *Lincoln*. In his time the *University* of *Oxford* was Interdicted for some affronts offered to the *Popes Legate*, and had lain longer under that burden, had not the hands of this * *William* helped to remove it, shewing therein no less his love to his *Mother*, than his power with the *Pope*.

In that age the *English Clergy* did drive a great *Trade* of preferment in *France* (King *Henry* the third having large *Dominions* therein) and amongst the rest this *William* was advanced *Arch-Bishop* of *Roan*, where he died *Anno Dom.* 1249.

JOHN of DARLINGTON was born in this *Bishoprick*, at a Town so called, needing no other Indication, than the *Rode* passing thorow it into *Scotland*. He was bred a *Dominican*, and a great *Clerk*. * *Mat. Paris* giveth him this Testimony, that he was one, *qui literatura pollebat excellenter & consilio*. King *Henry* the third made him his *Confessor* (which argueth his *Piety*, that so devout a Prince used him in so conscientious an Office) and afterwards he became *Arch-Bishop* of *Dublin* in *Ireland* on this occasion.

The *Prior* and * *Covent* of *Trinity Church*, chose *William de la Corner* the *Kings* *Chaplain*, whilst the *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Saint Patricks* elected *Fromund le Brun*, the *Popes* *Chaplain* into that *See*.

Hence ensued an hot and high contest, and *Pope John* 21. unwilling to engage therein, cassated both their *Elections*, and pitched on our *Darlington* as a good expedient.

A person in whom King and *Pope* met in some equal proportion, seeing he was (as we have said) *Confessor* to the one, and to the other his *Collector* of *Peter-pence*, (as also to his two Successors *Nicholas* the third, and *Martin* the fourth) thorow all *Ireland*. Many Books he wrote to * *Posterity*, and returning into *England*, sickned, died and was buried in *Preaching Friers* in *London*, 1284.

WILLIAM SIVEYER was born at *Shinkley* in this *Bishoprick*, where his Father was a * *Siveyer* or *Sive-maker*; and I commend his humility in retaining his Fathers *Trade* for his *Surname*, to mind him of his mean extraction. He was bred in *Merton Colledge*, whereof he became *Warden*, and *Provost* of *Eaton*, and afterward *Bishop* of *Carlisle*, 1496. whence five years after he was translated to *Durham*. His *Sur-name* so contemptible in *English*, sounds *Imperially*, and *Episcopally* when *latinized*. In which language he is rendred, *Gulielmus Severus*, severity well agreeing with the gravity of his Function. He died *Anno Dom.* 1505.

All I will ad is this, that *England* neither before nor since saw two *sieve-makers* Sons at the same juncture of time advanced to so high dignity, this *William* in the Church, *Sir Richard Empson* in the *Common wealth*.

Since the Reformation.

THOMAS JACKSON, born of a good Family in this County was designed to be a Merchant in *New-Castle*, till his Parents were diverted by *Ralph Lord Eure*, and persuaded

* *J. Pits de Ang. scrip. in Anno 1249.*

* *Job. Rouse of VVarmick.*

* *Ad Annum 1256.*

* *Sir James VWare in his Arch-Bishops of Dublin.*

* *Reckoned up by J. Bale and J. Pits.*

* *Bishop Godwin in his Catalogue of Bishops.*

was made to make him a Scholar. He was admitted first in *Queens Colledge* in *Oxford*, and then became *Candidate* of a Fellowship in *Corpus Christi*; knowing of the election but the day before, he answered to admiration, and was chosen by general consent.

Soon after, in all likelihood, he lost his life, being *drowned* in the River, and taken out rather for desire of decent burial, than with hope of any recovery: He was wrap'd in the Gowns of his fellow *Students* (the best shroud which present love and need could provide him) and being brought home to the Colledge, was revived by Gods blessing on the care of Doctor *Chenil*, equally to all peoples joy and admiration. His gratitude to the Fisher-men (who took him up) extended to a revenue unto them curing his life. Thus thankful to the Instrument, he was more to the Principal, striving to repay his life to that God who gave it him.

He was afterwards *Vicar* of *New Castle* (a *Factor* for Heaven, in the place where he was designed a *Merchant*) a Town full of men and opinions wherein he endeavoured to rectifie their Errors, and unite their Affections. At this distance was he chosen *President* of *Corpus Christi Colledge*, never knowing of the vacancy of the place, till by those Letters (which informed him) it was refilled with his election.

Here he lived piously, ruled peaceably, wrote profoundly, preached painfully. His Charity had no fault, if not of the largest size, oftentimes making the Receiver richer, than it left him that was the Donor thereof. Learn the rest of his praise from the Learned Writer of his Life, in whom nothing wanting, save the exact place of his birth, and date of his death, which hapned about the year, 1640.

SAMUEL WARD was born at *Bishops Middleham* in this County, his Father being a Gentleman of more *Ancientry* than *Estate*. He was first *Scholar* of *Christ's*, then *Fellow* of *Emanuel*, and afterwards *Master* of *Sidney Colledge* in *Cambridge*, and *Margret Professor* therein for above twenty years. Now, because the Pen of a Pupil may probably be suspected of partiality; of an *Historian* I will turn a *Translator*, and only endeavour to English that Character, which,* one who knew him as well as *most* men, and could judge of him as well as *any* man, doth bestow upon him.

*Age, perge Cathedram ornare (quod facis) sacram
Subtilitate non levi, rapidâ, vagâ,
Sed Orthodoxa quam coronat veritas,
Et justa firmat soliditas, patiens libra:
Antiquitatis crypta tu penetras frequens,
Scholasticorum tu profundos vortices,
Te nulla fallit, nulla te scium latet
Distinctionum tela, rationum strophæ
Tam perspicacem mente, judicio gravem;
Linguis peritum, tamque nervosum stylo,
His addo genium temperatum, æquum,
Placidum, modestum, lite rixosâ, procul.*

Go to, go on, deck (as thou doest) the Chaire,
With subtilty not light, slight, vage as air,
But such as Truth doth crown, and standing sure,
Solidly fix'd will weighing well endure.
Antiquities hid depths thou oft doest sound,
And School-mens whirl-pools which are so profound.
Distinctions threads none can so finely weave,
Or Reason wrench, thy Knowledge to deceive,
None thy quick sight, grave judgement can beguile,
So skill'd in Tongues, so sinewy in style;
Add to all these that peaceful Soul of thine,
Meek, modest, which all brawlings doth decline.

* Dr. Thomas Goad in his licencing his Sermon called *Gratia discriminans*.

He turned with the Times as a Rock riseth with the Tide; and for his uncomplying therewith, was imprisoned in Saint Johns Colledge in Cambridge. In a word, he was counted a *Peritan* before these times, and *Popish* in these times, and yet being alwayes the same, was a true *Protestant* at all times. He died Anno 1643. and was the first man buried in Sidney Colledge Chappel.

Memorable Persons.

ANTHONY Lord GRAY, and eighth Earl of Kent of that Surname, Son of George Gray, Esq; and Margery Salvam his Wife, Son to Anthony Gray, Esq; and Briget Holland his Wife; Son to George Gray second Earl of Kent of that Family (who died in the twentieth year of King Henry the seventh) was born at * Branspath in this Bishoprick. If any ask what occasion drew his Ancestors into the North, know that his Grand-Father was invited thither to enjoy the company of his Friend and Kinsman, the Earl of Westmerland.

* Out of his private pedigree communicated unto me.

This Gentleman being bred in the University of ——— applied himself to the study of Divinity, and became Rector of Burbach in Leicestershire, where he preached constantly, and kept an hospitable house for the poor according to his estate. It happened that by the death of Henry Gray his Kinsman, and the seventh Earl of Kent, that Earldom descended upon him, Anno Dom. 1639.

We read of Sigismund the Emperour, that when he had knighted a Doctor of the Laws, the Knight-Doctor sequestered himself from the company of Doctors, and associated wholly with Knights; whereat the Emperor smiled, and taxed him folly, For I (said he) can make many Knights at my pleasure, though indeed I cannot make one Doctor. Not so this good Lord, who after the accession of his Title did not in the least degeere disdain the society of his fellow Ministers, to converse with the Nobility; yea, he abated nothing in the constancy of his preaching, so long as he was able to be led up into the Pulpit. He had read in Scripture this Character given to the * Bereans, These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the Word with all readiness, and counted it most noble to labour in Gods Vineyard, and to deliver his Word to others. However a Diamond is best when set in Gold, and Goodness is most illustrious when supported with Greatness.

Acts 17.11.

He was summoned as a Peer to Parliament, but excused himself, by reason of Indisposition and Age. Such his humility, that Honours did not change Manners in him. Thus a mortified mind is no more affected with additions of Titles, than a Corps with a gay Coffin. By Magdalene Purefoy his Wife, he had (besides other Children) Henry ninth Earl of Kent. He died Anno Dom 164—

Sheriffs.

Expect not that to make this Bishoprick Uniform with other Counties, I should present a Catalogue of the Sheriffs thereof. For the Princely Prelate of this Bishoprick (his Seal not Oval like others, but round, the more Princely proportion; and as I remember, gave a crowned Mitre for his Crest) was himself always Paramount Sheriffe, deputing one, (often his own Servant) under him to execute the Office. This Deputy never accounted at the Exchequer, but made up his Audit to the Bishop, to whom all perquisites and profits of this place did belong.

Since after a long discontinuance this County hath obtained its ancient Sheriff, the Bishop thereof, of whom formerly.

The Farewell.

I understand that there is an intention of erecting an University in Durham, and that some hopeful progress is made in order thereunto, which I cannot but congratulate; For I listen not to their Objection, alledging it monstrous for one Face to have three Eyes, [one Land three Universities] seeing I could wish that Argus-like it had an hundred in it.

Would

* Num. 11. 28.

* 1 King. 3. 22

Would all men were * *Moses-minded*, that all the people of God might prophesie, the rather because I am sure, that *ignorance is no more the Mother of Devotion*, than the *Lying Harlot* * which pleaded before *Solomon*, was *Mother* to the *living Child*.

I confesse I was always much affected with their tears, who suspect that this *Convenience* for the *North* would be a *Mischief* for the *South*, and this *new one* in procefs of time prove detrimental to the *old Universities*. Nor were these jealousies, when *moved*, removed in my serious consideration, not being well satisfied of the intentions and design of some *prime persons* undertaking the same.

But since this *Fresh-man Colledge* lived not to be *matriculated*, much less (not lasting seven years) *graduated*, God in his wisdom seeing the contrary fitter. The worst I should have wished this *new spring* (if continuing) was *pure water*, *pious* and *orthodox Professors* to have *Principled* and *Elemented* the *Members* therein with *Learning* and *Religion*.

Essex



ESSEX hath *Kent* on the *South*, divided by the River *Thames*; *Suffolk* on the *North*, severed by the River *Stoure*, *Cambridge*, *Hertfordshire* and *Middlesex* on the *West*, the two later generally parted by the River *Ley*, and the *German Ocean* on the *East*.

A fair County, bearing the full proportion of five and thirty miles square; plentifully affording all things necessary to mans subsistence, save that the *Eastern part* is not very healthfull in the *Aire* thereof.

These parts adjoyning to the *Sea* are commonly called the *Hundreds of Essex*, and are very fruitfull in *Cattle*. However the *Vulgar wits* of this County much astonish strangers with the stock of poor people in these parts, five hundred Cows, nine hundred sheep, which indeed are but five Cows, and nine Sheep, in this part of the County called the *Hundreds*.

Naturall Commodities.

Saffron.

Plenty hereof in this County growing about *Walden* a fair Market Town, which *Saffron* may seem to have coloured with the name thereof. It is called (as *Serapione* affirmeth) *Sahafaran* by the Arabians, whence certainly our English word is derived. In it self it is almost admirable Cordiall, and under God I owe my life, when sick of the small pox, to the efficacy thereof. Now because our own writers may probably be challenged of partialty, hear what forraigners speak in the praise of English Saffron.

Anglia * & *Hibernia* laudatissimum *Crocum* ferunt, quo *Belgium*, *Germania* aliique, vicini cibos condiunt ac medicamentis miscent.

* *Propagatur* (inter alia loca) etiam in *Britannia* insula meridionali parte, quam *Angliam* vocant. *Natus* ex altera vero & septentrionali, quam *Picti* & *Scoti* tenent reprobus est.

No precious drug is more adulterated with *Cartamus*, the inward pilling of *Willow*, and generally all yellow flowers, when it is bought in great parcells, which ought to quicken the care of *Chapmen* herein. In a word, the Sovereign Power of genuine *Saffron*, is plainly proved by the Antipathy of the *Crocodiles* thereunto. For the *Crocodiles* tears are never true, save when he is forced where *Saffron* groweth, (whence he hath his name of *χρονό-φειδ*, or the *Saffron-fearer*,) knowing himself to be all *Poison*, and it all *Antidote*.

Oysters.

The best in *England*, Fat, Salt, green-finn'd, are bred near *Colchester*, where they have an excellent art to feed them in Pits made for the purpose. King *James* was wont to say, he was a very valiant man, who first adventured on eating of *Oysters*; most probably meer hunger put men first on that tryal. Thus *Necessity* hath often been the *Purveyor* to provide diet for delicacy it self, famine making men to find out those things which afterwards proved not onely wholesome, but delicious. *Oysters* are the onely meat which men eat alive, and yet account it no cruelty. Sometimes *Pearls* considerable both in bulk and brightness have been found within them.

Hops.

In latine *Lupulus*, or the little wolf, which made a merry man complain, that this *Wolf* did too often devour the innocent *Malt* in beer. *Gerard* observes they grow best in those Countries where *Vines* will not grow, intimating, that nature pointeth at their use therein.

They are not so bitter in themselves as others have been against them, accusing *Hops* for noxious, preserving beer, but destroying those who drink it. These plead the Pe-

* *Johannes Baubinus* hist. plant. univ. Tom. 2. lib. 19. cap. 5.
* *Johannes Boedius* in Theophrastum.

tion presented in Parliament, in the raign of King Henry the sixth, against the wicked weed called *Hops*. Their back-friends also affirm, the *Stone* never so epidemical in England, as since the generall reception and use of *Hops* in the beginning of King Henry the eighth.

* See the Statute. Jacobus cap. 18.

But *Hops* have since out-grown and over-topped all these accusations, being adjudged wholesome, if *Statutable* and *unmixed* with any powder, dust, dross, sand, or other soyl whatsoever, which made up two parts * of three in forraign *Hops* formerly imported hither.

They delight most in moist grounds, no commodity starteth so soon and sinketh so suddainly in the price, whence some will have them so named from *hopping* in a little time betwixt a great distance in valuation. In a word, as Elephants, if orderly, were themselves enough alone to gain, if disorderly; to lose a victory; so great parcells of this commodity, well or ill bought in the *Crisis* of their price, are enough to raise, or ruine an estate.

Puits.

There is an Island of some two hundred Acres, near Harwick in the Parish of Little-Okeley, in the Mannour of Matthew Gilly Esquire, called the *Puit Island*, from *Puits* in effect the sole inhabitants thereof. Some affirm them called in Latine *Upula*, whilst others maintain, that the Roman Language doth not reach the Name, nor Land afford the Bird. On Saint * George his day precisely they pitch on the Island, seldome laying fewer then four, or more then six Eggs.

* So am I informed by Capt. Farmer of Newgate-Market, Copyholder of the Island.

Great their love to their Young ones. For though against foul weather they make to the main land, (a certain *Prognostick* of *Tempests*,) yet they always *Weather* it out in the Island, when hatching their young ones, seldome sleeping whilst they sit on their Eggs, (afraid it seems of *Spring-tides*) which signifieth nothing as to securing their Eggs from the *Inundation*, but is an Argument of their great *Affection*.

Being young they consist onely of *Bones*, *Feathers* and *Lean-flesh*, which hath a raw Gust of the Sea. But *Poulterers* take them then, and feed them with *Gravel* and *Curd*s, (that is *Physick* and *Food*,) the one to scour, the other to fat them in a fortnight, and their flesh thus recruited is most delicious.

Here I say nothing of *Eringo Roots*, growing in this County, the *candying* of them being become a *Staple* commodity at Colchester. These are Sovereign to strengthen the *Nerves*, and pity it is, that any *vigor* acquired by them should be otherwise employed then to the *Glory of God*.

Manufactures.

* Pro. 31. 19.

This County is charactred like the good wife described by * *Bathsheba*. She layeth her hand to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaffe. Bays, and Says, and Serges, and severall sorts of *Stuffes*, which I neither can or doe desire to name, are made in and about Colchester, Coxal, Dedham, &c. I say, desire not to name, because hoping that new kinds will daily be *invented*, (as good reason) and by their *Inventers* intituled. I know not whether it be better to wish them *good Wares to Vent*, or *good Vent for their Wares*, but I am sure, that both together are the best. It will not be amiss to pray that the *Plough* may go along, and wheel around, that so being fed by the one and clothed by the other, there may be by Gods blessing, no danger of starving in our Nation.

Gun-Powder.

Why hereof in this, rather then in other Counties? Because more made by Mills of late erected on the river *Ley*, betwixt *Waltham* and *London*, then in all England besides. Though some suppose it as antient as *Archimedes* in Europe, (and antienter in India,) yet generally men behold the Frier of *Mentz* the first founder thereof, some three hundred years since. It consisteth of three essentiall ingredients:

1. *Brimstone*, whose office is to catch fire and flame of a suddain, and convey it to the other two.

2. *Char-cole*,

2. *Char-coal* pulveriz'd, which continueth the fire, and quencheth the flame, which otherwise would consume the strength thereof.
3. *Salt-petre*, which causeth a windy exhalation, and driveth forth the bullet.

This *Gun-powder* is the embleme of politick revenge, for it *biteth* first, and *barketh* afterwards, the bullet being at the mark before the report is heard, so that it maketh a noise, not by way of warning, but triumph. As for *white powder* which is reported to make no report at all, I never could meet with Artift who would seriously avouch it. For, though perchance the noise may be less and lower, yet no sound at all is inconsistent with the nature of *Salt-petre*, and the ventosity thereof causing the violent explosion of the bullet. It is questionable, whether the making of *Gun-powder* be more profitable or more dangerous, the Mills in my Parish having been *five* times blown up within *seven* years, but, blessed be God, without the loss of any one mans life.

The Buildings.

This County hath no Cathedrall, and the Churches therein cannot challenge to themselves any eminent commendation. But as for private houses, *Essex* will own no Shire her superior, whereof *three* most remarkable.

1. *Audley-End*, built by *Thomas Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk* and Treasurer of *England*, as without compare the best Subjects house in this Island. Yet is the *structure* better then the *standing* thereof, as low on one side, so that it may pass for the embleme of *modest merit*; or *concealed worth*; meaner houses boasting more, and making greater show afar off in the eyes of passengers.
2. *New-Hall*, built by the *Ratcliffs*, Earls of *Sussex*, but bought from them by *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*; surpassing for the pleasant shady approach thereunto, and for the appurtenances of Parks round about it.
3. *Copt-Hall*, (in Records *Coppice-Hall*, from the Woods thereabouts,) highly seated on an hill in the midst of a Park, built by the *Abbot of Waltham*, enlarg'd by Sir *Thomas Heneage* and others; and it is much that *multiform* fancies should all meet in so *uniform* a fabrick. Herein a Gallery, as well furnish'd as most, more proportionable then any in *England*, and on this a story doth depend.

In the year of our Lord 1639. in *November* here happened an *Hirecano* or *wild wind*, which entring in at the great East-window, blew that down, and carried some part thereof, with the picture of the Lord *Coventry* (singled from many more, which hung on both sides untouch'd) all the length of the Gallery (being about 56. yards) out of the West-window, which it threw down to the ground. It seems the wind, finding this room in form of a *trunk*, and coarctated therein, forced the stones of the first window, like *pellets*, clean thorough it. I mention this the rather, because pious Doctor *Fackson*, Head of *Corpus Christi Colledge* in *Oxford*, observed the like wind about the same time as ominous, and presaging our civil dissensions.

The Wonders.

This Shire affordeth none properly so called, unless some conceive the bones reducible thereunto digged out of this * County at the *Ness* near *Harwich*, which with their bigness and length amazed the beholders. I cannot see how such can maintain them to be the bones of men, who must confess that according to the proportion of the doors and roofs of antient building, (either as *extant* or *read of*) they must *Ingrede & incedere prout*, go in *Stooping*, not to say *Lye along*. Except the Avouchers be as Incurious of their Credit as the Travellor was, who affirming that he saw *Bees* as big as *Dogs*, and yet their *Hives* of our ordinary size; and being demanded what shift they made to get in; Let them (said he) look to that.

More probable it is, that those were bones of Elephants, store whereof were brought over into *England* by the Emperour *Claudius*. Indeed some *Sciolists* will boast

* *Camdens Brit.*
in *Essex*.

to distinguish bones of Beasts from Men by their Porosity, which the learned deride as an *undifferencing difference*. Indeed when a Scull may be produced of such magnitude, (which by its form is secured from mistake as appropriate to man alone,) then the wonder will begin indeed: Till which time I behold these *Shanks* and *Thigh bones* pretended to Men, to be of Elephants.

To these *Wonders* it will not be amiss to adde the ensuing relation written by the Pen of Master *Thomas Smith* of *Swarstone*, in the Parish of *Waltham Abby*, a discreet person not long since deceased.

It so fell out that I served Sir Edward Denny, (towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth of blessed memory,) who lived in the Abbey of Waltham-Crosse in the County of Essex, which at that time lay in ruinous heaps, and then Sir Edward began slowly now and then to make even and re-edify some of that Chaos. In doing whereof, Tomkins his Gardner, came to discover (among other things) a fair Marble Stone, the Cover of a Tombe hewed out in hard Stone: This Cover, with some help he removed from off the Tombe, which having done, there appeared (to the view of the Gardner, and Master Baker Minister of the Town, (who died long since) and to my self and Master Henry Knagg, (Sir Edwards Bayliffe,) the Anatomy of a Man lying in the Tombe abovesaid, onely the Bones remaining, Bone to his Bone, not one Bone dislocated: In observation whereof, we wondred to see the Bones still remaining in such due order, and no Dust or other Filth besides them to be seen in the Tomb: We could not conceive, that it had been an Anatomy of Bones only laid at first into the Tomb; yet if it had been the whole Carcass of a * Man, what became of his Flesh and Entrals? for (as I have said above) the Tomb was clean from all Filth and Dust, besides the Bones.

* It is generally conceived the body of King Harold.

This when we had all well observed, I told them, that if they did but touch any part thereof, that all would fall asunder, for I had onely heard somewhat formerly of the like accident. Tryall was made, and so it came to pass. For my own part, I am perswaded, that as the Flesh of this Anatomy to us became invisible, so likewise would the Bones have been in some longer continuance of time. O what is Man then, which vanisheth thus away, like unto Smoke or Vapour, and is no more seen? Whosoever thou art that shalt read this passage, thou mayst find cause of humility sufficient.

Proverbs.

Essex Miles.]

These are cryed up for very long, understand it Comparatively to those in the Neighbouring County of Middlesex, otherwise the Northern Parts will give Essex odds, and measure Miles therewith. The truth is this, good way, and a good horse, shorten Miles, and the want of either, (but both especially) prolong them in any Country whatsoever.

Essex Stiles.]

See the Proverbs in Suffolk.]

Essex Calves.]

A * learned Authour telleth us that Italy was so called, *quasi vitala*, because the best Calves were bred therein. Sure this will be condemned as a far fetched and forced Deduction; but if true, Essex may better pretend to the Name of Italy, producing Calves of the fattest, fairest and finest flesh in England, (and consequently in all Europe,) and let the Butchers in Eastcheap be appealed unto as the most Competent Judges therein. Sure it is a Cumberland cow may be bought for the Price of an Essex-calf, in the beginning of the Year. Let me adde that it argueth the goodness of Flesh in this County, and that great gain was got formerly by the Sale thereof, because that so many stately monuments were erected antiently therein for Butchers, (inscribed Carnifices in their Epitaphs) in Cogshall, Chelmsford Church and elsewhere, made of Marble, inlaid with Brass, (befitting, saith my * Author a more eminent man,) whereby it appears, that these of that trade have in this County been richer, (or at least prouder) then in other places.

* Festus lib. 9.
see Mercators
Atlas p. 298.

* Weavers Fun.
Mon. p. 641.

The Weavers Beef of Colchester.]

These are Sprats caught hereabouts, and brought hither in incredible abundance, where-

whereon the poor Weavers (numerous in this City) make much of their repast, Cutting Rands, Rumps, Surloyns, Chines, and all Joynts of Beef out of them, as lasting in season well nigh a quarter of a year. They are the *Minums* of the Sea, and their cheapness is the worst thing, (well considered the best) which can be said of them. Were they as dear, they would be as toothsome (being altogether as wholesome) as *Anchovies*, for then their price would give a high gust unto them in the judgement of Pallat Men. True it is, that within these last sixteen years, better Men then *Weavers* have been glad of worse meat then *Sprats*, (and thankfull to God if they could get it) in the City of *Colchester*.

*Feering * Coxhall.]*

How much truth herein, I am as unable to tell, as loth to believe. Sure I am, that no Town in *England* of its bigness, afforded more Martyrs in the reign of Queen *Mary*, who did not jeer or jeast with the fire, but seriously suffered themselves to be sacrificed, for the testimony of a good Conscience. If since they have acquired a jeering quality, it is time to leave it, seeing it is better to stand in pain, till our legs be weary, then sit with ease in the chair of the scorners.

* *Alias Cogshall.*

He may fetch a flitch of Bacon from Dunmoe.]

This proverb dependeth on a custome practiced in the Priory of *Dunmow*, which was founded saith * *Speed*, by *Fuga*, a noble Lady, Anno 1111. for black Nuns. But it seems, afterwards the property thereof was altered into a *Male-Monastery*, the mortified men wherein were mirthfull sometimes, as hereby may appear.

* In his Catal. of Religious houses in *Essex*.

Any person, from any part of *England*, coming hither, and humbly kneeling on two stones at the Church-door, (which are yet to be seen,) before the *Prior* or *Convent*, might demand at his own pleasure a Gammon or Flitch of Bacon, upon the solemn taking of the ensuing oath,

*You shall swear by the custome of our confession,
That you never made any nuptiall transgression,
Since you were married man and wife,
By household brawles, or contentious strife;
Or otherwise in bed or at bord,
Offended each other in deed or word:
Or since the Parish-Clerk said Amen,
Wished your selves unmarried agen;
Or in a twelve-moneth and a day,
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true and in desire,
As when you joynd hands in holy Quire.
If to these conditions without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely swear;
A Gammon of Bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave.
For this is our custome at Dunmow well known,
Though the sport be ours, the Bacons your own.*

It appeareth in an old * book on record, that *Richard Wright* of *Badesnorth* in *Norfolk*, in the twentieth third of *Henry the sixth*, when *John Canon* was *Prior*; that *Stephen Samuel* of *Little-Easton* in *Essex*, the seventh of *Edward the fourth*, when *Roger Rullcot* was *Prior*; and that *Thomas Lee* of *Coxhall* in *Essex*, the second of *Henry the eighth*, when *John Taylor* was *Prior*, demanded their Bacon on the premisses, and receiv'd it accordingly.

* Now in the possession of the Earl of *Warwick*.

Princes.

HENRY FITZ-ROY naturall son to King *Henry the eighth*. Here we confess our Trespas against our own Rules, who confined our selves to the *Legitimate Issue* of *Kings*; presuming that the worth of this *Henry* will make amends for our breach of order

* J. S. in h. l.
1708.

* Camden in
Ess. x.
* Ric. Vitus
Basing. ad lib.
5. Antiq. Br. l.
10. 16.

order herein. He was begotten on the Body of the Lady *Talbois*, and born at * *Blackmore-Mannor* in this County, Anno 1519. being afterwards Created Earl of *Nottingham*, and Duke of *Richmond*. He confuted their Etymology who deduced *Bastard* from the Dutch words *boes* and *art*, * that is an *abject Nature*, and verified their deduction deriving it from * *besteerd*, that is the *best disposition*: Such was his forwardness in all Marriall Activities, with his knowledge in all Arts and Sciences; Learned *Leeland* dedicating a book unto him. He married *Mary* daughter to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and dying Anno 1536. (in the *seventeenth* year of his age,) was buried at *Framlingham* in *Suffolk* with great lamentation.

Saints.

Saint *HELEN* was born at *Colchester* in this County, daughter to *Coel* King thereof, as all our British Authors unanimously doe report. She was Mother of *Constantine* the first Christian Emperour, and is famous to all ages for finding out Christ's Cross on Mount *Calvary*. Hence it is, that in memoriall hereof, the City of *Colchester* giveth for its Arms a * *Cross enragled between four Crowns*. A scandal is raised on her name that she was *Stabularia*, A *Stableress*, whereof * one rendreth this witty reason, because her Father was *Comes Stabuli* (an high office, equivalent to the Constable in *France*) unto the Emperour. Others (more truly) make her so nick-named by Pagan malice, for her officious devotion in finding out the Stable of Christs Nativity.

Heathen pens have much aspersed her, calling her *γυναικὰ φάυλην καὶ ἄσημον*, whose tongues are no slander, seeing the Disciple is not above his Master. More was I moved, when first finding thispallage in *Paulinus* the pious Bishop of *Nola*,

Paulin. Epist. 11. ad Severum

This englished ad verbum.

Prompto filii Imperatoris ad sensu
mater Augusta, patefactis ad opera
sancta thesauris, toto abusa fisco
est.

She being Mother Emperess, the treasures being set open to pious works, by the ready consent of her Son the Emperour, she wholly abused the exchequer.

I wondred to see *Paulinus* charging such abuses upon her, being a person so prodigiously charitable, that he is said to have sold himself to redeem a widows son from captivity; but consulting the best of * Orators, I find *abuti* sometimes fixing no fault, and importing no more then + *uti*; so that *abusing the Exchequer*, signifieth no more then a full & free usage thereof. She died at *Rome* being eighty years of age, Anno Domini 337.

Saint *CONSTANTINE* son to the aforefaid Saint *Helen*, was born also at *Colchester*, one sufficiently known to all posterity by the meer mentioning of him. My pen shall now do penance with its silence, to expiate its tediousness in describing his character in our Ecclesiasticall History. He died Anno Domini 339.

* See *Nizolius* in Obs. on *Tully*, on the word *abuti*.

† Thus Saint *Jerome*, *Apoliticis* plerumq; testimoniis abutitur quæ jam fuerant in gentibus divulgata.

Saint Ethelburgh

Hildetha

Theorithoid

Edilburge

Wolfhild

Sister to *Erkenwald* Bishop of *London* was by him appointed first Abbess of the Nunnery of *Barking* in this County, by him built and endowed. Here she led a very austere life, and obtained the veneration of a Saint after her death, which happened 676.

Sister to St. *Ethelburgh* aforefaid, succeeded her in the government of the said Nunnery for the term of four and twenty years, so that she died very aged with the reputation of a Saint. Anno 700.

(The first of whose name foundeth Greek, the second Saxon,) was in this respect inferior to the two former, because no Abbess but onely a Nun of *Barking*. Yet did she equall them in some sort in the holiness of her life, and her memory may go a breast with them in the Classis of Sts. She died 678.

Wife to *Ina* K. of the *West-Saxons*, by the consent of her husband (who went a Pilgrim to *Rome*) became a Nun at *Barking*, & after her death Anno 740. room was made for her memory amongst the rank of Saints. Afterwards *Barking-Nunnery* destroyed by the *Danes*, was rebuilt by King *Edgar*.

Daughter to *Wulfhelme* E. of the *West-Saxons*, (born after the 18. year of her Mothers barrenness) was by King *Edgar* made Abbess of *Barking*, which was the first Nunnery of *England*, the richest (valued at above 1000l. of year rent at the dissolution) and the fruitfulest of Saints as by this parallel doth appear. St. *Wolfhild* died Anno 989.

Saint

Saint OSITH. She was daughter to the King of the *East-Angles*, and wife to *Suthred* last King of *East-Saxons*, by whose consent forsaking the world, she was *veiled*, and at last became Abbess of a Monastery of her own founding at *Chich* in this County; untill the *Danes* infesting these sea-coasts, cut off her head in hatred of Religion.

Yet this her head, after it was cut off was carried by Saint *Osith* [*oh wonder! oh lie!*] *three * furlongs*, and then she fell down and died. The same *mutatis mutandis* is told of Saint *Dionys* in *France*, Saint *Winefride* in *Wales* and others, such being the barrenness of Monkish invention, that unable to furnish their severall Saints with variety of fictions, their tired fancie is fain to make the same miracle serve many Saints. She was martyred about the year of our Lord 870.

Saint NEOTS (why Sir-named *Adulphus* I know not) was born (saith * *Bale*,) either in *Essex* or *Kent*, but † *Pitz.* who wrote *sixty* years after him, saith positively he was born in *Essex*. It seemeth he met with some evidence to sway down the even beam to preponderate on the side of this County. Waving the pleasures of the world, he lived long an *Eremit* in *Cornwell*, and then leaving his solitary life, he became a painfull and profitable *Preacher* of the *Gospel*. He was a *Zacheus* for his *Stature*, and with him tall in *Piety* and *Charity*. He moved King *Alfred* to found (or restore) the *University* of *Oxford*, on which account his *memory* is sacred to all *posterity*. He died *Anno Dom.* 883. whose body was buried by one *Barry* his *Scholar* in *Eynsebury*, (since *St. Neots*) in *Huntington-shire*, and some say was afterwards removed to the *Abby* of *Crowland*.

Martyrs.

Of the *forty four Martyrs* in this *Shire*, *Three* were most Remarkable.

1. **JOHN LAURENCE** who at the *Stake* was permitted a * *Posture* peculiar to himself; For being so inteebled with long *durance* and hard *usage*, that he could not stand; he had a *Chair* allowed him, and had the painfull ease to sit therein. Nor must we forget, how little Children being about the *fire*, Cried unto him, *God strengthen you, God strengthen you*, which was beheld as a product of his providence, who *out of the mouth of Babes and Sucklings* ordained *Strength*, as also it evidenced their Pious Education. To say *Hosanna* is as soon learnt by children, as go up thou *Bald head*, if it be as surely taught unto them.

2. **THOMAS HAWKES** Gentleman, first brought into trouble for refusing to *Christen* his *Child* after the *Popish* fashion. This man going to the *Stake* promised his friends to give them some solemn token of the clearness and comfort of his Conscience. In performance whereof, whilst his body was burning he raised up himself; and though having the fence, having no fear of the *Fire*, joyfully clapp'd his hands over his head, to the admiration of all the beholders.

3. **ROSE ALLINA** Virgin, who being in her *Calling*, (fetching *Beer* for her *Bedrid* Mother,) was intercepted by *Justice*, or rather *un-justice Tyrrell*, who with a *Candle* most cruelly burnt her *wrists*, which her *Fire-proof* patience most constantly endured: What was said of the Roman *scavola*, when he burnt his hand before *Porcenna*, is more applicable to this Maid, *Manum amisit, sed Palmam retinuit*. Tyrrell did this meerly by the Law of his List; otherwise no statute (except written on the back-side of the book) did authorize him for so Tyrannicall an act: Some days after, the fire which here took *Li-very* and *seisin* of her *hand*, brought her whole body into the possession thereof.

Confessors.

RICHARD GEORGE Labourer, of *West-Barfold*, is most eminent amongst the many *Confessors* in this *Shire*. For he had successively *three* wives, whereof * *two* were burnt, and the third imprisoned for Religion, viz.

1. *Agnes George*, burnt at *Stratford-Bow*, June 27. 1556.
2. *Christian George*, burnt at *Colchester*, May 26. 1558.
3. *George*, imprisoned in *Colchester*, and escap'd by Queen *Maries* death Novemb. 17. 1558.

Some

* English Martyrolog. on Octob. 7. pag. 272.

* De script. Brit. Cent. 2. Num. 23.
† De Ang. script. in Anno 883.

* These as the following observables are taken out of Mr. Foxes Acts and Mon. in their respective Martyrdomes.

* Fox Acts & Mon. p. 20372

Some who consult the dates of his wives deaths, will condemn him for over-speedy marriage; and the appetite to a new wife is not comely, before the grief for the former be well digested. Such consider not, that their glorious death in so good a cause, was the subject rather of his joy than grief, and that being necessitated (for his children sake) to marry, he was carefull, as it appears, to *marry in the Lord*. Nor did he thrust his wives into the fire, and shrink back from the flames himself, who being imprisoned * in *Colchester*, had followed his *two first*, and gone along with his *last* to the Stake, had not Divine Providence by *Queen Maries* death prevented it.

* Fox AAs and Mon. p. 2837.

Cardinalls.

THOMAS BOURCHIER was son to Sir William Bouchier, who (though but an English Knight) was a French Earl of Ewe in Normandy, Created by King Henry the fifth, and had a great estate in this County, with many Mansion-houses, * *Hawsted* being the place of their principall residence, where I presume this Prelate was born.

* Camden's Brit. in Essex.

He was bred in the University of Oxford, whereof he was Chancellour 1454. Dean of Saint Martins, then successively Bishop of Worcester, Ely, Arch-bishop of Canterbury, and Cardinall by the title of Saint Cyriacus in the Baths. A Prelate, besides his high birth aforesaid, and brotherhood to Henry Bouchier, first Earl of Essex of that Surname, remarkable on many accounts.

First, for his vivacity, being an old man, and proportionably, an older Bishop.

* Godwin in his Catal. of Bishops.

1. Being consecrated Bishop of * Worcester 1435. the fourteenth of Henry the sixth.

2. Dying Arch-bishop of Canterbury 1486. the second of K. Henry the seventh.

Whereby it appeareth, that he wore a Mitre full fifty one years, a term not to be paralleled in any other person.

Secondly, he saw strange revolutions in State, the Civil-wars between Lancaster and York, begun, continued, and concluded. For, though Bishop Morton had the happiness to make the match, Arch-bishop Bouchier had the honour to marry King Henry the seventh, to the Daughter of King Edward the fourth, so that his hand first solemnly held that *sweet posse*, wherein the *White* and *Red Roses* were tied together.

Thirdly, for his wary compliance, that he lost not himself in the labyrinth of such intricate times, applying himself politiquely to the present predominant power. However it may be said of him,

Praestitit hic Praesul nil tanto { sanguine
munere
tempore } dignum.

He left no monument to posterity proportionable (what was an hundred pounds, and a chest given to Cambridge?) to his great blood, rich place, and long continuance therein. But this my * Author imputeth unto the troublesomeness of the times, seeing peace was no sooner settled, and the land began to live, but he died March 30. 1486.

* Idem in the Arch-bishops of Canterbury.

I know not what generous planet had then influence on the Court of Rome, this I know, that England never saw such a concurrence of noble Prelates; who, as they were Peers by their places, were little less by their descent. I behold their birth a good buttress of Episcopacy in that age, able in Parliament to check and crush any Antiprelaticall project, by their own relations. But let us count how many were contemporaries with Thomas Bouchier, from his first consecration at Worcester, till the day of his death.

John Stafford, son to the Earl of Stafford, Arch-bishop of Canterbury.

Robert Fitz-Hugh

Bishop of London.

Henry Beauford, son to John Duke of Lancaster, Bishop of Winchester.

William Gray, son to the Lord Gray of Codnor, Bishop of Ely.

Marmaduke Lumley, extracted from the Lord Lumley, Bishop of Lincoln.

Richard Beauchamp, brother to the L. Saint Amand, Bishop of Sarum.

Lionel Woodville, son to the Earl of Rivers, Bishop of Sarum.

Peter Courteney, extracted from the Earls of Devon, Bishop of Exeter.

William Piercy, son to the Earl of Northumberland, Bishop of Carlisle.

Richard Courteney, of the same extraction, Bishop of Norwich.

John Zouch, descended of the Lord Zouch, Bishop of Landaffe.

George Nevile, brother to the Make-King Earl of Warwick, Arch-bishop of York.

William Dudley, son to the Lord Dudley, Bishop of Durham.

But

But after the death of *Bourchier*, I meet with but *three* Bishops of noble extraction, viz. *James Stanley*, *Edmond Audley* and *Cardinal Pole*. However, they were, though of lower linage, of no less learning and religion.

Prelates.

RICHARD de BARKING took his name (according to the Clergy-mens Heraldry in that age) from that well noted Town in this County. In process of time he became Abbot of * *Westminster* for twenty four years. He was so high in favour with King *Henry* the third, that he made him one of his speciall Councillours, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and for a short time * *Lord Treasurer of England*. He died *Anno* 1246. buried in *Westminster-Church*, whose marble tombe before the middle of the Altar, was afterwards pulled down (probably because taking up too much room,) by *Frier Combe*, Sacrist of the House, who laid a plain marble-stone over him, with an Epitaph too tedious and barbarous to be transcribed.

JOHN de CHESILL. There are two Villages so called in this County, where the North-west corner thereof closeth with *Cambridge-shire*. I will not define in which this *John* was born, time having left us nothing of his actions, saving the many preferments thorough which he passed, being Dean of *Saint Pauls*, successively Arch-Deacon and Bishop of * *London*, and twice Chancellor of *England*.

viz. { *Anno Domini* 1264. in the 48. } of King *Henry* the third?
 { *Anno Domini* 1268. in the 53. }

He was afterward also * *Lord Treasurer of England*, and died *Anno Domini* 1279. in the seventh year of the reign of King *Edward* the first.

JOHN of *WALTHAM* was so named from the place of his nativity, and attained to be a prudent man, and most expert in government of the State, so that he became *Master of the Rolls*, *Keeper of the Privy Seal*, and *Anno* 1388. was consecrated Bishop of *Salisbury*.

But he mis'd his mark, and met with one, who both matched and mastered him, when refusing to be visited by *Courtney* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, on the * criticisme, that Pope *Urbane* the sixth, who granted *Courtney* his Commission was lately dead, till the Arch-bishop excommunicated him into more knowledge and humility, teaching him that his Visitations had a self-support, without assistance of Papal power, cast in onely by the way of religious complement. This *John of Waltham* was afterwards made *Lord Treasurer*, and *Richard* the second had such an affection for him, that dying in his Office, he caused him to be buried (though many muttered * thereat) amongst the Kings, and next to King *Edward* the first in *Westminster*. His death happened 1395.

ROGER WALDEN, taking his Name from his Birth, in that Eminent Market-Town in this County, was as considerable as any man in his Age, for the alternation of his fortune. First he was the son of a poor man, yet by his Industry and Ability, attained to be Dean of *York*, *Treasurer of Calis*, *Secretary* to the King, and *Treasurer of England*.

Afterwards, when *Thomas Arundell* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* fell into the disfavour of King *Richard* the second, and was banished the land, this *Roger* was by the King made Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and acted to all purposes and intents, calling of Synods, and discharging of all other offices. However, he is beheld as a Cypher in that See, because holding it by Sequestration, whilst *Arundell* the true Incumbent was alive, who returning in the first of King *Henry* the fourth resumed his Arch-Bishoprick.

And now *Roger Walden* was reduced to *Roger Walden*, and as poor as at his first beginning. For though all maintained that the Character of a Bishop was indelable, this *Roger* found that a Bishoprick was delable, having nothing whereon to subsist, untill Arch-bishop *Arundell*, nobly reflecting upon his Worth, or Want, or Both, procured him to be made Bishop of *London*. But he enjoyed that place onely so long, as to be a testimony to all posterity of *Arundell* his Civility unto him, dying before the year was expired 1404.

* *Vita Abb. west. M. S.*

* *J. Philipot Cat. of Treasurers pag. 13.*

* *Godwin in the Bishops of London.*

* *J. Philipot Cat. of Treasurers pag. 17.*

* *Godwin in the Arch-bishops of Cant. in the life of Courtney.*

* *Tho. Walsingham in Anno 1395.*

He may be compared to one, so *Faw-fallen* with over-long fasting, that he cannot eat meat when brought unto him, and his spirits were so depressed with his *former ill fortunes*, that he could not enjoy himself in his *new unexpected happiness*. Why he was buried rather in *Saint Bartholomews in Smithfield*, then his own *Cathedrall Church*, is too hard for me to resolve.

Since the Reformation.

* Parker Scelt.
Kant. M. Sc.
in the Masters
of St. Johns.
* Gadow in
the Bishops
of Peterborough.

RICHARD HOWLAND was born at * *Newport-Ponds* in this County, first Fellow of *Peterhouse*, then chosen 1575. Master of *Magdalen*, and next year Master of *Saint Johns-Colledge* in *Cambridge*. He was twice *Vice-chancellor* of the *University*, in the year 1584. he was Consecrated Bishop of * *Peterborough*, in which place he continued sixteen years, and died in *June* 1600.

* Parker in
prior.

JOHN JEGON was born in this * *County* at *Coxhall*, Fellow first of *Queens*, then Master of *Bennet-colledge* in *Cambridge*, and three times *Vice-chancellor* of the *University*. A most serious man and grave governour, yet withall of a most facetious disposition, so that it was hard to say whether his counsel was more grateful for the soundness, or his company more acceptable for the pleasantness thereof. Take one eminent instance of his ingenuity.

Whilst Master of the Colledge he chanced to punish all the Under-graduates therein for some generall offence, and the penalty was put upon their Heads in the Buttery. And because that he disdained to convert the money to any private use, it was expended in new whiteing the Hall of the Colledge. Whereupon a scholar hung up these verses on the Skreen,

*Doctor Jegon, Bennet-colledge Master,
Brake the Scholars head, and gave the walls a plaister.*

But the Doctor had not the readines of his parts any whit impaired by his age for perusing the paper *ex tempore* he subscribed,

*Knew I but the Wagg that writ these verses in a Bravery,
I would commend him for his Wit, but whip him for his Knavery.*

Queen Elizabeth designed him, but *King James* confirmed him Bishop of *Norwich*, where if some in his Diocess have since bestowed harsh language on his memory, the wonder is not great, seeing he was a somewhat severe presser of Conformity, and dyed *Anno Domini* 1618.

SAMUEL HARESNET was born at *Colchester* in the Parish of *Saint Butolph*, bred first Scholar, then Fellow, then Master, of *Pembrock hall* in *Cambridge*. A man of great learning, strong parts and stout spirit. He was Bishop first of *Chichester*, then of *Norwich*, and at last Arch-bishop of *York*, and one of the Privy Coucill of *King Charles*, the 2. last dignities being procured by *Thomas Earl of Arundell*, who much favoured him and committed his younger son to his Education.

Dying unmarried he was the better enabled for Publick and Pious uses, and at *Chigwell* in this County, (the place of his first Church-preferment,) he built and endowed a fair *Grammer School*. He conditionally bequeathed his Library to *Colchester* where he was born, as by this passage in his * *Will* may appear:

Item, *I give to the Bayliffs and Corporation of the Town of Colchester, all my Library of Books, provided, that they provide a decent room to set them up in, that the Clergy of the Town of Colchester, and other Divines may have free access for the reading and studying of them.*

I presume the Town corresponding with his desire, the Legacy took due effect. He died *Anno Domini* 1631. and lieth buried at *Chigwell* aforesaid.

AUGUSTINE LINSELL D. D. was born at *Bumsted* in this County, bred Scholar and Fellow in *Clare-hall* in *Cambridge*. He applyed himself chiefly to the Studies of *Greek*, *Hebrew*, and all *Antiquity*, attaining to great exactness therein. He was very knowing in the antient practices of the Jews, and from him I learned, that they had a Custome at the Circumcising of their Children, that certain *Undertakers* should make

* Proved June
8. 1631.

a solemn stipulation for their pious education, conformable to our God-fathers in Baptisme.

He was afterwards made Bishop of *Peterborough*, where (on the joint-cost of his Clergy) he procured *Theophilact* on the Epistles (never printed before) to be fairly set forth in Greek and Latine. Hence he was removed to *Hereford* where he died 163..

States-men.

Sir THOMAS AUDLEY Knight, where born, my best Industry and Inquiry cannot attain. He was bred in the Studie of the Laws, till he became Attorney of the Dutchie of *Lancaster*, and Sergeant at Law, (as most affirme) then Speaker of the Parliament, Knighted, and made Keeper of the great Seal, June 4. 1532. being the twenty fourth of King *Henry* the eight, and not long after was made Lord Chancellor of *England*; and Baron *Audley* of *Audley End* in this County.

In the feast of Abby Lands, King *Henry* the eight carved unto him the first cut (and that I assure you was a dainty morsell,) viz. the * *Priory* of the *Trinity* in *Eald-gate Ward London*, dissolved 1531. which as a Van Currier foreran other Abbeys by two years, and foretold their dissolution. This I may call (afterwards called *Dukes-Place*) the *Covent Garden* within *London*, as the greatest empty-space within the Walls, though since filled, not to say pestered, with houses. He had afterwards a large Partage in the Abby Lands in severall Counties.

He continued in his Office of Chancellour thirteen years, and had one onely daughter *Margaret*, who no doubt answered the *Pearl* in her name, as well in her precious qualities, as rich Inheritance, which she brought to her husband *Thomas* last Duke of *Norfolk*. This Lord *Audley* died April 30. 1544. and is buried in the fair Church of *Saffron-walden* with this lamentable Epitaph,

*The stroak of deaths Inevitable Dart,
Hath now, alas! of Life bereft the Heart,
Of Sir Thomas Audley, of the garter Knight,
Late Chancellor of England under our Prince of might
Henry the eight, worthy of high renown,
And made him Lord Audley of this Town.*

This worthy Lord took care, that better Poets should be after then were in his age, and founded *Magdalen* colledge in *Cambridge* giving good lands thereunto, if they might have enjoyed them according to his Donation.

Sir RICHARD MORISIN Knight, was born in this County, as *J. Bale* his Fellow-exile doth * acquaint us: yet so, as that he qualificeth his intelligence with *Ut fertur*, which I have commuted into our marginall note of * *dubitation*. Our foresaid Author addeth that, *per celebriora Anglorum gymnasia artes excoluit*: bred probably first in *Eton* or *Winchester*, then in *Cambridge* or *Oxford*, and at last in the *Inns of Court*. In those he attained to great skill in *Latine* and *Greek*, in the *Common* and *Civil Law*, insomuch, that he was often imployed Ambassadour by King *Henry* the eight, and *Edward* the sixth, unto *Charles* the fifth Emperour, and others Princes of *Germany*, acquitting himself both honest and able in those negotiations.

He began a beautifull house at *Cashobery* in *Hertford-shire*, and had prepared materials for the finishing thereof; but alas, this house proved like the life of his Master who began it, I mean King *Edward* the sixth, broken off, not ended, and that before it came to the middle thereof. Yea, he was forced to fly beyond the Seas, and returning out of *Italy* died at * *Strasburgh* on the 17. of *March*, Anno Domini 1556. to the grief of all good men. Yet his son Sir *Charles* finished his fathers house in more peaceable times, whose great-grand-daughter (augmented by matches with much honour and wealth) a right worthy and veruious Lady lately deceased, was wite to the first Lord *Capel*, and Mother to the present Earl of *Essex*.

Sir ANTHONY COOK Knight, great-grand-child to Sir *Thomas Cook* Lord Mayor of *London*, was born at *Giddy hall* in this County, where he finished a fair house, begun

S N.

* *Sto's survey*
of *London*, p.
146.

A M P.

* *Bale script.*
Brit. Cent. 88.
Num. 9

* Sir *R. Baker*
in his *Chroni-*
cle, pag. 489.
saith he was
born in *Ox-*
ford-shire.

* *Idem ibidem.*

by his great-grand-father, as appeareth by this inscription on the frontispiece thereof,

*Adibus his frontem Proavus Thomas dedit olim,
Addidit Antonica tera sera manus.*

* Camden's Eliz.
Anno 1576.

He was one of the Governours to King Edward the sixth when Prince, and is charac-
tered by Master * Camden, *vir antiqua severitate*. He observeth him also to be happy
in his daughters, learned above their sex in Greek and Latine, namely

1. Mildred	} married unto	1. William Cecil	} Lord { Treasurer } of England.
2. Anne		2. Nicholas Bacon	
3. Katherine		3. Henry Killigrew	
4. Elizabeth		4. Thomas Hobby	
5.		5. Ralph Rowlet	

Indeed they were all most eminent Scholars, (the honour of their own, and the shame
of our sex) both in prose and poetry, and we will give an instance of the later.

Sir Henry Killigrew was designed by the Queen, Embassadour for France, in trouble-
some times, when the imployment always difficult, was then apparently dangerous.
Now Katherine his Lady, wrot these following verses to her sister Mildred Cecil, to im-
prove her power with the Lord Treasurer her husband, that Sir Henry might be excused
from that service,

*Si mihi quem cupio cures Mildreda remitti,
Tu bona, tu melior, tu mihi sola Soror.
Sin male cunctando retines, vel trans mare mittes,
Tu mala, tu peior, tu mihi nulla Soror,
It si Cornubiam, tibi pax sit, & omnia lata,
Sin mare Cecili, nuntio bella, vale.*

We will endeavour to translate them, though I am afraid falling much short of their
native elegancy,

*If, Mildred, by thy care he be sent back, whom I request,
A Sister good thou art to me, yea better, yea the best.
But if with stays thou keepst him still, or sendst where seas may part,
Then unto me a Sister ill, yea worse, yea none thou art,
If go to Cornwall he shall please, I peace to thee foretell,
But Cecil if he set to Seas, I war denounce, farewell.*

This Sir Anthony Cook died in the year of our Lord 1576. leaving a fair estate unto
his son, in whose name it continued untill our time.

* Camden's Eliz.
Anno 1577.

Sir THOMAS SMITH Kt. was born at * Saffron Walden in this County, and bred in
Queens-colledge in Cambridge, where such his proficiency in learning, that he was
chosen out by Henry the eight, to be sent over, and brought up beyond the Seas. It was
fashionable in that age, that pregnant Students were maintained on the cost of the
State, to be Merchants for experience in forraign parts, whence returning home with
their gainfull adventures, they were preferred (according to the improvement of their
time) to offices in their own Country. Well it were if this good old custome were
resumed; for if where God hath given Talents, men would give but Pounds, I mean
encourage hopefull Abilities with helpfull Maintenance, able persons would never be
wanting, and poor men with great parts would not be excluded the Line of prefer-
ment.

* In my histo-
ry of Cam-
bridge.

S N.

This Sir Thomas was afterwards Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, and a grand
benefactor to both Universities, as I have formerly declared * at large. He died Anno
Domini 1577.

THOMAS HOWARD, wherever born, is justly reputed of this County, wherein
he had his first honour, and last habitation. He was second son to Thomas last Duke
of

of Norfolk, but eldest by his wife *Margaret*; sole heir to *Thomas Lord Audley*.

Queen *Elizabeth* made him Baron of *Audley*, and Knight of the Garter; and King *James* (who beheld his father a State-Martyr for the Queen of Scots,) in the first of his reign, advanced him Lord Chamberlain, and Earl of *Suffolk*, and in the twelfth of his reign July 12. Lord Treasurer of England.

He was also Chancellor of *Cambridge*, loving and beloved of the University. When at his first coming to *Cambridge*, Master *Francis Nethersole* Orator of the University, made a *Latine* speech unto him, this Lord returned, though I understand not *Latine*, I know the Sence of your Oration is to tell me that I am wellcome to you, which I believe verily, thank you for it heartily, and will serve you faithfully in any thing within my power.

Doctor *Hafnet* the Vice-chancellor laying hold on the Handle of so fair a Proffer, requested him to be pleased to Entertain the King at *Cambridge*, a Favour which the University could never compass from their former great and wealthy Chancellours, I will do it (saith the Lord) in the best manner I may, with the speediest conveniency. Not was he worse then his word, giving his Majesty not long after so Magnificent a Treatment in the University, as cost him five thousands pounds and upwards.

Hence it was, that after his death, *Thomas* his second son, Earl of *Bark-shire*, not suing for it (not knowing of it) was chosen to succeed him, losing the place (as some suspected) not for lack of voices, but fair counting them. He died at *Audley-end*, Anno Domini 1626. being Grand-father to the right Honourable *James* Earl of *Suffolk*.

RICHARD WESTON. I behold him son to Sir *Ferome Weston*, Sheriff of this County in the one and fourtieth of Queen *Elizabeth*, and cannot meet with any of his relations, to rectifie me if erroneous. In his youth he impaired his estate, to improve himself with publique accomplishment, but came off both a saver and a gainer at the last, when made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards (upon the remove of the Earl of *Marlborough*) July 15. in the fourth of King *Charles* Lord Treasurer of England.

A M P.

But I hear the Cocks crow proclaiming the dawning day, being now come within the ken of many alive; and when mens memories do arise, it is time for History to haste to bed. Let me onely be a Datary, to tell the Reader, that this Lord was Created Earl of *Portland*, February 17. in the eight of King *Charles*, and died Anno Domini 163.. being father to the right Honorable *Ferome* now Earl of *Portland*.

Capitall Judges.

Sir JOHN BRAMSTONE Knight, was born at *Maldon* in this County, bred up in the Middle-Temple in the study of the Common-law, wherein he attained to such eminency, that he was by King *Charles* made Lord Chief Justice of the Kings-Bench.

One of deep learning, solid judgement, integrity of life, gravity of behaviour; in a word, accomplished with all qualities requisite for a Person of his place and profession.

One instance of his integrity I must not forget, effectually relating to the Foundation wherein I was bred: Serjeant *Bruerton* (of whom * formerly) bequeathed by Will to *Sidney-colledge* well nigh three thousand pounds, but (for haste or some other accident) so imperfectly done, that (as Doctor *Samuel Ward* informed me) the gift was invalid in the Rigour of the Law. Now Judge *Bramstone*, who married the Serjeants Widdow, gave himself much trouble (gave himself indeed, doing all things gratis,) for the speedy payment of the money to a Farthing, and the legal settling thereof on the Colledge, according to the true intention of the dead. He deserved to live in better times; the delivering his judgement on the Kings side in the case of Ship-money cost him much trouble. The posting Press would not be perswaded to stay till I had received farther instructions from the most Hopefull sons of this worthy Judge, who died about the year 1646.

* Benefactors to the Publick in *Cheshire*.

Souldiers.

* *Stow's Annals*
in the reign of
K. John.
* Of *Stand-*
Mont-Fitchet
in this, Coun-
ty.

ROBERT FITZ-WALTER. It is observable what I read in my * Author, that in the reign of King *John*, there were three most eminent Knights in the land, famous for their prowess, viz. *Robert Fitz-Roger*, *Richard * Mont-Fitchet* and this *Robert Fitz-Walter*. Two of which three (a fair proportion) fall to be natives of this County.

* *Stow ut prius.*

This *Robert* was born at *Woodham-walters*, and behaved himself right valiantly on all occasions, highly beloved by King *Richard* the first, and King *John*, untill the later banished him the land, because he would not prostitute his daughter to his pleasure. But worth will not long want a Master, the French-King joyfully entertained him, till King *John* recalled him back again on this occasion: five-years truce being concluded betwixt the two Crowns of *England* and *France*, an English-man challenged any of the French, to just a course or two on horse-back with him, whom *Fitz-Walter* (then on the French party) undertook, and at the first * course, with his great spear, fell'd horse and man to the ground. Thus then and ever since *English-men* generally can be worsted by none but *English-men*. Hereupon the King, next day sent for him, restored his lands with license for him to repair his Castles, (and particularly *Bainards-castle* in *London*;) which he did accordingly. He was styled of the common-people, *The Marshall of Gods Army and Holy-Church*. He died *Anno Domini* 1234. and lieth buried in the Priory of *Little-Dunmow*.

* *Stow ut prius.*
† *Camd. Brit.*
in *Hillex.*
* *Stow ut prius.*

Sir JOHN HAWKEWOOD Knight, Son to *Gilbert Hawkewood* * Tanner, was born in † *Sible-heningham*. This *John* was first bound an apprentice to a * Taylor in the City of *London*, but soon turned his needle into a sword, and thimble into a shield, being pressed in the service of King *Edward* the third for his French Wars, who rewarded his valour with Knighthood. Now that mean men bred in manuell and mechanick trades, may arrive at great skill in Martiall performances, this *Hawkewood*, though an eminent, is not the onely instance of our English nation.

The heat of the French Wars being much remitted, he went into *Italy* and served the City of *Florence*, which as yet was a *Free State*. Such *Republiques* preferred forrainers rather than natives for their Generalls, because, when the service was ended, it was but disbursing their pay, and then disbanding their power, by cashiering their Commission; such Forrainers having no advantage to continue their command, and render themselves absolute, because wanting an interest in alliances and relations. Thus a single Stake if occasion serves, is sooner plucked up then a tree fastned to the earth, with the many *fibra* appendant to the root thereof.

* *weavers Fun*
Mon. p. 623.

Great the gratitude of the State of *Florence* to this their Generall *Hawkewood*, who in testimony of his surpassing valour and singular faithfull service to their State, adorned him with the Statue of a man of armes, and sumptuous Monument, wherein his ashes remain honoured at this present day. Well it is that Monument doth remain seeing his *Coenotaph* or *honorary tombe*, which sometimes stood in the Parish Church of *Sible-heningham* (arched over, and in allusion to his name berebussed with * *Hawkes* flying into a *Wood*;) is now quite flown away and abolished.

* In *Bib. Col.*
in *Arch Tar-*
na Lond. i. Pars
Pat. A. 1. 8. H.
4. m. 20.

This Sir *John Hawkewood* married *Domnia* daughter of *Barnaby* the warlike brother of *Galeasius* Lord of *Millain*, (father to *John* the first Duke of *Mallain*;) by whom he had a son named *John* born in *Italy*, made Knight and naturalized in the seventh year of King *Henry* the fourth, as appeareth by the * Record, *Johannes, filius Johannis Haukewood, Miles, natus in partibus Italix factus indigena Ann. 8. Hen. 4. mater ejus nata in partibus transmarinis.*

This valiant Knight dyed very aged *Anno* 1394. in the eighteenth of King *Richard* the second, his friends founding two Chantreys to pray for his and the souls of *John Oliver* and *Thomas Newenton* Esquires, his military companions, and, which probably may be presumed, born in the same County.

THOMAS RATCLIFF Lord *Fitz-walter* second Earl of *Suffex* of that Surname, twice Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, was a most valiant Gentleman. By his prudence he caused that Actuall Rebellion brake not out in *Ireland*, and no wonder if in his time it Rained not war there, seeing his diligence dispersed the clouds before they could gather

aches together. Thus he who cures a disease may be the *skilfullest*, but he that prevents it is the *safest* Physician.

Queen *Elizabeth* called him home to be her Lord Chamberlain, and a constant Court faction was maintained betwixt him and *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, so that the *Sussexians* and the *Leicesterians* divided the Court, whilst the *Cecilians* as neutrals did look upon them. *Sussex* had a great Estate left him by his Ancestors, *Leicester* as great given or restored him by the Queen: *Sussex* was the honestest man and greater Souldier, *Leicester* the more facet Courtier and deep Politician; not for the generall good, but his particular profit. Great the Animosity betwixt them, and what in vain the Queen endeavoured, death performed, taking this Earl away, and so the competition was ended. *New-Hall* in this County was the place if not (as I believe) of his Birth, of his principall Habitation. He dyed *Anno Domini* And lyeth buried in the Church of *Saint Olives* *Hartstreet* *London*.

Sir FRANCIS and *Sir HORACE VERE* sons of *Geffrey Vere Esquire*, who was son of *John Vere* the *fifteenth* Earl of *Oxford*, were both born in this County, though severall places (*Heningham Castle*, *Colchester*, *Tilbury juxta Clare*,) be by sundry men assigned for their Nativity. We will first consider them severally, and then compare them together.

Sir FRANCIS was of a fiery spirit and rigid nature, undaunted in all dangers, not over valuing the price of mens lives, to purchase a victory therewith. He served on the Scæne of all Christendome where war was acted. One masterpiece of his valour was at the Battle of *Newport*, when his *Ragged Regiment* (so were the English then called from their ragged Cloths,) help'd to make all whole, or else all had been lost. Another was, when for three years he defended *Ostend* against a strong and numerous Army, surrendering it at last a bare skeleton to the King of *Spain*, who paid more years purchase for it, then probably the world will endure. He dyed in the beginning of the reign of King *James*, about the year of our Lord 16...

Sir HORACE had more meekness, and as much valour as his Brother, so pious, that he first made his peace with God, before he went out to war with man. One of an excellent temper, it being true of him what is said of the *Caspian Sea*, that it doth never Ebb nor Flow; observing a constant Tenor, neither elated nor depressed with success. Had one seen him returning from a victory, he would by his silence have suspected that he had lost the day; and had he beheld him in a retreat, he would have collected him a Conqueror, by the chearfulness of his spirit. He was the first *Baron* of King *Charles* his Creation. Some years after coming to Court he fell suddenly sick and speechless, so that he dyed before night *Anno Domini* 163.. No doubt he was well prepared for death, seeing such his vigilancy, that never any Enemy surpris'd him in his quarters.

Now to compare them together, (such their Eminency, that they would hardly be parallell'd by any but themselves:) *Sir Francis* was the elder Brother, *Sir Horace* lived to be the older man, *Sir Francis* was more feared, *Sir Horace* more loved, by the Souldiery: The former in Martiall discipline was oftentimes *Rigidus ad ruinam*; The later seldom exceeded *Ad terrorem*. *Sir Francis* left none, *Sir Horace* no Male issue, whose four Co-heirs are since matched into *Honorable families*. Both lived in War, much Honored; dyed in Peace, much Lamented.

HENRY VERE was son of *Edward Vere* the *seventeenth* Earl of *Oxford*, and *Anne Trentham* his Lady, whose principall habitation (the rest of his patrimony being then wasted) was at *Heningham Castle* in this County. A vigorous Gentleman, full of courage and resolution, and the last Lord Chamberlain of *England* of this Family. His sturdy nature would not bow to Court-Compliants who would maintain what he spake, spake what he thought, think what he apprehended true and just, though sometimes dangerous and distastefull.

Once he came into Court with a great Milk-white Feather about his hat, which then was somewhat unusuall, save that a person of his merit might make a fashion.

The

The Reader may guess the Lord, who said unto him in some jeer, *My Lord you wear a very fair feather*; it is true (said the Earl,) and if you mark it there's ne'r a Taint in it. Indeed his family was ever Loyall to the Crown, deserving their Motto,

VERO NIL VERIUS.

Going over one of the four English Colonells into the Low Countries, and endeavouring to raise the Siege of *Breda*, he so over-heat himself with Marching, Fighting and Vexing, (the design not succeeding) that he dyed few days after *Anno Domini* 16... He married *Diana* one of the Co-heirs of *William* Earl of *Exeter*, (afterwards married to *Edward* Earl of *Elgin*,) by whom he left no issue.

Physicians.

WILLIAM GILBERT was born in * *Trinity Parish* in *Colchester*, his Father being a Counsellour of great Esteem in his Profession, who first removed his family thither from *Clare* in *Suffolk*, where they had resided in a Gentile Equipage some Centuries of Years.

He had (saith my informer) the *Clearness* of *Venice Glas* without the *Brittleness* thereof, soon *Ripe* and long *Lasting* in his Perfections. He Commenced *Doctor* in *Physick*, and was *Physician* to *Queen Elizabeth*, who Stamped on him many Marks of her Favour, besides an Annuall Pension to encourage his Studies. He addicted himself to *Chemistry*, attaining to great exactness therein. One saith of him that he was *Stoicall*, but not *Cynicall*, which I understand *Reserv'd*, but not *Morose*, never married, purposely to be more beneficiall to his Brethren. Such his *Loyalty* to the *Queen*, that, as if unwilling to survive, he dyed in the same year with her 1603. His *Stature* was *Tall*, *Complexion* *Cheerfull*, an Happiness not ordinary in so hard a Student and retired a Person. He lyeth buried in *Trinity Church* in *Colchester*, under a plain Monument.

Mahomets Tombe at *Mecha* is said strangely to hang up, attracted by some invisible *Load-stone*, but the Memory of this *Doctor* will never fall to the ground, which his incomparable Book *De Magnete* will support to Eternity.

Writers.

GERVASE of **TILBURY** born at that *Village* in this *County*, (since famous for a *Campe*, against the *Spaniards* in 88.) is * reported Nephew to *King Henry* the second. But though *Nepos* be taken in the Latitude thereof (to signify Son, to Brother, Sister, or Child,) I cannot make it out by the Door, and am loth to suspect his coming in by the Window. This *Gervase* may be said by his Nativity, to stand but on one foot (and that on tip-toes) in *England*, being born on the *Sea-side*, at the mouth of *Thames*, and therefore no wonder if he quickly conveyed himself over into *Forraign Parts*. He became Courtier and favorite to his Kinsman *Otho* the fourth Emperour, who conferred on him the Marshalship of the Arch-bishoprick of *Arles*, (which proveth the *Imperiall Power* in this *Age*, over some parts of *Province*,) an office which he excellently discharged. Though his person was wholly conversant in *Forraign Aire*, his Pen was chiefly resident on *English Earth*, writing a Chronicle of our Land, and also adding illustrations to *Geffrey Menmouth*. He flourished *Anno* 1210. under *King John*.

ADAM of **BARKING** (no mean market in this *County*) was so termed from the Town of his Nativity. Wonder not, that, being born in the East of *England*, he went West-ward as far as *Sherborn* (where he was a *Benedictine*) for his education; it being as usuall in that age for *Monkes*, as in ours for *Husbandmen*, to change their soil for the seed, that their grain may give the greater encrease. He was a good Preacher and learned Writer, and surely would have soared higher, if not weighed down with the ignorance of the age he lived in, whose death happened *Anno* 1216.

RALPH of **COGSHALL** in this *County*, was first Canon of *Barnewell* nigh *Cambridge*, and afterwards turn'd a Cistercian Monke. He was a man * *Incredibilis frugalitatis & parsimonia*, but withall of great learning and abilities. These qualities com-

mended

* I receiv'd the ensuing intelligence from his near Kinsman Mr. William Gilbert of Bental-Ely in Suffolk.

* Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 3. pag. 250 & Pitz. de Ill. str. Ang. Stat. 3. pag. 274.

* Pitz. de script. Angl. Anno 1218.

mended him to be Abbot of *Cogshall* (the sixth in order after the first foundation thereof,) where he spent all his spare hours in writing of *Chronicles*, and especially of additions to *Radulphus Niger*. Afflicted in health he resigned his place, and died a private person about the year 1230.

ROGER OF WALTHAM was forcalled from the place of his *Nativity*. I confess there be many *Walthams* in *England* and three in *Essex*: but as in *Herauldry* the plain Coat speaks the bearer thereof to be the best of the house, whiles the younger Brethren give their *Armes* with differences; so I presume that *Waltham* here without any other addition, (of *Much-Waltham*, *Wood-Waltham*, &c.) is the Chief in that kind, viz. *Waltham* in this County within twelve Miles of *London*, eminent in that Age for a wealthy *Abby*. The merit of this *Roger*, being (saith * *Bale*) *tersè, nitidè & eleganter eruditus*, endeared him to *Fulke Bassett* Bishop of *London*, who preferred him *Canon* of *Saint Pauls*. He wrot many worthy works; flourishing under King *Henry* the third, *Anno Domini* 1250.

JOHN GODARD (wherever born) had his best being at * *Cogshall* in this County, where he became a *Cistercian* Monke. Great was his skill in *Arithmetick*, and *Mathematicks*, a Science which had lain long asleep in the World, and now first began to open it's eyes again. He wrot many certain Treatises thereof, and dedicated them unto *Ralph* Abbot of *Cogshall*. He flourished *Anno Dom.* 1250.

AUBREY de VERE extracted from the right Honorable Earls of *Oxford*, was born (saith my * *Authors*) in *Bonaclea Villa Trenovantum*, Three miles from *Saint Osith*, by which direction we find it to be *Great Bentley* in this County. Now although * a witty Gentleman saith, that Noble-men have seldome any thing in Print save their Cloths, yet this *Aubrey* so applyed his studies, that he wrote a Learned Book of the *Eucharist*. In his old age he became an *Augustinian* of *Saint Osiths*, preferring that before other places, both because of the pleasant retireness thereof, and because his kindred were great Benefactors to that *Covent*, witness their Donation de septem * *Libratis terra* thereunto. This *Aubrey*, the most learned of all Honorable Persons in that Age, Flourished *Anno Domini* 1250.

THOMAS MALDON was born at * *Maldon*, no mean Market Town in this County, anciently a City of the Romans called *Camulodanum*. He was afterwards bred in the University of *Cambridge*, where he Commenced *Doctor* of *Divinity*, and got great reputation for his Learning, being a Quick Disputant, Eloquent Preacher, Solid in Defining, Subtle in Distinguishing, Clear in Expressing. Hence he was chosen *Prior* of his own *Monastery* in *Maldon*, where he commendably discharged his place till the day of his death, which happened 1404.

THOMAS WALDENSIS was son to *John* and *Maud Neiter*, who declining the *Surname* of his Parents, took it from * *Walden* the noted place in this County of his *Nativity*; so much are they mistaken, that maintain, that this *Waldensis* his name was *Vuedale*, and that he was born in *Hant-shire*.

In some sort he may be termed *Anti-Waldensis*, being the most professed Enemy to the *Wicklevites*, who for the main revived and maintained the *Doctrine* of the *Waldenses*. Being bred a *Carmelite* in *London*, and *Doctor* of *Divinity* in *Oxford*, he became a great *Champion* of, yet *Vassall* to, the *Pope*; witness his sordid Complement, consisting of a conjunction, or rather confusion and misapplication of the words of *Ruth* to *Naomi*, and *David* to *Goliath*.

*Perge Domine * Papa, perge quò cupis: & ego tecum ubicunque volueris, nec deseram, in Authoritate Dominorum meorum incedam, & in armis eorum pugnabo.*

He was in high esteem with three succeeding Kings of *England*, and might have changed his *Coul*, into what *English Miter* he pleased, but refused it. Under King *Henry* the fourth, he was sent a solemn *Embassadour* 1410. about taking away the *Schisme*, and advancing an *Union* in the *Church*, and pleaded most eloquently before the *Pope*, and *Segismund* the *Emperour*. He was *Confessor* and *Privy-Councellour* to King *Henry* the fifth, (whodied in his Bosome) and whom he taxed for too much lenity to the *Wicklevites*, so that we behold the *Breath* of *Waldensis*, as the *Bellows* which Blew up the *Coals*, for the burning of those *Poor Christians* in *England*, under King *Henry* the sixth,

* De script. Brit. Cent. 4. p. 302.

S. N.

* Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 4. Num. 11. compared with Pitts in Anno 1250.

* Bale Num. 13. & Pitts. 1259. * Sir John Suc-ling his verses on the right honorable and learned Earl of Monmouth.

* Mills his Cat. of honour p. 677.

* J. Bale J. Pitts.

* Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 7. Num. 84.

* In libro de sacramentis, cap. 17.

he was employed to provide at *Paris* all necessaries for his solemn Coronation, and dying in his journey thither *Anno 1430.* was buried at *Roan*. He was 16. years *Provinciall* of his Order, throughout all *England*, and wrote many books against the *Wicklevites*.

* De Ang. l. 1. p. 1.
in Ann. 1430.

Bale citeth four (all forraign) Authors, which make him solemnly *Sainted*, whilst * *Pitzeus* more truly and modestly onely affirmeth, that he died, *non sine sanctitatis opinione*. Indeed, as the *Pagans* had their *Lares* and *Penates*, *Dii Minorum Gentium*, so possibly this *Thomas*, (though not publickly Canonized) might pass for a *Saint* of the lesser Size, in some particular places.

Since the Reformation.

* In his hist. at
the end of his
Book of Hus-
bandry.

THOMAS TUSSE was born at *Riven-hall* in this County, of an ancient family (since extinct) if his own * pen may be believed. Whilst as yet a Boy he lived in many Schools, *Wallingford*, *Saint Pauls*, *Eaton*, (whence he went to *Trinity-hall* in *Cambridge*,) when a Man, in *Stafford-shire*, *Suffolk*, *Northfolk*, *Cambridge shire*, *London*, and where not? so that this Stone of *Sisiphus* could gather no Moss. He was successively a *Musitian*, *School-master*, *Servingman*, *Husbandman*, *Grasier*, *Poet*, more skilfull in all, then thriving in any Vocation. He traded at large in *Oxen*, *Sheep*, *Dairies*, *Grain* of all kinds, to no profit. Whether he bought or sold, he lost, and when a *Renter* impoverished himself, and never enriched his Landlord. Yet hath he laid down excellent Rules in his *Book of Husbandry* and *Houswifery*, (so that the Observer thereof must be rich,) in his own defence. He spread his Bread with all sorts of *Butter*, yet none would stick thereon. Yet I hear no man to charge him with any vicious extravagancy, or visible carelessness, imputing his ill success to some occult cause in Gods counsel. Thus our English *Columella*, might say with the Poet,

————— *Monitis sum minor ipse meis,*

None being better at the *Theory*, or worse at the *Practise* of Husbandry. I match him with *Thomas Church-yard*, they being mark'd alike in their *Poeticall parts*, living in the same time, and statur'd alike in their *Estates*, both low enough I assure you. I cannot find the certain date of his death, but collect it to be about 1580.

FRANCIS QUARLES Esquire, son to *James Quarles* Esquire, was born at *Stewards*, in the Parish of *Rumford* in this County, where his son (as I am inform'd) hath an Estate in expectancy. He was bred in *Cambridge*, and going over into *Ireland*, became Secretary to the Reverend *James Usher* Arch-bishop of *Armagh*. He was a most excellent Poet, and had a mind byass'd to devotion. Had he been contemporary with *Plato*, (that great back-friend to Poets,) he would not onely have allowed him to live, but advanced him to an office in his *Common-wealth*.

Some Poets, if debarr'd profaneness, wantonness, and Satyricalness, (that they may neither abuse God, themselves, nor their neighbours,) have their tongues cut out in effect. Others onely trade in wit at the second hand, being all for translations, nothing for invention. Our *Quarles* was free from the faults of the first, as if he had drank of *Jordan* in stead of *Helicon*, and slept on mount *Olivet* for his *Parnassus*, and was happy in his own invention. His visible Poetry (I mean his *Emblems*) is excellent, catching therein the eye and fancy at one draught, so that he hath out-Alciated therein, in some mens judgement. His Verses on *Job* are done to the life, so that the Reader may see his sores, and through them the anguish of his soul.

The troubles of *Ireland*, where his losses were great, forced his return higher, bearing his crosses with great patience; so that (according to the advice of *Saint Hierome*,) *Verba vertebat in opera*, and practiced the *Job* he had described, dying about the year 1643.

JOSEPH MEDE was born in this County, a little east of *Bishop-Stortford*. Men in Scripture generally are notified by their Fathers, as *Johnadab* the Son of *Rechab*, *Simon* the Son of *Jona*. Some few are described by their Sons, as *Simon* of *Cyren*, the Father of * *Alexander* and *Rufus*, wherein it is presumed that their Sons were most eminent

* Mark 15. 2.

eminent, and their *Branches* not known by the *Root*, but the *Root* by the *Branches*. Such the case here, where the *Parents* obscure in themselves, may hereafter be known for having *Joseph Mede* to their *Son*.

He was bred in *Christs-colledge* in *Cambridge*, where he attained to great Learning by his own industry. *R.* was *Shibboleth* unto him, which he could not easily pronounce, so that a *set-speech* cost him the *double pains* to another man, being to fit words as well to his *Mouth* as his *Matter*. Yet by his *Industry* and *Observation*, He so conquered his Imperfection, that though in private discourse, he often smiled out his stammering into silence, yet chusing his words, he made many an excellent *Sermon*, without any considerable *Hesitation*.

The first fruits of his Eminent Studies, was a written Treatise, *de sanctitate Relativa*, which he presented to Bishop *Andrews*, who bestowed him with the Kings favour, when his election into his Fellowship met with some opposition. He afterwards became an Excellent Linguist, Curious Mathematician, Exact Text-man, happy in making Scripture to expound it self by Parallel places. He was charitable to poor people with his Almes, and to all people with his candid censure.

Of one who constantly kept his *Cell*, (so he called his *Chamber*) none Travailed oftener and farther over all Christendome. For things past he was a *Perfect Historian*; for things present, a *Judicious Novilant*; and for things to come, a *Prudentiall* (not to say *Propheticall*) *Conjecturer*.

To his private friends he would often insist on the place of Scripture, *Judges 3. 30.* and the land had a rest *Fourscore years*, which was the longest term of Peace which he ever observed the Church of God to enjoy, after which many troubles did ensue. And seeing the same lease of *Halcion days* was expired in *England* since the first of *Queen Elizabeth*, he grievously suspected some strange Concussion in Church and State, which came to pass accordingly. I confess his Memory hath suffered much in many mens Judgements, for being so great a *Fauter* of the fancifull opinion of the *Millenaries*. Yet none can deny but that much is found in the Ancient fathers tending that way. Besides, I dare boldly say, that the furious Factors for the *fift Monarchy* hath driven that Nail which Master *Mede* did first enter, farther then he ever intended it, and doing it with such violence, that they split the truths round about it. Thus when ignorance begins to build on that *Foundation*, which learning hath laid, no wonder if there be no *Uniformity* in such a *Mungrell Fabrick*. He died in the *fifty third* year of his age *Anno Domini 1638.* leaving the Main of his Estate to the Colledge, about the value of 300*l.* a large sum to Issue out of the purse of a Scholar.

Benefactors to the Publick.

RICHARD BADEW born of a Knightly family at * *Great Badew*, (commonly called *Great Baddow* nigh *Chelmesford*,) was bred in the University of *Cambridge*. He so profited in literature, that by generall consent *Anno 1326.* the Scholars therein chose him their Chancellour; in which year this *Richard* purchased two Tenements in *Milne-street*, and in their place erected a small Colledge, by the name of *University-hall*, wherein Scholars living under a Principall had their Chambers *gratis*, (a great favour in that age) though otherwise maintaining themselves on their own expences.

Sixteen years after by a sad accident this Colledge was casuall burnt down to the ground, whereupon Doctor *Badew* with the consent of the University resigned all his interest therein, into the hands of *Elizabeth Countess of Clare*, who fayrely refounded this Colledge as in * due place hereafter God willing shall be related.

Since the Reformation.

WALTER MILDMEY Knight, was born at *Chelmesford* in this County, where he was a younger Son to *Thomas Mildmey* Esquire. He was bred in *Christs-Colledge* in *Cambridge*, where he did not (as many young Gentlemen) study only in Complement, but seriously applyed himself to his book.

Under King *Henry* the eighth and King *Edward* the sixth, he had a gainfull Office in the Court of Augmentations during the Raige of *Queen Mary*, he practised the politicke precept, *Bene vixit qui bene Lavit*. No sooner came *Queen Elizabeth* to the

* *R. Parker* in *Sceletos Cantabrigiensis* in manuscript.

* See *Suffolk* in the title of *Benefactors*.

Crown, but he was called to State-employment, and it was not long before he was made Chancellour of the Exchequer.

It is observed, that *the Exchequer never fareth ill, but under a good Prince*; such who out of Conscience will not oppress their people, whilst Tyrants pass not for what they squeeze out of their Subjects.

Indeed Queen Elizabeth was very carefull not to have her Coffer swell'd with the Consumption of her Kingdom, and had Consciencious Officers under Her; amongst whom Sir Walter was a principall.

This Knight sensible of Gods blessing on his Estate and knowing that, *Omne Beneficium requirit Officium*, cast about to make his return to God. He began with his Benefaction to Christs-Colledge in Cambridge, only to put his hand into practise; then his bounty embraced the generous resolution (which the painfull piety of St. Paul propounds to himself, viz.) *not to build on another mans foundation*, but on his own cost he erected a new Colledge in Cambridge by the name of Emanuel.

A right Godly Gentleman he was, though some of his back-friends suggested to the Queen, that he was a better Patriot then subject, and that he was over-popular in Parliaments, insomuch, that his life did set *sub nubecula* under a Cloud of the Royal displeasure. Yet was not the Cloud so great, but that the beams of his Innocence, meeting those of the Queens Candor, had easily dispelled it, had he survived longer, as appeared by the great grief the Queen professed for the loss of so grave a Councellour, who leaving two Sons and three Daughters; dyed Anno Dom. 1589.

DOROTHIE PETRE, Daughter to Sir William Petre Secretary of State, and Sister to John Lord Petre was certainly born in this County, but uncertain whether at Thorndon, Writtle or Enge-stone, three fair houses in Essex of that wealthy family. Thus variety of habitations render the nativities of great persons doubtfull, whilst we are led with more assurance to the cradles of meaner people.

She was marryed to Nicholas Wadham of Merrifield in Summer-set-shire Esq. We read of *Ahab*, that he sold himself to work wickedness, whom Jezebel his wife stirred up: but this worthy man gave himself over to all actions of bounty and charity, whom, his Wife answering her name (*A gift of God* indeed) encouraged therein. He founded, she finished, both richly endowed Wadham Colledge in Oxford, by whose joynt bounty it is become as rich as most, more uniform than any Colledge in England.

THOMAS EDEN D. L. was born in the South-part of Sudberry within this County, where his Name and Family are continued in a worshipfull degree in Ballington Hall. He was bred Fellow and then Master of Trinity Hall in Cambridge, a singular good Advocate, Chancellour of Ely, Commissary of Sudberry and Westminster, Professor of Law in Gresham-Colledge, &c.

But leaving his ability in his own Profession to be praised by others, his Charity here comes under our Cognizance, who bestowed one thousand pounds on Trinity Hall, therewith purchasing Lands to maintain Wax Candles in the Chappel, an Annual Commemoration with a Latin Speech, and other excellent Benefactions. He dyed Anno Dom. 164. leaving a considerable Estate, and making Mr. James Bunce Alderman of London his Executor (though an utter stranger unto him) on this occasion. The Alderman repaired to him for his Advice on a Will wherein he was Executor, desiring from him the true meaning of a Clause therein: the Doctor returned that the Passage in Question was equally capable of two several senses; but tell me (said Mr. Bunce) what do you believe in your Conscience was the very mind of the Testator, being my Resolution to perform it what ever it cost me. A Speech which stayed with the Doctor after the Speaker thereof was departed, making such impresson in his spirit; that hence he concluded the Alderman a Consciencious Person, and deputed him the Executor to his own Will. I am informed that since the Doctors death, a Match hath been made between their nearest Relations.

Memorable Persons.

MATILDA FITZ-WALTER, by some surnamed *The Faire*; by others, *The Chast*; (qualities admirable when united) was Daughter to that strenuous Knight Sir

Sir Robert Fitz-Walter, of Woodham-Fitz-Walter in this County of whom * before.

* In the title of Souldiers.

Some would perswade us, that as the Trojan-war was occasioned by Helena in revenge of her wantonness: so the Barons-war, in the Reign of King, Iohn by this Matilda, in reward of her chastity, which the King in vain did assault; though surely the same was too private and personal to cause a national ingagement; especially the fact being only attempted, not effected.

The King banishing her father beyond the Seas (in hope by his absence the easier to compass his desire) renewed his suit with more earnestness, and the same success. For Matilda still answered her Anagram, *Tal Maid*, both in stature and stoutness of her vertuous resolution; till at last the King, *quia noluit consentire* * *toxicavit eam*, procuring one to poyson her in a poach'd egge; meat which in the shell may safely be eaten after a fluttish, out of it, not after a malicious hand.

* Abstract of the Chron. of Dunm in Ebb-both. Cotton.

I much admire she was not made a Saint, (a dignity in those dayes conferr'd on some of less desert) and conceive she had surely been Sainted if vailed, and found the less favour for being no Votarie, but a Virgin at large. She was murdered 1213. and lyeth buried betwixt two pillars in the Quire of *Little Dunm Church*. I have nothing to adde to this story, save to observe that he who procured her poysoning in her meat, was poysoned in his own drink afterwards.

SIMON LYNCH, Son of *William Lynch* Gentleman, was born at *Groves* in the Parish of *Staple* in *Kent*, Decemb. 1562. bred a Student in *Queens Colledge* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards Bishop *Aylmer* his kinsman bestowed on him a small living (then not worth above 40*l.* per annum) at *North-Weale* nigh *Epping* in this County, and pleasantly said unto him, *Play Cousin with this a while, till a better comes*. But Mr. Lynch continued therein (the first and last place of his Ministry) sixty four years. The Bishop afterwards preferred him *Brent-Wood-Weale*, three times better than *North-Weale*, to whom Mr. Lynch (to use his own words) return'd this answer, *That he preferred the weal of his Parishioners souls before any other weal whatsoever*. He lived sixty one years in wedlock with *Elizabeth Seane* his wife. He was an excellent house keeper, and yet provided well for his ten children. He was buried at *North-Wale Anna Dunm*. 1656.

Lord Mayors.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1 <i>William Edwards</i>	<i>William Edwards</i>	<i>Hoton</i>	<i>Grocer</i>	1471
2 <i>Robert Basset</i>	<i>Robert Basset</i>	<i>Billenkei</i>	<i>Salter</i>	1475
3 <i>Iohn Shaa</i>	<i>Iohn Shaa</i>	<i>Rochford</i>	<i>Goldsmith</i>	1501
4 <i>Laurence Aylmer</i>	<i>Thomas Aylmer</i>	<i>Allesham</i>	<i>Draper</i>	1507
5 <i>William Baily</i>	<i>Iohn Baily</i>	<i>Thackstead</i>	<i>Draper</i>	1524
6 <i>Iohn Allen</i>	<i>Richard Allen</i>	<i>Thackstead</i>	<i>Mercer</i>	1525
7 <i>Richard Martin</i>	<i>Thomas Martin</i>	<i>Saffron Walden</i>	<i>Goldsmith</i>	1593
8 <i>Thomas Skinner</i>	<i>Iohn Skinner</i>	<i>Walden</i>	<i>Clothworker</i>	1596
9 <i>Richard Dean</i>	<i>George Deane</i>	<i>MuchdunMowe</i>	<i>Skinner</i>	1628

The Names of the Gentry of this County Returned by the Commissioners, in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth 1433.

Ralph Bishop of London or his Vicar general, the Bishop being absent beyond the Seas.

Iohn Earl of Oxford.

Henry Bouchier Chivaler.

Iohn Tyrill Chivaler.

Knights for the Shire.

Commissioners to take the Oaths.

Ioh. Mongom. chiv.

Nich. Thorle, chiv.

Maur. Brayn, chiv.

Edm. Benst, chiv.

Ioh. Fitz-Sim. chiv.

Will. Golvingh. chiv.

Ludov. Ioh. ar.

Ioh Doreward, ar.

Rob. Darcy, ar.

Tho. Terell, ar.

Edwar. Torell, ar.

will. Loveney, ar.

Tho.

Tho. Rolf.	Edm. Priest on	Ioh. Stephene de	Ioh. Shynnyng
Ioh. Tege, arm.	Rob. Sudbury	Elmestede	VVill. Higham
Tho. Knevet, ar.	Ioh. Baryngton	Tho. Andrew	Ioh. Riche
Hen. Langley, ar.	W. H. Ardale	Rich. Dykeluygh	Ioh. Vyle senioris
Georgii Langham ar.	Nich. Mortimer	Will. Cony	Ioh. Hicheman
Ricardi Fox, ar.	Hen. Aleyn	Ioh. Rouchestre	Edm. Botere
Ioh. Helyon ar.	Rob. weston	Ioh. Marlere	Ioh. VVestle
Tho. Batyll, ar.	Ioh. Chamber	Rob. de Bury	VVill. Admond
Tho. Henenyngh. ar.	Tho. Chittern	Tho. Stanes	Ioh. Campion
Ioh. Godmanston, ar.	Will. Aleyn	Ioh. à Benham de	Rich. Sewale
Rob. Hante, ar.	Ioh. Beche	William	VValt. Tybenham
Ioh. Levenherp, jun. arm.	Rob. Priour Ballivi	Rich. Focep	Ioh. Marshant de Pel-
Tho. Barington, ar.	Burgi Colcesteri	Ioh. Berdefeld	don
Tho. Pynthon, ar.	Rich. Beamond	Tho. Brentys	Rich. Eylotte
Tho. Pykenham, ar.	Will. Gorge Balivi	Tho. Selers	Ioh. Baderok
Galf. Robell, ar.	Burgi de Maldon	Ioh. Boreham	Ioh. VVayle de Bran-
Hen. Chaterion, ar.	Rob. Simond de Hat-	Rob. Seburgh	ketre
Tho. Storkedale, ar.	field	Hen. Maldon	Ioh. Parke de Gest-
Will. Senklere, ar.	Tho. Hardekyn	Ioh. Caweston	myngthorp
Ioh. Godeston, ar.	Tho. Mullyn	Th. Marf. de Dunmow.	Will. Manwode
Rogeri Spyce, ar.	Ioh. Gale de Farn-	Ioh. Hereward de	Hen. Hoberd
Tho. Bendysh, ar.	ham	Thapstede	Rog. Passelewe
Hug. Nayllingh. ar.	Ioh. Stodehawe	Ioh. Fil. Will. Atte	will. Atte Cherche
Tho. Rigedon	Tho. Aldres	Fan. de eadem	will. Reynold
Ricardi Priour	Egidii Lucas	Reg. Bienge de eadem	Ioh. Sailler
Ioh. Green	Ioh. Stanford	Walt. Goodmay	Rich. Billingsburgh
Ioh. Bassett	Rob. wade	Will. Spaldyng	Allani Bushe
Rogeri Deyncourt	Tho. Blofme	Hug. Dersete	Ioh. wormele
Ioh. Poynes	Will. Gaton	Rich. Atte More	Ioh. Glyne
Ioh. Santon	Rob. Wright de Thur-	Radul. Bonnyngdon	Rob. Ferthyng
Ioh. Malton	rok.	Tho. Barete	Mart. Stainer
Tho. Bassett	Ioh. Barowe	Radul. de Uphavering	Rob. Betersthe
Ioh. Walchif	Rob. Brook de Ded-	Ioh. Gohyon	Rob. Smyth
	ham	Will. Scargoyll	de walsham.

Observations.

Some part of this County lyeth so near London, that the sound of Bow-bell (befriended with the wind) may be heard into it. A Bell that ringeth the Funerall Knell to the ancient Gentry, who are more healthfull and longer-liv'd in Counties at greater distance from the City.

R. Bishop of London being absent beyond the Seas, was Robert Fitz-Hugh, who was twice sent * Embassadour into Germany, and once unto the Pope. John Earl of Oxford, was John de Vere second of that name, and eleventh Earl of Oxford; beheaded afterwards Anno 1462. in the fifth of King Edward the fourth for his Loyalty to the House of Lancaster.

HENRY BOURCHIER]

Here additioned Chivaler, appears by all proportion of time and place the self same person, who married Elizabeth sister to Richard Plantaganet Duke of York, and who by his Nephew King Edward the fourth. was created Earl of Essex. He dyed an aged person 1483. I conceive that his Father William Lord Bouchier (Earl of Ewe in Normandy) was living when this Henry Bouchier was chosen Knight for the shire; a place usually conferred on the Eldest Sons of Peers, in the life-time of their Fathers.

JOHN TERRYLL Chivaler]

Was chief of that family, rich and numerous in this County, of exemplary note and principall regard. Great Thorndon was the place of their sepulture, where their Monuments

* Goodwin in his Catalogue of Bishops.

numents to the Church, both ruinous. This name (if still alive) lies gasping in this County, but continuing healthfull in *Buchingham-shire*.

JOHN MOUNTGOMERY, Chivaler.]

I find him Supervisor to the Will of Sir Robert Darcy, Anno 1469. and conceive that Surname since utterly extinct.

MAURICE BRUYN, Chivaler.]

He had his seat at *South-Okenton*. From the two heirs generall of this family often married, *Charles Branden Duke of Suffolk*, the *Tirells*, *Berners*, *Harleffons*, *Heveninghams*, and others are descended. A branch of the Heir-male removed into *Hant-shire*, since into *Dorset shire*, where they subsist in a right Worshipfull equipage.

WILLIAM GOLDINGHAM, Chivaler.]

Though the great tree be blasted, a small sprig thereof still sprouteth in this County.

JOHN DOREWARD, Esq.]

He lived at *Bocking-Dorewards* in this County, and was Patron of the rich Parsonage therein, which no ingenious person will envy to the worthy Incumbent Doctor *John Gauden*. This *John Doreward* lieth buried in the Church with this inscription,

Hic jacet Johannes Doreward Armiger, qui obiit xxx. die Januar. Anno Domini Mil. cccc. lxxv. & Blancha uxor ejus qua obiit... die Mens.... Anno Dom. Mil. cccc. lx. quorum animabus propitiatur Deus, Amen.
Claviger Aethereus nobis sit janitor almus.

ROBERT DARCY, Ar.]

An ancient name in this County, having *Danbury* (whilst living) for their residence; and the Church in *Maldon* (when dead) for their Sepulture, where there be many of their shamefully defaced Monuments.

This *Robert Darcy* afterwards Knighted, by his Will made the fifth of October 1469. bequeathed his body to be buried in *Alhallows-church* in *Maldon* before the Alter, where his father lyed in a Tombe of Marble. He willed that forty marks should be disposed for Two thousand Masses (four pence a Masse) to be said for his soul, and the souls of his Relations, within six weeks after his discease; willing also that every Priest in *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, should have a share of that money, &c. He made *Elizabeth* his Wife, and others his Executors: the Earl of *Essex*, the Lord *Dinham*, *Thomas Mountgomery*, *Thomas Terryll*, supervisors of his Will, beseeching them to help his Son *Thomas* and all his children. He willed the Earl of *Essex* and the Lord *Dinham* should have a Butt of *Malmsey*, Sir *Thomas Mountgomery* and Sir *Thomas Terryll* a Pipe of *Redwine* for their pains. *Thomas Darcy* his son, Esquire of the body to King *Henry* the sixth and *Edward* the fourth, married *Margaret*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John Harelton* of *Suffolk*, Esquire. He dyed 25. of September 1485. as appears by his Epitaph on his Tombe in the Church aforesaid.

HENRY LANGLEY, Esq.]

He lived at *Langley-Wilebores* in the Parish of *Rickling*, in the Church whereof he lyeth buried with this Inscription,

Hic jacet Henricus Langley, Armiger, qui obiit xx. Septemb. M. cccc. lviii. & Margareta uxor ejus una filiarum, & Haredum Johannis Waldene, Armiger. qua obiit v. Martii M. cccc. liiii.

There is in the same Church a Monument for his Son, the more remarkable, because the last of his Family.

Here lyeth Henry Langley, Esq. and dame Catherine his wife, which Henry departed this life, ii. April M. cccc. lxxxviii. and Dame Katherine died.... the year of our Lord God M.

It is not usuall for the wife of an Esq. to be styled Dame, except she was daughter

to an Earl or Relict to a Knight. This *Henry* left three daughters, (portraicted on his Marble Tombe) betwixt whom his Inheritance was divided.

THOMAS HENFENINGHAM,]

His family flourisheth in *Norfolk*.

JOHANNES LEVENTHORP, Jun. Ar.]

His posterity flourisheth in *Hertford-shire*.

THOMAS BARYNGTON, Ar.]

He lived at *Barington-hall* in the Parish of *Hatfield-Brad-Oake*, and lyeth buried in the Church with this Inscription.

His jacet Thomas Barington, Armig. & Anna uxor ejus, qui quidem Thomas obiit v. Aprilis M. cccc. lxxii. & Anna proximo die sequenti, quorum Animabus propitiatur Altissimus.

See here a sympathizing wife, dying the next day after her husband, of whom it may be said,

*He first deceas'd, she for few hours try'd
To live without him, lik'd it not, and dy'd.*

The family is of signall nativity, enriched with large possessions in the raign of King *Stephen*, by the Barons of *Montfichet*; and since received an accession of honour and estate, by marrying with *Winifred*, daughter and co-heir of *Henry Pole Lord Montague*, son of *Margaret Plantagenet Countess of Salisbury*, descended of the blood Royall. At this day there is a Baronet thereof, with other branches of good account.

THOMAS BENDYSH, Ar.]

Bomsted in this County was and is the habitation of his Family.

EGIDIUS LUCAS.]

The name is honourable at this day, and hath a seat with fair possessions near *Colchester*, but how related to this *Giles*, I know not. Sure I am, that it appeareth on a window, in the North-side of the Church of *Saxham-parva* in *Suffolk*, that *Anno Domini 1428*. (five years before this return of Gentry) one *Thomas Lucas* (kneeling there with his wife in their Coat-Armours) was Servant, Secretary and one of the Council, to *Faster Duke of Bedford* and Earl of *Pembroke*.

THOMAS BARRET,]

Was an Esquire of signall note, and the ensuing nameless * Manuscript will acquaint us with the Time of his death,

Thomas Barryt Squire to King Harry the first, oftentimes employed in the French wars, under the command of John Duc of Bedford; as also John Duc of Norfolk, being alway trew leige man to his Sovereign Lord the King; having taken Sanctuary at Westminster to shon the fury of his and the Kings enemies, was from thence hayled forth, and lamentably betwixt a peeces, about whilke tym or a litl before, the Lord Skales late in an evening entrying a Wherry Wott with three persons, and rowing towards Westminster, there likewise too have taken Sanctuary, was discide by a woman, where anon, the wherry man fell on him, murdered him, and cast his mangled corpes along by Saint Marie Overys.

As for the date of his death, we may learn it out of his Epitaph on his Tombe in the Church of Saint Martins in the fields London.

Hic jacet Thomas Barret prenobilis Armiger, qui quidem Thomas erat abstractus de sanctuario Beati Petri Westmonasterii, & crudeliter Interfectus per manus Impiorum contra Leges Anglie, & totius universalis Ecclesie privilegia & jura, Anno Domini 1461. & Anno Illustrissimi Regis Edward. quartu post conquestum primo. Sub eodem quoque marmoreo Lapide Johannes Barret ejusdem Thome primogenitus sepelitur, qui quidem Johannes obiit..... die..... Anno....

* Exemplified in *Weavers Funerall Monuments* pa. 417.

This family of the *Barrets* received much wealth by the daughter and heir of *Bell house*, of *Bellhouse* (an ancient and fair seat in the Parish of *Avely* in this County) and some few years since determined in Sir *Edward Barret* Knight, Lord Baron of *Newburg* in *Scotland*, Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, A *Hospitall house-keeper*, and founder of an *Almes-house* in *Avely* aforesaid. He adopted *Lennard* Esquire (son to the Lord *Dacres*, by the daughter of the Lord *North*,) heir to his estate, on condition he should assume the Surname of *Barret*.

Sheriffs of Essex and Heriford shire.

H E N. II.

Anno

- 1 Rich. Bassett & Albericus de Verr.
- 2 Rich. de Lucy.
- 3 Mauricus
- 4 Mauricus de Tireter, for 5 years.
- 10 Tullus Bovilla
- 11 Nich. Decanus, for 4 years.
- 15 Nich. Decanus & Steph. de Bell. Campo dimid. Anno
- 16 Rob. Mantellus, for 12 years.
- 28 Oto. filius Willielm. for 6 years.

R I C H. I.

Anno

- 1 Oto. filius Willielm.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Galf. filius Petri
- 4 Galf. filius Petri & Rich. Heriett
- 5 Galf. filius Petri & Simon. Pateshalla
- 7 Will. de Long. Campo. Canc. Dom. Regis
- 8 Reginall. de Argento.
- 9 Regind. de Argent. & Hug. de Nevil. & Hum. de Barton.
- 10 Hugo de Nevill & Iohan. de Nevill

J O H A N. R E X.

Anno

- 1 Hugo. de Nevill & Iohan. de Nevill
- 2 Idem.

- 3 Rich. de Montfitchet & Ioh. de Cornheard
- 4 Rich. de Montfitchet
- 5 Rich. de Montfitchet & Ioh. de Cornheard
- 6 Math. Mantell Com. for 4 years.
- 10 Ioh. Mantell
- 11 Albic. Willielm. filius Fulconis
- 11 Comes. Albericus & Idem Willielm. for 4 years.
- 16 Math. Mantell & Galf. Roinges
- 17 Rob. Mantell fr. & H. Matheus Mantell

H E N. III.

Anno

- 1 Will. Marecallus & I. h. de Cornerd
- 3 Walt. de Udon
- 4 Rob. Mantell
- 5 Steph. de Segne & Ra l. filius Reginal.
- 6 Idem.
- 7 Steph. de Segne & Petr. de S^o Edward.
- 8 Rich. de Argentoem. & Will. de Culcword, for 9 years.
- 17 Rob. de Walsh
- 18 Will. de Hollewell
- 19 Will. de Coleworth
- 20 Petr. de Tany for 4 years.
- 24 Bartr. de Crioll
- 25 Ioh. de Walton
- 26 Idem.
- 27 Rich. de Manfitchet, for 4 years.
- 31 Will. filius Regind. for 4 years.
- 35 Rich. de Whitland
- 36 Hen. de Heiegton

- 37
- 38 Idem.
- 39 Rad. de Ardene
- 40 Idem.
- 41 Tho. de Cameden
- 42 Hub. de Monte Cam.
- 43 Idem.
- 44 Rich. de Taney
- 45 Rich. de Taney & Math. de la Mare
- 46 Math. de la Mare
- 47 dem.
- 48 Idem.
- 49 Nich. le Epigornell
- 50 Nich. de Sathrich
- 51 Idem.
- 52 Idem.
- 53 Ioh. de Kammell & Walt. de Essex.
- 54 Will. de Blunvill
- 55 Idem.
- 56 Walt. de Essex

E D W. I.

Anno

- 1 Walt. de Essex
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Tho. de Sandivic.
- 4 Laur. de Scio
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Idem.
- 7 Will. de San. Caro
- 8 Regin. de Ginges for 5 years.
- 13 Idem & Will. de Lamburne
- 14 Idem.
- 15 Hugo. de Blound
- 16 Idem.
- 17 Rad. de Boxstede
- 18 Idem.
- 19 Hen. Grapnill
- 20 Idem.
- 21 Will. le Grose
- 22 Will. de Sutton
- 23 Idem.

Y y

24. Idem.

- 24 *Idem.*
 25 Simon. de Bradenham
 26 *Idem.*
 27 *Idem.*
 28 Ioh. de Le
 29 *Idem.*
 30 Will. de Harpden
 31 Ioh. de Bassenburne
 32 *Idem.*
 33 Ioh. de la Le
 34 *Idem.*
 35 Ioh. de Harpeffend

E D W. II.

Anno

- 1 Walt. de Bauds
 2 Alanus de Goldingham
 3 *Idem.*
 4 Gafr. de la Le, & Ioh. de la Hay
 5 *Idem.*
 6 Ioh. Aignell
 7 Ioh. Ward de Hoo
 8 Rich. Perers, for 4 years.
 12 Iohan. de Vouret & Rad. Giffard
 13 *Idem.*
 14 Nich Engayn

- 15 *Idem.*
 16 Adam. Frances
 17 Tho. Gobium
 18 Rich. de Perers
 19 *Idem.*

E D W. III.

Anno

- 1 Rich. Perers
 2 Will. Baud
 3 Rich. de Perers.
 4 *Idem.*
 5 Ioh. de Wanton
 6 Ioh. de la Hay & Ioh. de Wanton
 7 Ioh. de la Hay & Adam de Bloy
 8 Will. Baud & Adam Bloy
 9 Ioh. de Coggeshall, for 5 years.
 14 *Idem.*, & Will. de Wanton
 15 Will. Atte Moore
 16 Hen. Gernet
 17 *Idem.*
 18 Ioh. de Coggeshall
 19 *Idem.*
 20 Ioh. de Coggeshall, for 4

years.

- 24 Pet. de Boxstede
 25 Tho. Lacy
 26 Ioh. de Cogeshall
 27 *Idem.*
 28 *Idem.*
 29 Hugo. Fitz Simond
 30 Will. de Enefeld
 31 Tho. de Chabham
 32 *Idem.*
 33 Roger. le Louth
 34 *Idem.*
 35 Hugo. Blount
 36 Will. de Leyre
 37 Guido. de Boys
 38 Tho. Fittling
 39 Ioh. Iernoun
 40 Tho. de Helpeston
 41 Ioh. Oliver
 42 Tho. Chardlowe
 43 Ioh. Heuxteworth
 44 *Idem.*
 45 Tho. Basingborn
 46 Will. Baud
 47 Ioh. de Broumpton
 48 Ioh. Filiol
 49 Edw. Fitz Simond
 50 Ioh. Battail
 51 Rob. Fitz Williams

Richard I.

7 WILL. de LONGO CAMPO CANCELLARIUS DOMINI REGIS.]

This is that insolent Bishop of *Ely*, our Chroniclers having so much anger at his pride, and no pity at his downfall. He seems a Riddle to me, who was Lord-Chancellour of *England*, (a Norman by birth) and could not speak a word of * English. It seems Chancery-suits in that age were penned and pleaded in French.

King John.

1 HUGO. de NEVIL, & IOHAN. de NEVIL.]

Hugh was he who attended King *Richard* the first, and slew a Lyon in the *Holy-land*; a great Benefactour to *Waliham-Abby*, in which Church, he was * buried. *John* was his son, to whom *Mat.* * *Paris* giveth this testimony, *Non ultimus inter Anglia nobiles patris sui pedetentim sequens vestigia.* These worthy persons in my *Ecclesiasticall History* I mistook for the Ancestors of (who were but the allies to) the honourable family of the *Nevills*, being since informed, that the issue-male of this *Hugh* and *John* is long since extinct.

Edward II.

1 WALTER de BAUD.]

This ill-sounding-surname, is both ancient and honorable. * Some do deduce it from *Baden* a Marquisate in *Germany*, and most sure it is, that they here have flourished 12. Generations, as followeth.

* Godwin in
Ep Elien. Ang-
licana lingua
omninoignarus.

* Mat. Paris
Anno 1222.
* Ad Annum
1245.

* V. Wagn in
p. nes of Con-
temp.

1. Sir * *Simon Baud* or *Bauld* Knight, died in the *Holy land*, 1174.
2. Sir *Nicholas Baud* Knight, died in *Gallicia* in *Spain*, 1189.
3. Sir *Walter Baud* Knight, died at *Coringham* (in this County,) 1216.
4. Sir *William Baud* Knight, died at *Coringham*, 1270.
5. Sir *Walter de Baud* Sheriff this year, died at *Coringham*, 1310.
6. Sir *William de Baud* died at *Coringham*, 1343.
7. Sir *John de Baud* Knight, died in *Gascogne* 1346.
8. Sir *William de Baud* Knight, died at *Hadham-parva*, 1375. thrice Sheriff under King *Edward* the third.
9. *Thomas Baud*, (the first Esq. of his line) died at *Hadham* aforesaid 1420.
10. *Thomas Baud*, the second Esq. died at *Hadham*, 1449. he was Sheriff in the 25. of King *Henry* the sixth.
11. Sir *Thomas Baud* Knight, died in *London*, 1500.
12. *John Baud* Esq. died at *Coringham*, 1550.

* *Weavers* Fdn Mon. pag. 602.

The *Bauds* held land in this County, of the Dean and Chapter of *Saint Pauls*, by paying a *Fee-Buck* and *Doe* in their seasons. They were brought (alive, as I take it) in Procession to the High-altar in the Church, where the Dean and Chapter met them, apparalled in *Copes* (embroydered with *Bucks* and *Does*, the gift of the *Bauds* to their Church) with garlands of *Roses* on their heads, and then the Keeper who brought them * blowed their deaths, which was answered by the Company of *Horners* in *London*, resounding the same. Other ceremonies were used better befitting their Mouths, who cried out † *Great is Diana of the Ephesians*, then the Ministers of the Gospell. Some seem'd to excuse it as done in commemoration of the property of that place * altered to a *Christian church*, from a *Temple of Diana*. I suspect the *Bauds* extinct in *Essex*, and understand them extant in *Northampton-shire*.

* *Stow's Survey* of *London* in *Faringdon*-ward. † *Aets* 19. 28. † *Camdens Brit.* in *Middlesex*.

Sheriffs of Essex and Hertford-shire.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
RICH. II.			HEN. V.		
Anno			Anno		
1 Rob. Goldington		Argent, 2 Lions passant Azure.	7 Gerar, Braibroke		Arg. 6 Mastsells conjoynd, 3, 2, and 1. Gules.
2 Ioh. Fitz-Simonds		Argent, 3 Escoucheons Gules.	8 Elming. Legett	ut prius	
3 Edw. Bensted			9 Will. Loveney		
4 Ioh. Seawale		S. a Cheveron betwixt 3 Gaddbees Argent.	10 Ioh. Walden		
5 Will. Godmanston		[border engrailed Or.	11 Tho. Aston	ut prius	Per Fess Arg. and Sa. in Fess 2 flower de lices, lying each to other betw. 3 Mulletts counter-changed.
6 Galf. de Dertham		G. a Griffon Sergriant within a Argent, a flower de luce G.	12 Will. Cogeshall		
7 Tho. Bataille			HEN. VI.		
8 Ioh. Walton			Anno		
9 Galf. Brockhole			1 Ioh. Tirrel	Heron	Arg. 2 Cheverons Az. within a border engrailed G.
10 Ioh. Rigwin			2 Ioh. Hayward, mil.		
11 Idem.			3 Tho. Barre, mil.		
12 Hen. English			4 Lodow. Johan.		
13 Walt. atte Lee			5 Regin. Malyns		
14 Galf. Michell			6 Ioh. Haward, mil.		
15 Will. Cogeshall, m.	Cogshal	Arg. a Cross between 4 Escalops Sable.	7 Rob. Darcy	Danbury	Argent, 3 Cinquefoiles Gules
16 Adam. Frances	ut prius		8 Lodov. John.		
17 Tho. Cogeshall	ut prius		9 Idem, & Will. Loveney		
18 Tho. Sampkin			HEN. VI.		
19 Will. Bateman		Sab. 3 Lions Dormant Argent.	Anno		
20 Idem.	ut prius		1 Ioh. Tirrell	ut prius	
21 Idem.	ut prius		2 Maur. Bruyn, mil.	S. Okento	Azure, a Cross Moline Or. Ermine, 3 Barris wavey Sable.
22 Idem.	ut prius		3 Ioh. Barley		
HEN. IV.			4 Ioh. Doreward	Bocking	
Anno			5 Conandus Aske		
1 Edw. Bensted		Ermine, a Lion ramp. Gules.	6 Tho. Tirrell	ut prius	
2 Ioh. Heward, & Will. Marvy		Gul. 3 boars-heads couped and Crusyle of Crosses Argent.	7 Ioh. Horoft		
3 Helmingus Legett			8 Nich. Rikhull		
4 Tho. Swinborn			9 Hen. Langley	Rickling	
5 Idem.	ut prius		10 Nich. Thorley, mil.		
6 Edw. Bensted			11 Ioh. Durward		
			12 Rob. Whittington		
			13 Galf. Rokhill		
			14 Maur. Bruyn, mil.	ut prius	
				Yy 2	
					15 Edw.

Name	Place	Armes	Names	Place	Armes
15 Edw. Tirrell	ut prius		16 Hen. Teye, mil.	ut prius	
16 Rich. Alread			17 Will. Pirton, ar.	ut prius	
17 Rob. Whittington			18 Hum. Torrell, ar.		G. 3 Bulls-heads Couped Or.
18 Rich. Whitherton			19 Will. Skipwith, ar.	LINCO.	Arg. 3 Bars G. in Chief a Greyhound courant S.
19 Ioh. Tirrell	ut prius		20 Idem.	ut prius	
20 Rad. Astley		Arg. a Lion ramp. S. Crown'd Or.	21 Rob. Darcy, ar.	ut prius	
21 N. ch Morley			22 Ioh. Broket, ar.	Brocket-ha.	Or, a Cross Patonce Sable.
22 Ioh. Hende			23 Idem.	ut prius	
23 Tho. Tirrell	ut prius		24 Hum. Torell, ar.	ut prius	
24 Tho. Pigot			HEN. VIII.		
25 Tho. Baud	Coringham	Gules, 3 Cheverons Argent.	Anno		
26 Ioh. Hende, jun.			1 Ioh. Levinthorpe, ar.		Arg. a bend Gobonated G. & S. betw. 2 Cotiffes of the second.
27 Geo. Langham		Arg. a Fefs G. and a Label of 3 points Az.	2 Will. Litton, ar.	Kebworth	Ermin, on a chief indented Az. 3 crowns Ducal Or.
28 Galf. Rockhill	Wood-hall	Gu. a Fefs compone Arg. and S. betwixt 6 Croffes crofflets Or.	3 Anth. Darcy, ar.	ut prius	
29 Phil. Bottiller		Arg. 3 Cheverons Gul. a Label of 3 points Azure.	4 Edw. Tirrell, ar.	ut prius	
30 Tho. Barington, ar.	Barrington-h.		5 Ioh. Scintler, ar.		Lozengee, Argent and Gules. Quarterly G. and Or in the first a Mullet Argent.
31 Ioh. Godmanston			6 Will. Fitz-Williams		
32 Tho. Cobham, mil.			7 Ioh. Veer, ar.		
33 Hum. Bahun			8 Wist. Browne, mil.		
34 Rich. Boche			9 Tho. Tirrell, mil.	ut prius	
35 Ioh. Hende, jun.			10 Ioh. Cut, mil.		Arg. on a Bend engrailed Sa. 3 plates.
36 Lodovi. John			11 Ioh. Veer, mil.	ut prius	
37 Rad. Darcy	ut prius		12 Tho. Bonham, ar.		
38 Tho. Tirrell, mil.	ut prius		13 Tho. Teye, mil.	ut prius	
EDW. IV.			14 Ioh. Christmas, ar.		
Anno			15 Hen. Barley, ar.	ut prius	
1 Tho. Juce			16 Ioh. Veer, mil.	ut prius	
2 Tho. Langley, ar.			17 Tho. Leventhorp, ar.	ut prius	
3 Idem.			18 Tho. Bonham, ar.		
4 Ioh. Clay, mil.			19 Edw. Tirrell, ar.	ut prius	[Botonie Fitchie Or.
5 Rog. Ree, ar.			20 Egid. Capell, mil.	Hadham	G. a Lion ramp. betwixt 3 Croffes
6 Lau. Rainford, mil.			21 Ioh. Bollis, ar.	Wallingtōh.	Arg. on a Cheveron betwixt 3 Boars-heads Couped S. as many
7 Hen. Barley, ar.	ut prius		22 Ioh. Broket, ar.	ut prius	Scallops Or, within a Border Vert Bezantee.
8 Will. Firlon, mil.			23 Ioh. Smith, ar.		Partee per Fefs indented Az. & G. 3 Lions Passant in Pale Or.
9 Walt. Writell, ar.			24 Phil. Butler, mil.	ut prius	
10 Rad. Bamde, ar.			25 Bri. Tuke, mil.		
11 Walt. Writell, ar.			26 Will. West. mil.		
12 Rog. Ree, mil.			27 Tho. Perient, sen. ar.	ut prius	
13 Alur. Cornbrugh, ar.			28 Hen. Parker, mil.		Arg. a Lion Passant G. between 2 Bars S. thereon 3 Besants, in Chief as many Bucks-heads cabosed of the third.
14 Ioh. Sturgion, ar.			29 Ioh. Rainsford, m.		Arg. a Cheveron inter 3 Estoiles Sable.
15 Rich. Hant, ar.			30 Ioh. Smith, ar.		
16 Hen. Langley, ar.		Arg. a Cross engrailed Gules.	31 Phil. Butler, mil.	ut prius	
17 Will. Green, ar.			32 Ioh. Mordant, mil.	BED. SH.	
18 Alur. Cornburgh			33 Rad. Rowlet, ar.	St. Albansh.	
19 Ioh. Wode			34 Ioh. Bowles, & Ioh. Sewstes	ut prius	
20 Ioh. Sturgion			35 Ioh. Wentworth, ar.	ut prius	
21 Tho. Tirrell	ut prius	Arg. a Bend Engrailed Argent Cotiffed Or.	36 Anth. Cook, ar.	Gidy-hall E.	Or. a Cheveron Cheke Gu. and Az. betwixt 3 Cinque-foiles of the last.
22 Ioh. Fortescu, ar.			37 Rob. Litton, ar.	ut prius	
RICH. III.			38 Ioh. Coningsby & Edr. Broket	South mim.	* G. 3 Conies Seiant within a Border engrailed Argent.
Anno			EDW. VI.		
1 Will. Say			Anno		
2 Ioh. Sturgeon			1 Edw. Broket, ar.	ut prius	
3 Rob. Percy, mil. & Ioh. Fortescu, mil.	ut prius		2 Ioh. Cook, ar.	ut prius	
HEN. VII.			3 Ioh. Gates, mil.	High Easter	
Anno			4 Geor. Norton, mil.		
1 Ioh. Fortescu, mil.	ut prius		5 Hen. Tirrell, mil.	ut prius	
2 Hen. Marny, ar.			6 Tho. Pope, mil.		Partee per Pale Or and Az. on a Cheveron between 3 Griffins-heads Eraxed, a flower de luces all Counter-changed.
3 Will. Pirton, mil.			PHIL. & MAR.		
4 Hen. Teye, ar.		Gul. a Lion ramp. gardant Arg. Ermine on a Cheveron engrailed Az. 3 Leopards-heads Or.	Anno		
5 Ioh. Bottiler, ar.	ut prius	Arg. a Fefs betw. 3 Martlets in Chief, and a Chev. in base Az.	1 Ioh. Wentworth, m.	ut prius	
6 Rob. Turberville	DORSE.	Ermin a Lion ramp. G. Crown'd Or.	2 Edw. Broket, ar.	ut prius	
7 Ioh. Berdefield, ar.			3 Will. Harris, ar. & Tho. Sylefden, ar.		Or, on a bend Az. 3 Cinque-foiles of the field.
8 Hen. Marny			4 Ioh. Botler, mil.	ut prius	
9 Rich. Fitz-Lewis, m.	Thorndō E.	Sab. a Cheveron betwixt 3 Trefoiles Arg.	5 Tho. Pope, mil.	ut prius	
10 Rob. Plummer			6 Tho. Mildmay, ar.	Chelmsford	Argent, 3 Lions rampant Az.
11 Will. Pulter	Hitching	Argent, a Bend voided Sable.	ELIZ. REG.		
12 Rob. Newport, ar.	Pethā Furnis		Anno		
13 Tho. Perient, ar.	Diggswell	Gules, 3 Cressents Argent.	1 Rad. Rowlet, mil.		
14 Ioh. Verney, mil.		Az. on a Cross Arg. 5 Mulletts G.	2 Edw. Capell, mil.	ut prius	
15 Rog. Wentworth, m.		Sa. a chev. betwixt 3 Leopards-heads Or.			

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
3 Tho. Golding, mil.		<i>Gul. a Chevron Or enter 3 Be-</i>	6 Will. Aylliffe, ar.		<i>Sab. a Lion ramp. Or. Coller'd</i>
4 Tho. Barington, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>sants.</i>	7 Rob. Chiffer, ar.		<i>Gul. between 4 Crosses Patee of</i>
5 Hen. Fortescu, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		8 Ioh. Buker, ar.		<i>the second.</i>

Sheriffs of this Shire alone.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
ELIZ. REG.			2 Tho. Rawlins, esq.		
<i>Anno</i>			3 Ioh. Sammes, kni.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>S. 3 swords Barways blads Ar-</i>
9 Geor. Tuke, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>		4 Gam. Capel, kni.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>hills Or.</i>
10 Tho. Lucas, esq.	Colchester	<i>Arg. a Fes betwixt 6 Annulets</i>	5 Hen. Maxey, kni. †	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>* Or a Lion ramp. S. vulnérated</i>
11 Tho. Golding, kni.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Gules.</i>	6 Rog. Apleton, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>in the mouth.</i>
12 Jam. Altham, esq.	Mark-hall		7 Tho. Mildmay, kni.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>† Gu. a Fes betwixt 3 Talbors-</i>
13 Edw. Barrer, esq.	Bel-house		8 Ioh. Dean, kni.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>heads erased Arg.</i>
14 Tho. Mildmay, kni.	<i>ut prius</i>		9 Tho. Wiseman, kni.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Sable, a Fes Ermine betwixt 3</i>
15 Arch. Harris, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>		10 Hen. Leigh, kni.		<i>Chaplets Arg.</i>
16 Edw. Pirton, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>		11 Ro. Worth, Mort. &	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>* Ar. a fess Diuncette S. Bexanty</i>
17 Ioh. Peter, kni.	Writtle	<i>Gul. a Bend between 2 Escalops</i>	Edrus, Elrington, esq.*		<i>between 5 Cornish-choughs 3</i>
18 Wistan. Brown, esq.		<i>Argent.</i>	12 Har. Grimston, kn. †	Bradfield	<i>above 2 below.</i>
19 Gab. Pointz, esq.		<i>Barry of eight Or and Gules.</i>	13 Will. Smith, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>† Arg. on a Fes S. 3 Spur-rowels</i>
20 Edw. Huddleston, esq.	CAMBR.	<i>Gules, Frettee Argent.</i>	14 Tho. Lucas, esq.	Bentley	<i>Or.</i>
21 Hen. Capell, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>		15 Pau. Bayning, k & b.	Bumsted	<i>Arg. a Chev. betwixt 3 Rams-</i>
22 Tho. Barington, kni.	<i>ut prius</i>		16 Tho. Bendish, bar.		<i>heads erased Azure.</i>
& Tho. Darcy, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>		17 Will. Smith, kni.		<i>Arg. on a Bend AZ. 3 Mascalls</i>
23 Ioh. Wentworth	<i>ut prius</i>		18 Will. Pert, esq.		<i>Or.</i>
24 Thomas Tay, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>		19 Ste. Soame, kni.		
25 Tho. Lucas, kni.	<i>ut prius</i>		20 Tho. Gourney, kni.		
26 Hen. Apleton, esq.		<i>Arg. a Fes ingrailed betwixt 3</i>	21 Caro. Prat, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>	
27 Bria. Darcy, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Apples G. slipped Vert.</i>	22 Edr. Burelar, esq.		
28 Arch. Harris, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>		CHAR. REX.		
29 Rob. Wroth, esq.	Loughton	<i>Arg. on a Bend Sa. 3 Leopards-</i>	<i>Anno</i>		
30 Edm. Hudleston, k.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>heads erased of the first, crown-</i>	1 Arth. Harris, kni.	<i>ut prius</i>	
31 Gabr. Poyns, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>ed Or.</i>	2 Hug. Everard, esq.	Much-walt.	<i>Ar. a Fes wavy betw. 3 Stars G.</i>
32 Rad. Wiseman, esq.		<i>S. a Chevron Ermine betwixt 3</i>	3 Tho. Nightingale, e.	Newport-p.	<i>Ermine, a Rose Gules.</i>
33 Ric. Warren, esq.		<i>Cronells of Spears Arg.</i>	4 Hen. Mildmay, kni.	Graces	<i>ut prius.</i>
34 Ioh. Wentworth, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>		5 Edr. Allen, bar.	Hatfield Pri.	<i>Sab. a Cross potent Or.</i>
35 Hum. Mildmay, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>		6 Tho. Bendish, bar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
36 Will. Ayloff, esq.	Braxted	<i>ut prius.</i>	7 Ioh. Meade, kni.	<i>ut prius</i>	
37 Edw. Saliard, esq.			8 Hen. Smith, esq.		
38 Geo. Harvey, esq.			9 Ric. Saltonstall, kn.	Woodham-	
39 Tho. Mildmay, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>		10 Cran. Harris, kni.	Mortimere	<i>ut prius.</i>
40 Will. Harris, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>		11 Hum. Mildmay, kni.	Danbury	<i>ut prius.</i>
41 Ier. Weston, esq.		<i>Or, an Eagle displayed Sab. the</i>	12 Ioh. Lucas, esq.		<i>[Leopards-heads Or.</i>
		<i>Head regardant.</i>	13 Will. Lucking, bar.	Waltham	<i>Sable a Fes indented betwixt 2</i>
		<i>Gu. a Chevron Ermine betwixt</i>	14 Will. Wiseman, bar.	Canfield-h.	<i>ut prius.</i>
		<i>3 Trefoiles Arg.</i>	15 Marl. Lumley, esq.	Bardfield m.	
			16 Rob. Luckin, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			17 Rob. Smith, esq.		
			18		
			19 Tim. Middleton, esq.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			20 Rich. Everard, bar.		<i>[Lions-heads erased Or.</i>
			21 Ric. Harlakenden, e.		<i>Azure a Fes Ermine betwixt 3</i>
			22 Ioh. Pyot, esq.		<i>Ar. on a Fes Or a Lion passant</i>
					<i>G. in Chief 3 Bexants.</i>
JAC. REX.					
<i>Anno</i>					
1 Hen. Maynard, kni.	<i>ut prius</i>				

Henry VI.

29 PHILIP BOTTILLER.]

He was son to Sir Philip Bottiller Knight, who lieth buried in *Walton-church* in *Hertfordshire*, with the following inscription,

Hic jacet corpus Domini Philippi Butler militis, quondam Domini de Woodhall, & hujus Ecclesie Patroni, qui obiit in Festo Sancti Leonardi, Anno Domini M. cccc. xxi. & Regis Henrici quinti post conquestum ultimo. Cujus anime propitiatur Deus, Amen.

These *Butlers* are branched from Sir Ralph Butler Baron of *Wem* in *Shropshire*, and his wife heir to *William Pantulfe*, Lord of *Wem*, soon after the entry of the *Normans*; and still flourish in deserved esteem, at *Wood-hall* in *Hertfordshire*.

Henry

Henry VII.

2 HENRY MARNY, Ar.]

Till disproved with clear evidence to the contrary, this *Henry Marny* Esquire, shall pass with me for him who was then Servant, afterwards Executor to the Kings Mother, the Lady *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*. The very same, who afterwards was Knighted, made Chancellor of the *Dutchy*, and Created Lord *Marny* by King *Henry* the eighth, and whose daughter and sole heir *Elizabeth*, was with a fair inheritance married to *Thomas Howard* Viscount *Bindon*.

14 JOHN CHRISTMAS, Ar.]

Such will not wonder at his Surname, who have read the Romans cognominated *Fannarius*, *Aprilis*, &c. Yea, *Festus* * himself is well known in Scripture, probably so called from being born on some solemn festivall, the occasion, no doubt, of this Sheriffs Surname at the first.

If the name be extinct in *Essex*, it remaineth in other Counties, and the City of *London*, where *Christmas* Esquire (a great promoter of my former and present endeavours) must not by me be forgotten.

Henry VIII.

6 WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAMS, Ar.]

I cannot exactly design his habitation, but conceive it not far from *Waltham* Abby, in the South-west part of this County; because, he bequeathed * 50. pounds to mend the High-ways, betwixt *Chigwell* and *Copers-hall*. He was afterwards Knighted by King *Henry* the eighth, on a worthy occasion, whereof hereafter, in his Sheriffalty of *Northampton-shire* in the 15. of King *Henry* the eight. He bequeathed 100. pounds to poor Maids Marriages, 40. pounds, to the *University*, &c. and delivering a Catalogue of his Debtors into the hands of his Executors, he freely forgave all those, over whose names he had written * *Amore Dei remitto*.

25 BRIAN TUKE, Knight.]

He was Treasurer of the Chamber to King *Henry* the eight, (as appears by his Epitaph) and dying Anno 1536. lyeth buried with Dame *Grissel* his wife (deceasing two years after him) under a fair Tombe in the North Isle of the Quire of Saint *Margarets* in *Lothbury*, *London*. *Lealand* giveth him this large commendation, that he was *Anglica lingua eloquentia mirificus*. * *Bale* saith, that he wrot observations on *Chancer*; as also against *Polidore Virgill*, for injuring the *English*, of whom then still alive, he justly and generously demanded reparations, though since his unresponsible memory can make us no satisfaction.

Edward VI.

3 Sir JOHN GATES.]

He was descended from Sir *Geffry Gates* Knight, who, as appears by his Epitaph in the Church of *High-Eastern*, bought the Mannor of *Garnets* in that parish of one *Koppenden*, Gentleman. This Sir *Geffry* was six years captain of the Isle of *Wight*, and Marshall of *Callis*, and there kept with the *Pikards* worshipfull Warrys: (Reader it is the Language of his Epitaph) And died Anno Dom. 1477.

As for this Sir *John Gates* Knight, descendant from the said Sir *Geffry*, he is heavily charged with Sacrilege in our Histories, and ingaging with *John Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland* in the Title of Queen *Jane*, he was beheaded the 22. of August the first of Queen *Mary* 1553.

Queen Elizabeth.

1 RALPH ROWLET, Knight.]

He married * one of the learned daughters of Sir *Anthony Cook*, Sister to the wives of the Lord Chancellour *Bacon* and Treasurer *Cecil*. His family is now Extinct, one of his daughters marrying into the then Worshipfull (since honorable) family of the *Mainards*, and with her devolved a fair inheritance.

* ARS 24. 27.

* Stoms Survey of London pag 90.

* Idem Ibidem.

* In his book intituled, *Scriptores nostri temporis*.

* *Camdens Eliz.* in Anno 1576.

12. JAMES ALTHAM, Esq.]

His *Armes* (casually omitted in our *List*) were, *Pally of six, Ermin and Azure, on a Chief Gules, a Lyon rampant, Or.* His *Name-sake*, and direct *Descendent*, now living at *Mark-hall*, made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles* the second, addeth with his *accomplished civility* to the Honor of his Ancestors.

King James.

1. HENRY MAINARD, Kt.]

He was Father to *William Maynard*, bred in *Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge*, (where he founded a *Logick Professor*) created Baron of *Wicklow* in *Ireland*, and *Easton* in this County, whose Son *William Lord Maynard* hath been so noble an encourager of my Studies, that my *Hand* deserveth to wither, when my *Heart* passeth him by without a prayer for his good successe.

15. PAUL BANNING, Kt. and Bar.]

No doubt the same Person, who afterwards was created *Viscount Banning* of *Sudbury*. His Son was bred in *Christ-Church*, of most hopeful parts (descended from the *Sackvils* by the *Mother-side*) and promising high Performance to his Country; but alas cut off in the *prime* of the *prime* of his life. He left two Daughters which (though married) left no Issue; so that his large estate will be divided betwixt the children of his four Sisters, Wives to the Marquels of *Dorchester*, *Viscount Grandison*, the Lord *Dacres* of the South, and *Henry Murrey*, Esq; of the Bed-Chamber to King *Charles*.

King Charles

12. JOHN LUCAS, Esq;]

This worthy Person equalling his *Extraction* with his *Vertues*, was at *Oxford*, made Baron by King *Charles* the first. I understand he hath one sole Daughter (to whom I wish a *meet Consort*, adequate to her *Birth* and *Estate*) seeing the *Barony*, begun in this Lord, is suspicious in him to *determine*.

The Battels.

Though none in this County, (the heart of the *Eastern Association*) yet the siege [*Anno 1648.*] of *Colchester* must not be forgotten. Know then that the Remnant of the *Royalists* routed in *Kent*, with much difficulty recovered this County, the *Parliaments Forces* pursuing them; March much farther they could not, such their weariness and want of Accommodation: *bid Battel* to their numerous Foes they durst not, which was to run in the *Jaws of ruine*, wherefore they resolved to shelter themselves for a time in *Colchester*.

Reader, pardon a Digression. *Winchester Castle* was by the Long-Parliament ordered to be made U N T E N A B L E; but the over-officious malice of such who executed the Order (wilfully mistaking the word) made it U N T E N A N T A B L E. To apply the Distinction to *Colechester*; All men beheld it as *Tenantable*, full of faire Houses, none as *Tenable* in an hostile way for any long time; against a great Army.

But see what *Diligence* can do: in few days they fortified it even above imagination. Indeed the lining of the Wall was better than the facing thereof, whose Stone outside was ruinous, but the in-side was well filled up with Earth, which they valiantly maintained. Nor was it *General Fairfax* they feared so much, as *General Famine*, (that grand Conqueror of Cities) having too much of the best Sauce, and too little of the worst Meat. Insomuch, that they were fain to make *Mutton* of those Creatures which kill *Sheep*, and *Beefe* of Cattel which never wore Horns, till they were forced to submit to the worst, (but best they could get) of Conditions.

Here those two worthy Knights, *Sir Charles Lucas*, and *Sir George Lisle* (the one eminently a whole Troop of Horse, the other a Company of Foot) were cruelly sentenced and shot to Death; whose bodies have since had a civil Resurrection, restored to all possible outward Honour, by publick Funerall Solemnities.

The Farewell.

* Stow. Chro.
anno 1581.

* 1 Sam 6. 11.

I wish the sad casualties may never return, which lately have happened in this County. The one 1581, in the Hundred of * Dengy, the other 1648, in the Hundred of Rochford and Isle of Foulness (rented in part by two of my credible Parishoners, who attested it, having paid dear for the truth thereof,) when an Army of Mice, nesting in Ant-hills, as Conies in Burroughs, shaved off the grass at the bare roots, which withering to dung was infectious to Cattle. The March following, numberless flocks of Owls from all parts flew thither, and destroyed them, which otherwise had ruined the Country, if continuing another year. Thus, though great the distance betwixt a Man and a Mouse, the meanest may become formidable to the mightiest creature by their multitudes; and this may render the punishment of the Philistines more clearly to our apprehensions, at the same time pestered with * Mice in their barns, and pained with emeralds in their bodies.

Earls of Essex

Several Generations of Mandovilles - Earls

Several — — of Bohuns - Earls likewise of Hereford

Two of y^e Family of Bouchier - Earls

Hen. 8 Thomas Cromwell — Earl but soon attainted

Will. Parr — Earl, likewise Marq. ^{Gloucester-} Northampton
died w^out issue.

Q. Eliz. Walter Doreux — Earl. succeeded by

Q. Eliz. Robert his Son — Earl succeeded by

Q. Eliz. Robert his Son — Earl, died w^out issue. Car. 1.

Car. 2 Arthur L. Capel created - Earl succeeded by

Car. 2 Algernoon Capel his Son — Earl succeeded by

Q. Ann William Capel his Son — Earl



LOUCESTER-SHIRE hath *Worcester* and *Warwick-shire* on the North, *Oxford* and *Wilt-shire* on the East, *Somerset-shire* on the South, *Hereford-shire*, with the River *Wye* on the West, extending from her South to North *Avon* 48. miles, but lessened in her broadest part from East to West, to twenty eight. The *Severne* runneth through it, entring this County as a River encreasing in it to an *Estuary*, and becometh little lesse than a *Sea* before it departs out of it.

Some * affirm that this County was anciently like the *land of Gerar*, wherein * *Isaac* sowed and reaped an *hundred fold* (the greatest proportion of *encrease* which the good ground in the * *Parable* brought fourth.) But the same men seem to *insinuate*, that this Shire tired out with its *over-fruitfulness*, hath become *barren* in these *later times*. True it is, as *Lions* are said to be tamed by watching, not suffering them to take any sleep; so the most *generous* and *vigorous land*, will in time be *imbarrened*, when always *pinched* with the *Plough*, and not permitted to *slumber* at all, and *lie fallow* some competent time; otherwise with moderate *respite* and *manuring*, some Tillage in this County is as fruitful as in any other place. As for *Pasturage*, I have heard it reported from credible persons, that such the fruitfulness of the land nigh *Slimbrige*, that in Spring time let it be bit bare to the roots, a *Wand* laid along therein *over night*, will be covered with new-grown *grasse* by the next morning.

* From whom
Mr. *Combden*
in his *Brit. doch*
dissent.
* Gen. 26. 12.
* Ma'h. 13. 8.

Natural Commodities.

Tobacco.

This lately grew in this County, but now may not. It was first planted about *Winchcomb*, and many got great estates thereby, notwithstanding the great care and cost in planting, replanting, transplanting, watering, snailing, suckering, topping, cropping, sweating, drying, making and rowling it. But it hath been prohibited of late by Act of Parliament, as hindering our English Plantation in the *West Indies*, abating the Revenues of the State in Customs and Impos't, and spoiling much of our good ground, which might be employed for Corn or Cartel. As for the praise of *Tobacco*, with the vertues thereof, they may better be performed by the Pens of such Writers, whose pallates have tasted of the same.

Oak.

England hath the best in the *World*, not for *fineness*, but *firmness*. Indeed *Out-landish Oaks* have a smaller grain, and therefore fitter for *wainscot*; and whilst they make the best *linings*, our *English Oak* is the substantial *out-side*.

The best in *England* is in *Dean Forrest* in this County, and most serviceable for *Shipping*; so *tough*, that when it is dry, it is said to be as hard as *Iron*. I have * read, that in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, the *Spaniard* sent an Embassador over purposely to get this wood destroyed (by *private practices* and *cunning contrivances*) who had he effected his Embassie, deserved a good reward at his return. It is suspicious if not timely prevented, carelessness and waste will gratifie the *Spaniard*, with what then he could not accomplish.

* *Hartlib's* Legacy, pag. 49.

Steele.

It is *Eldest Brother* of *Iron*, extracted from the same *Oare*, differing from it not in kind, but degree of purity, as being the *first running* thereof. It is more *hard* and *brutle* (whilst *Iron* is *softer* and *tougher*) useful for the making of *English Knives*, *Sixes*, *Sisfers*, *Shears*, &c. but *fine edges* cannot be made thereof, as *Lancets* for letting of blood, *Incision Knives*, *Dissecting Knives*, *Razors*, &c. I have been informed that *Sir Basil Brooke* (the great *Steele-maker* in this County) his *Patent* to prohibit the importing of *Forraign Steele*, was revoked on this account, because that no Artist could make the aforesaid Instruments of *English Steele*, but must have it from *Damascus*, *Spain*, *Flanders*,

Flanders, &c. As for *Iron*, though plentiful in this, it may be treated of in another County with more conveniency.

Manufactures.

Cloathing.

As good as any in *England* for *fineness* and *colour*, is wrought in this County, where the Cloathiers have a double advantage. First, plenty of the best Wooll growing therein on *Cotswold-Hills*; so that whereas Cloathiers in some Counties fetch their Wooll far off, with great cost, it is here but the removing it from the *Backs* of the *Sheep* into their *WorksHouses*. Secondly, they have the benefit of an excellent water for colouring their Cloath, being the sweet Rivolet of *Strowd*, which arising about *Branfield*, runneth cross this Shire into the *Severn*.

Now no rational man will deny *Occult* qualities of perfection in some above other waters (whereby *Spanish Steele non naturalis sed tinctura*, becomes more tough than *ours* in *England*) as the best *Reds* (a colour which always carried somewhat of Magistracy therein) are died in *Strowd water*. Hence it is, that this Shire hath afforded many wealthy Cloathiers, whereof some may seem in their *Loomes* to have *interwoven* their own names into the Cloaths, called (*Webs-cloath* and *Clatterbucks*) after the names of the first *Makers* of them, for many years after.

Mustard.

The best in *England* (to take no larger compasse) is made at *Tewksberry* in this County. It is very wholesome for the clearing of the Head moderately taken, and I believe very few have ever surfeited thereof, because not granted time, but demanded present payment for the penalty of excess, turning *Democritus* himself presently to *Heracitus*, as the * Husband-man Poet doth observe,

Seque laceffenti fletum factura sinapis.

It is generally used in *England*, and the Jest is well known of two Serving-men, contesting about Superiority; My Master (saith the one) spends more in *Mustard*, than thine does in *Beefe*; whereunto the other returned, *the more sawcy men his followers.*

But seriously this should raise our gratitude to God for the plentiful provisions of *Flesh* and *Fish* spent in this Land, when *Mustard*, a meer complement to both, amounteth to more thousands of pounds by the year than will be believed.

Wine.

This formerly grew in this County, but now doth not, witness the many places therein still called *Vineyards*, whereof one most eminent nigh *Gloucester*, the palace of the Bishop; and it appears by ancient Records, that some Towns in this Shire paid *Rent-Wines* in great proportions; so that *England*, though it doth not *ferre vinum*, is *ferax vini*, capable (especially in a hot Summer) to produce it to good perfection. But in later ages this commodity hath been disused, partly because better and cheaper may be procured from beyond the Seas, and partly because experience proveth other Native Liquors more healthful for our English bodies.

Sider.

We must not forget *Sider*, anciently a *Native* of this, since a free Denizon of all other Counties, made of Apples here grown in hedge-rows (which both fence and feed) in great abundance. Such * who deduce *sider* from the Latine *sicera* as that from the Hebrew שֵׁכָר (signifying any liquor which immoderately taken doth intoxicate) make a more proper allusion therein, than true deduction thereof. The *Portugal* calls it *Vinho contrafeito*, and surely much *Claret* and *White* is vended in *England* which grew in no other Grapes than what Apple-trees afford. Some maintain, that the coldness and windiness (easily correctable with Spice) is recompenced by the temperate looseness caused

* *Cotomella*
in *hortulo*.

* *J. Minshew*
in his Dictionary in the
word.

caused by the moderate drinking thereof. But the staple use of *Sider* is at Sea, where it quencherth thirst better than other liquor, and if subject to corrupt in hot Countries, quickly purgeth it self to a pure constitution.

Buildings.

The *Abbey* (since *Cathedral*) Church of *Gloucester*, is a beautiful building, advanced by several successive Abbots. It consisteth of a continued *Window-work*, but hath the loudest praises from the *Whispering-place* therein. Take its manner from that learned Author, who (though it seems never seeing it) hath by his steady aim in Philosophy, better guessed and described it than I, who have been an eare and eye witnesse thereof.

* *There is a Church at Gloucester (and as I have heard, the like is in some other places) where, if you speak against a wall, softly, another shall hear your voice better a good way off, than near hand. Enquire more particular of the Frame of that Place. I suppose there is some Vault, or Hollow, or Isle behind the Wall, and some passage to it, towards the farther end of that wall, against which you speak; so as the voice of him that speaketh, slideth along the wall, and then entreth at some passage, and communicateth with the Air of the Hollow; for it is preserved somewhat by the plain wall, but that is too weak to give a sound Audible, till it hath communicated with the back Air.*

* Sir Francis Bacon in his Natural Hist. Cent. 2. Numb. 148.

The Church in all the siege of the City, and our Civil Wars was decently preserved; which I observe to his commendation, who was the Governor thereof. Since I have read that by Act of Parliament it was setled on the City to maintain and repair, and hope their practice hath proved precedential to other places in the same nature.

As for civil structures in this County, our late Wars laid a finger on *Barkley*, their arme on *Sudeley Castle* (seated where the *Vailes* and *VVoulds* meet) and the fair clasp to joyn them together being in part pluck'd down. But their loynes have been laid on *Cambden-House* (one of the newest and neatest in *England*, built by *Baptist Hicks* Viscount *Cambden*) pressed down to the very foundation.

Wonders.

There are frequently found (at *Alderley* in this County) Oysters, Cockles, and Periwinkles of stone. Such, who conceive these were formerly real Shell-fish, brought so far by some accident into the Land, engage themselves in a Sea of inextricable difficulties. Others more probably account them to be *Lusus Natura*; and know, that as * *The Foolishnesse of God is wiser than men, and the weaknesse of God is stronger than men*: so the *disportings* of the God of Nature are more grave than the most serious employment of men. For, such riddles are propounded on purpose to pose those profound-shallow Rabbies, counting themselves of the *Cabinet*, when they are scarcely of the *Common Councel* of Nature; so unable to read such *Riddles*, that they cannot put the letters thereof together, with any probability.

* 1 Cor. i. 18.

The Higre.

Men as little know the cause of the name, as the thing thereby signified. Some pronounce it the *Eagre*, as so called from the keenness and fierceness thereof. It is the confluence or encounter (as supposed) of the salt and fresh water in *Severne*, equally terrible with its flashings and noise to the seers and hearers, and oh how much more then to the feelers thereof. If any demand, why the *Thames* hath not an *Higre* as well as the *Severne*, where we find the same cause, and therefore why meet we not with the same effects? I re-demand of them, why is there not an *Euripus* with the same reciprocation of Tides, as well about the other *Cyclides*, as *Eubæa* alone? Thus in cases of this kind, it is easier to ask ten, than answer one question with satisfaction. But hear how the * *Poet* describeth this *Higre*;

* *Mich. Drayton* in his *Polyol.*

—Until they be imbrac't
In *Sabrin's* Sovereign Armes: with whose tumultuous waves;
Shut up in narrower bounds, the *Higre* wildy raves;

And frights the stragling flocks, the neighbouring shores to fly
 A far as from the Main it comes with hideous cry.
 And on the angry front, the curled foam doth bring
 The Billows 'gainst the banks, when fiercely it doth fling,
 Hurles up the slimy Ooze, and makes the scaly Brood
 Leap madding to the Land, affrighted from the Flood;
 Oreturns the toyling Barge, whose Steers-man doth not lanch,
 And thrusts the furrowing beak into her ireful panch.
 As when we haply see a sickly Woman fall
 Into a fit of that which we the *Mother* call;
 When from the grieved Womb she feels the pain arise,
 Breaks into grievous sighs, with intermixed cries,
 Bereaved of her sence; and struggling still with those
 That 'gainst her rising pain their utmost strength oppose,
 Starts, tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, touses, spurns, and sprauls,
 Casting with furious Limbs her holders to the Walls:
 But that the horrid pangs torments the grieved so,
 One well might muse from whence this sudden strength should grow:

* Horatius.

All that I will adde is, that had this been known to the Roman * Poet, when he thus envied against his Shee-friend,

Tu levior cortice, & improbo | Thou art more light, more angry than
Iracundior Adria. | The Cork, and uncouth *Adrian*.

I say, had it been known, he would have changed *Adria* into *Higrea*, the former being a very *calme* in comparison of the later.

We will conclude all with that, which at first was a *Wonders fellow*, until the strangeness thereof abated by degrees. There is a kind of *Bird* as yet not known by any proper name, which cometh in great companies, but seldom in this County. Yet oftner than welcome. In Bulk not much bigger than a *Sparrow*, which may seem to carry a *Sam*, or rather a *Sithe* on his mouth, for with his Bill which is *thwarted crosse-wise* at the end, he will *shave* or *cut* an *Apple* in two at one *snap*, eating only the kernels thereof, spoyling more than he doth devour. They come about Harvest time, when *Apples* begin to be ripe; so that these *Birds* may be said to drink up many Hogs-heads of *Sider*, as destroying them in their Causes, and preventing the making thereof. The like have been seen in *Cornwall*, where at first they were taken (saith my * Author) for a *forbidden token*, understand him for a *presage of ill success*.

* Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fol. 25.

Proverbs.

As sure as God's in Gloucester-shire.]

This Proverb is no more fit to be used than a Toad can be wholsom to be eaten, which can never by Mountebanks be so dieted and corrected, but that still it remains rank poyson. Some I know seek to qualifie this *Proverb*, making God *eminently* in this (but not *exclusively* out of other) Counties; where such the former fruitfulness thereof, that it is * said to return the seed with increase of *an hundred fold*. Others find a superstitious sense therein, supposing God by his gracious presence more peculiarly fixed in this Country, wherein there were more and richer mitred Abbeyes than in any two Shires of *England* besides. But when all is done, the best use of this *Proverb* is totally and finally to banish it out of the mouths and minds of all mankind.

* William of Malmesbury in his Book of Bishops.

You are a man of Duresley.]

It is taken for one that breaks his word, and faileth in performance of his promises, parallel to *Fides Graca*, or *Fides Punica*. *Duresley* is a Market and cloathing Town in this County, the inhabitants whereof will endeavour to confute and disprove this *Proverb*, to make it false now, whatsoever it was at the first original thereof.

Besides, the worst places, in the midst of epidemical viciousness, have afforded some

some exceptions from the wickled rule therein, * *The Cretians are always lyars*, was the observation of a *Poet*, and application of the *Apostle*; yet we find some *Cretians* whom the Holy Spirit alloweth for * *Devout men*. Thus sure I am, there was a *man of Duresley*, who was a *man of men*, *Edward Fox* by name, a right godly and gracious Prelate, of whom * hereafter. However the men of *Duresley* have no cause to be offended with my inserting this *Proverb*, which if *false*, let them be angry with the *Author*, the first man that made it; if *true*, let them be angry with the *Subject*, even themselves who deserve it.

It is long in coming as Cotswold Barley.]

It is applied to such things as are *slow but sure*. The Corn in this cold County on the *Wovlds* exposed to the winds, bleak and shelterless, is very backward at the first, but afterwards overtakes the forwardest in the County, if not in the *Barn*, in the *Busbel*; both for the quantity and goodness thereof.

He looks as if he had liv'd on Tewksbury Mustard.]

It is spoken partly of such who always have a sad, severe, and tetrick countenance.

*Si ecastor hic homo * Sinapi victitet,
Non censcam tam tristem esse posse.*

* Titus 1. 12.

* Acts 25. 11.

* In the Title of Prelates.

* *Plantus in Trusulento.*

Partly on such as are snappish, captious, and prone to take exceptions, where they are not given, such as will *crispare nasum*, in derision of what they slight or neglect.

The Traces have always the wind in their faces.]

This is founded on fond and false Tradition, which reporteth that ever since Sir *William Tracy* was most *Active* amongst the *four Knights*, which killed *Thomas Becket*; it is imposed on *Tracies* for *miraculous Penance*, that whether they go by *Land* or by *Water*, the *Wind is ever in their faces*. If this were so, it was a *Favour* in a hot *Summer* to the *Females* of that *Family*, and would spare them the use of a *Fan*. But it is disproved by daily experience, there being extant at this day in this County *two Houses*, the one *Honourable*, the other *Worshipful*, growing from the same root; so that we see it is not now, and therefore believe that it was never true. If any say that after so many *Generations* this curse at last is *Antiquated*, know, that according to *Papish Principles*, it deserved rather to be doubted of late, seeing no *Gentile Family* in England since the *Reformation* have more manifested their *cordial disaffection* to *Popery* by their sufferings and writings, as hereafter will appear.

Princes.

I cannot discover any Prince who took his first *handfel* of life in this County. Let not my unhappinesse discourage the industry of others in their enquiry herein.

Saints.

KENELME, Son of *Kenwolfe*, King of *Mercia*, succeeded his Father therein, being a Child but of seven years old, so that his harmless years had not attained to any worldly guile, and his vertuous inclination promised great hopes, when *Quenrid* his ambitious Sister, caused him to be kill'd, as standing in her way to the Crown.

Solomon * saith, *Curse not the King* (much less kill him) *no not in thy thought, for a Bird in the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter*; that is, a discovery shall surely and swiftly be made, by remote, unsuspected, and improbable means, whereby it is thought the murder of this infant-King was revealed.

* Eccles. 10. 25

But I cannot believe what the *Golden Legend* relates, how a white Dove (which belike had seen the deed done) got it engrossed in Parchment, and posting to *S. Peters* in *Rome*, laid it on the *high Altar* to be read, where in the Saxon Character it was thus found,

At Clenc in a Cow-pasture Kenelme the Kings child lieth beheaded under a Thorn.

Others * say (agreeing in all other particulars) the discovery was made by an Angel, and for fear they should fall out, it may be thus accommodated, that the Angel was in a Dove-like apparition. As for his Sister *Quenrid*, she was so far from getting the Crown,

* *Engl. Martyrolog. in the 17 of July.*

Crown, that she is said to have lost her eyes, which fell out of her head, and bloodied her Primer (a Womans Book, as it seems, in that age) whilst her Brothers Corps was solemnly buried at *Winchcomb*, and had in holy veneration.

Martyrs.

* Fox A. 2. 2nd
Mon pag 1027

JAMES BAYNAM, Esquire, Son to Sir * *Alexander Baynam*, Knight, was born at _____ in this County, bred in learning and knowledge of the *Latine* and *Greek Tongues*. He afterward became a student of the *Law* in the *Middle Temple*, and when a *Pleader*, was charitable to the *poor*, in *giving*; to the *rich*, in *moderating* his *Fees*; and what was the *Crown* of all the rest, a true lover of the *Gospel*, in the *dawning* of *Reformation*.

* Heb. 9. 27.

* 2 Cor. II. 28

Saint Paul saith, * *It is appointed for all men once to dye*, and yet the same Apostle saith of himself, * *in deaths often*, so many and great his pains and perils. And truly our *Baynam* encountered often with death, so that a little *Book of Martyrs* might be made of his sufferings.

First, Sir *Thomas Moore* sent for him to *Chelsey*, and tying him to a *tree* in his *Garden*, (called by him the *Tree of Truth*) caused him to be most cruelly scourged, to make him renounce his *Opinion*. This not succeeding, Sir *Thomas himself* saw him cruelly racked in the *Tower*, till at last he was perswaded to abjure, and solemnly carried a *Torch* and a *Faggot* in the *Church of St. Pauls*.

Hereby he rather *exchanged* than *escaped* the fire, finding such a fire in his own conscience, he could not be at quiet, till in the *Church of St. Augustines*, the next *Parochial Church* to *St. Pauls*, (that the *Antidote* might be brought as near as he could conveniently to the place of the *Poison*) he publicly recanted his *Recantation*: For which he was afterwards kept a *fortnight* in stocks in the *Bishop of Londons Cole-house*, with *Irons* upon him, chained again by Sir *Thomas More* to a post *two nights*, cruelly handled for a *seven-night* at *Fulham*, scourged for a *fortnight* in the *Tower*, and at last sent to a *second Tree of Truth*, I mean, to the *Stake*; Whereat he was burned in *Smithfield*, *April 30. 1532.*

* Pag. 1030.

Here * *Mr. Fox* reports a passage, which I cannot with credit *insert*, or *omit*, but take it as I find it; When his *Armes* and *Legs* were half consumed in the fire, he spake these words;

O ye Papists, behold, ye look for miracles, and here now you may see a miracle, for in this fire I feel no more pain, than if I were in a Bed of Downe; but it is to me as sweet as a Bed of Roses.

Soft and sweet both, to please the *touch* and *smell*, a double wonder. I believe it might be a falshood, but no lye in the *Author* reporting it, who possibly might be abused in his intelligence. Secondly, it is possible that this good man, feeling so much pain before, might through *Gods goodnesse* have none at his death. Thirdly, this story may be kept on the deck, to counterpoise the scales, against that of *Father*

* Sand. de
Schism. Ang.
in his Diary,
Anno 1581.
month of
March.

* Luke 24. 25.

* *Briant* a *Popish Priest*, who reported himself cruelly racked in the *Tower*, and yet, *se nihil quicquam doloris sensisse, That he felt not any pain at all*. Lastly, though our *Saviour* justly taxeth those, who were * *βραδὺς τῇ καρδίᾳ τῷ πιστεύειν*, *slow in heart to believe* such things as were revealed in the *Scripture*, yet neither *God* nor *Man* will be offended with the incredulous in such reports, attested onely with *Humane suspicious Authority*.

Prelates.

TIDEMAN de WINCHCOMBE was born in this County, at the *Market Town* formerly famous for a *rich Abbey*, now for plenty of *Poore* therein. He was preterred first *Abbot* of *Benle*, then *Bishop* of *Landaffe*, and lastly of *Worcester* by King *Rich^d* the second his importunity to the *Pope*, notwithstanding one *John Green* was lately elected thereunto. This *Tideman* was the *Kings Physician*, and very well skilled in that *Faculty*.

Be it observed by the way, that I am dayly more confirmed in my opinion, that till the last two hundred years, *Physick* in *England* was not a distinct profession from *Divinity*, and

and the same persons *Physicians* and *Confessors* to *Princes*. Say not these *Functions* were inconsistent, the former usually *departing*, the later commonly *coming* to dying men; for the several *Professions* did not jostle, but succeed one another, so that when *Potion* did end, *Unction* did begin. A practice continued by *Popish Priests* in *England* at this day, gaining commodity and concealment by being such *Pluralists* in their *profession*, having the most, best, and last privacy with their *Patients*. This *Tideman* died *Anno Dom.* 1400.

JOHN CHEDWORTH, was born in this * County, and bred in *Kings Colledge* in *Cambridge*, being the third * Scholar that came thereinto, by election from *Eaton Schoole*, though some (I confesse) for a short time, make him admitted into *Merton Colledge* in *Oxford*. He afterwards was the third *Provost* of *Kings Colledge*, possessing the place six years, till at last he was elected *Bishop* of *Lincoln*. He was joyned in Commission, by King *Henry* the sixth, with *Bishop Wainfleet* of *Winchester* to revise and regulate the *Statutes* of *Eaton* and *Kings Colleges*. He sate *Bishop* about eighteen years, and dying 1471. lies buried in his own *Cathedral*, under a *Marble Monument*.

JOHN CARPENTER was (as my * Author rationally collecteth) born at *Westbury* in this County, bred in *Oriall Colledge* in *Oxford*, whereof he became *Provost*, and *Chancellor* of the *University*, thence preferred *Prefect* of *Saint Anthonies* in *London*, and at last *Bishop* of *Worcester*. He was so indulgent to *Westbury*, the place of his *Nativity*, that of a mean he made it a magnificent *Convent*, more like a *Castle* than a *Colledge*, walling it about with *Turrets*, and making a stately *Gate-house* thereunto. He had an humorous intent to style *Himself* and *Successors* (in imitation of *Bath* and *Wells*) *Bishops* of *Worcester* and *Westbury*, which *Title* (though running cleverly on the tongues end) never came in request, because therein *Impar conjunctio*, the matching of a *Collegiate* and *Cathedral Church* together. He died *Anno Dom.* 1475 and was buried in his *Native Town* of *Westbury*. His *Tomb* since his *Death* (I will use my *Authors* * words, hoping their ignorance if alive understands no *Latine*) *A stolidis quibusdam nebulonibus pudendum in morem matulatur*. As for the *Colledge* of *Westbury* it is the inheritance of the *Right Worshipful and Hospital House-keeper*, *Ralph Sadler, Esq;* and was in these *Civil Broils*, unhappily burnt down, though those, who esteemed themselves judicious in war, apprehended neither necessity thereof, nor advantage thereby.

THOMAS RUTHAL born at *Cicester* in this County, bred in *Cambridge*, where he commenced *Doctor* of the *Laws*, was by King *Henry* the Seventh for his great Abilities preferred to be *Bishop* of *Durham*, King *Henry* the Eighth made him of his *Privy Council*, notwithstanding the hatred which *Cardinal Wolsey* bare unto him.

It happened King *Henry* employed him as a politic person, to draw up a *Breviate* of the *State* of the *Land*, which he did, and got it fairly transcribed. But it fell out that in stead thereof, he, deceived with the likenesse of the cover and binding, presented the King with a *Book* containing an *Inventory* of his own *Estate*, amounting to an inviduous, and almost incredible summe of * *One hundred thousand pounds*. *Wolsey*, glad of this mistake, told the King, he knew now where a masse of money was, in case he needed it. This broke *Ruthall* his heart, who had paid the third part of the cost of making the *Bridge* of *New-Castle*, over *Tyne*, and intended many more *Benefactions*, had not death (1523.) on this unexpected occasion surprised him.

Since the Reformation.

EDWARD FOX was born in * *Duresley* in this County, bred first in *Eaton*, then in *Kings Colledge* in *Cambridge*, whereof he was chosen *Provost*, which place he kept until his death. He was afterwards *Almoner* to King *Henry* the Eighth. He first brought *Doctor Cranmer* to the knowledge of the King, which *Doctor* first brought the King to the knowledge of himself, how he stood in matter of marriage with the *Widow* of his Brother.

This *Doctor Fox* was after *Bishop* of *Hereford*, and was (saith my * Author) *Reformationis Ecclesiastica illius tempore capta clanculum fautor*. Let me adde, he was the principal pillar of the *Reformation*, as to the managery of the *Politick* and *Prudential*

* Godwyn in the Bishops of *Lincoln*.

* Hatcher's M. S. in Anno 1441.

* Goodwyn in the Bishops of *Worcester*.

* Idem. Ibid.

* Godwyn in his Catalogue of the Bishops of *Durham*.

* Dr. Hatcher his Manuscript Catalogue of the Masters and Fellows of K. Colledge.

* Godwyn in his Catalogue of the Bishops of *Hereford*.

part thereof ; being of more activity, and no less ability then *Cranmer* himself. *Martin Bucer* dedicated unto him his Comment on the Gospels ; yea, this Bishop wrote many Books, whereof that, *De differentia utriusque potestatis* was his Master-piece. He was employed by the King on several Embassies into *France* and *Germany*, and died to the great loss of Gods Church, *May 8. 1538.*

States-men.

SIR RALPH BUTLER, Knight of the Garter, and Lord *Sudeley* in this County, was Lord Treasurer of *England* about *three years*, viz. from the *seventh of July* in the 22. year of King *Henry the Sixth*, being the year of our Lord 1544. until the 25. year of that Kings reign.

This Lord built *Sudeley Castle* in this County, which of Subjects Castles was the most handsome Habitation, and of Subjects Habitations the strongest Castle. King *Edward the Fourth* sent for him with such summons, that this Lord conjectured (and that truly enough) that it was but a Preface to his imprisonment : whereupon going to *London*, and resting himself on a Hill, whence he did behold his own Castle ; it is thou *Sudeley*, it is thou (said he) and not I that am a Traitor, and so resigned the same at last into the hand of the King, to procure his own liberty. So true it is, what * *Solomon* saith, *The ransom of a mans life are his riches, but the poor heareth not rebuke.* I find not the certain date of his death.

* Prov. 13 8.

Capital Judges and Writers on the Law.

ANTHONY FITZ-HERBERT, for a longtime Justice of the Common Pleas, was, * as a good Antiquary will have it, born about *Dean Forrest* in this County ; but is by * another (no whit his inferiour) on better evidence referred to *Derby-shire*, where formerly we have placed his Nativity.

* David Powell in his History of Wales.
* Camb. Brit. in Derby-shire.

Yea, I have been informed from excellent hands ; the *Natives* of this County, that no Capital Judge of the three Great Courts (though many of the *Marches*) was ever born in this County : yet are they here as litigious, as in other places. Sure I am, that *Gloucester-shire* did breed, if no Judge, yet a Plaintiff and Defendant of the prime quality, which betwixt them (with many alternations) traversed the longest suit that ever I read in *England* ; for a suit was commenced betwixt the Heirs of Sir *Thomas Talbot*, Viscount *Lisle* on the one party, and the heirs of ——— Lord *Barkley* on the other, about certain possessions lying in this County not far from *Wotton-under-edge*, which suit begun in the end of King *Edward the Fourth*, was depending until the beginning of * King *James*, when (and was it not high time ?) it was finally determined.

* Camb. Brit. in Gloucestershire.

But the long barrenness of this County in Judges may be recompenced with fruitfulness at last, the rather because *Gloucestershire* at this day sheweth two eminent ones, Mr. Justice *Adkins*, and Mr. Justice *Hales*, which grace the Court of the Common Pleas with their known ability and integrity.

EDWARD TROTMAN, Son of *Edward Trotman*, Esquire, was born at *Cam nigh Duresly* in this County, bred a Student of the Law till he became a Benchers in the Inner Temple. He wrote an Abridgement of Sir *Edward Coke* his eleven Volumes of Reports, for the benefit of those who had not money to purchase, or leisure to peruse them at large. Yea, such as have both may be profitted thereby : for in my owne profession, and in the *Book of Books*, even those who are best acquainted with the Chapters, make also use of the Contents. This Gentleman in his Title page ingeniously wisheth that his Compendium might not prove Dispendium to the Reader thereof. And I verily believe he hath had his desire : being informed that his endeavours are well esteemed by the Learned in that profession. * He was buried in the Temple Church, *May 29. Anno Dom. 1643.*

* Register of the Burial in the Temple.

Souldiers.

SIR WILLIAM TRACY of *Todington* in this County, was a Gentleman of high Birth, State, and Stomach, much in favour with King *Henry the second*, on whom he was a daily attendant. One fact hath made his Memory, call it famous or infamous, because

because he was the first and forwardest of the *four Knights*, who (at the encouragement if not command, at leastwise, at the connivance, if not encouragement of the aforesaid King) Imbrewed their hands in the blood of *Thomas Becket*.

In his old age he went into *Devon-shire*, where he had large possessions, as may appear by so many Towns bearing his surname.

1. *Wollocomb-Tracy*. 2. *Bovi-Tracy*. 3. *Nimet-Tracy*. 4. *Bradford-Tracy*, &c.

It is reported that he intended a penitential Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*; but setting to Sea, was ever crost with adverse Winds. He is conceived to lie buried in the Parish Church of *Mort* in *Devonshire*, dying about the year of our Lord, 1180.

Seamen.

This is scarcely a *Maritime-shire*, rather bordering on the *Severn* than on the *Sea*, having therein no considerable Haven, (*Bristol* being beheld as a City entire of it self) and therein eminent *Seamen* cannot be expected: yet one Family herein hath been most fortunate in such voyages, having their chief Seat at *Lydney*, in the *Forrest of Dean*, which hath afforded,

WILLIAM WINTER, Knight, and *Vice Admiral of England*, famous in his Generation for several * performances.

1. *Anno 1559*. being then but *Machinarum classicarum praefectus* (English it as you please) he frighted the *French* in *Edenborough Frith*, assaulting their Fort in the *Island of Inchkeith*.
2. *Anno 1567*. he was sent with *Sir Thomas Smith*, with the sound of the Trumpet, and shooting of some Cannons, to demand the restitution of *Calis* of the *French King*.
3. *Anno 1568*. he conducted a great Treasure of the *Genoan Merchants* safely into the *Netherlands*, in despite of the *French* opposing him.
4. *Anno 1576*. he, with *Robert Beale*, Clerk of the Council, was employed into *Zeland*, to demand the restitution of our Ships, which they had either taken, or did detain.
5. *Anno 1588*. he did signal service in the station appointed him, coming in (though not in the heat) in the coole of the day, when the *Spanish Fleet* was fallen towards the shore of *Zeland*, and were sadly sensible of his valour.

I conceive him not to survive long after, because, if in life, he would have been in action; and if in action, I should have found him in *Cambden's Elizabeth*; And therefore from no mention, I conclude no motion, that about this time he departed.

Besides others of this Family unknown to me, and justly referred to this County, as their chief habitation: And were the phrase as proper of *Men sailing*, as *Fishes swimming* in the *Sea*, I should say that *Lydney-House* hath brought forth a *shole of Mariners*. So happy have they been in *Sea-voyages*. One wondring how the *English* durst be so bold, as to put to *Sea* in all weathers, it was returned, that they were provided to saile in all seasons, having both *Winters* and * *Summers* on their side. The more the pity that this worthy Family of the *Winters* did ever leave the Element of *Water*, to tamper with *Fire*, especially in a destructive way to their King and Country.

Writers.

OSBERNUS CLAUDIANUS, or *Osbern of Gloucester*, was bred a *Benedictine Monk* in the famous *Convent* in that City. He was learned, saith *Leland*, *Prater illius aetatis sortem*, above the Standard of that age. He was a good *Linguist*, *Philosopher*, *Divine*, he used to give clearness to what was obscure, facility to what was difficult, politeness to what was barbarous. Nor wanted he a becoming facetiousness in his *Dialogues*. He wrote many Books, dedicating them to *Gilbert Foliot* Bishop of *Hereford*, as a Comment on the *Pentateuch Dialogue-wise*, as also on the *Incarnation*, *Nativity*, *Passion*, and *Resurrection* of our Saviour. He wrote also a Book called * *Pan-Ormia*, dedicating the same to *Hamelin Abbot of Gloucester*.

The Title of this Book minds me of a pretty passage in * *Tully*. At a publick Plea in *Rome*, *Sisenna* an Orator who defended his Client, affirmed, that the crimes laid to

A a

* See *Camb. Eliz* in these respective years.

* *Sir George Summers*, of whom in *Dorset-shire*.

* *Bile de scrip. Brit. Cent. 2. Num. 78. & Pits in Anno 1140.*

* In his Book *De claris Oratoribus*, otherwise called *Brutus*, toward the later end.

his

his charge, were but *Crimina Sputatilia*: To whom *Rufius* (the Orator who managed the accusation) rejoyned, that he feared some treachery in so hard a word, *quid Sputa sit scio, quid Tilica nescio*.

But I am at a worse loss in this *unconth* word, though knowing both the parts thereof. I know what *Pan* is, *All*, what *Ormia* is, a *Line* or *Hook*, but of what subject *Pan-Ormia* should treat, is to me unknown. But well fare the heart of *J. Bale*, who (I believe out of *Leland*) rendreth it a *Dictionary*, or *Vocabulary*, hooking all words, it seems, within the compass thereof. This *Osbern* flourished under King *Stephen*, Anno 1140.

ROBERT of GLOUCESTER, so called, because a *Monk* thereof. He is omitted (whereat I wonder) both by *Bale* and *Pits*, except disguised under another *Name*, and what I cannot conjecture; they speak *truly*, who term him a *Rhimer*, whilest such speak *courtously*, who call him a *Poet*. Indeed such his *Language*, that he is *dumb* in effect to the Readers of our age without an *Interpreter*, and such a one will hardly be procured. *Antiquaries* (amongst whom Mr. *Selden*) more value him for his *History* than *Poetry*, his *lines* being neither *strong* nor *smooth*, but sometimes *sharp*, as may appear by this *Tetrastick*, closing with a pinch at the panch of the *Monks*, which coming from the *Pen* of a *Monk* is the more remarkable.

In the Citie of Bangor a great Houſe tho was,
And ther vndyr vij. * Cellens and ther of ther † Nas
That C.C.C. Moncks hadde othur mo
And alle by hure travayle lyvede; loke now if they do so.

* Cells or Portions.
† Ruler or Governor, *ſed quere*.

He flourished some *Four hundred years* since under King *Henry* the *second*, and may be presumed to have continued till the beginning of King *John*, 1200.

* *Bale de ſcrip.*
Brit. Cent. 3.
Num. 46. &
Pis in An.
1200.

ALAN of TEUXBURY, probably born in this Country, though bred at *Canterbury*, where he became first a *Monk* of *Saint Saviours*, and afterwards *Prior* thereof. Very intimate he was with *Thomas Becket*, having some reputation for his Learning. In his *old age*, it seems, he was sent back with *honour* into his *Native Country*, and for certain was made *Abbot* of *Teuxbury*, when *Stephen Langton* so much endeavoured, and at last accomplished the canonizing of *Thomas Becket*. Four * *Authors* were employed (*Becket* his *Evangelists*) to write the *History* of his *Mock-paſſion* and *Miracles*. And our *Allan* made up the *Quaternion*. He flourished under King *John*, Anno 1200.

ALEXANDER of HALES was bred up in the famous Monastery of *Hales*, founded by *Richard* King of the *Romans*. After his living some time at *Oxford*, he went over to *Paris*, it being fashionable for the Clergy in that (as for the Gentry in our) age, to travail into *France*, that Clerk being accounted but half learned, who had not studied some time in a *Forraign* University. But, let *Paris* know, that generally our English-men brought with them more Learning thither, and lent it there, than they borrowed thence.

As for this our *Alexander*, as he had the name of that great Conqueror of the world, so was he a grand Captain and Commander in his kind. For as he did follow *Peter Lombard*, so he did lead *Thomas Aquinas*, and all the rest of the Schoole-men. He was the first that wrote a *Comment* on the *Sentences*, in a great Volume, called the *Summe of Divinity*, at the instance of Pope *Innocent* the *fourth*, to whom he dedicated the same, for this and other of his good services to the Church of *Rome*, he received the *splendid Title* of *Doctor Irrefragabilis*. He died Anno Dom. 1245. and was buried in the *Franciscan Church* in *Paris*.

* *Pits de Illuſt.*
Ang. ſcript.
Anno 1326.

THOMAS de la MORE, was, saith my * *Author*, born of a Knightly Family, *Patria Glouceſtrencis*, a *Gloucester-shire-man* by his Country; For which his observation I heartily thank him, who otherwise had been at an utter losse for his *Nativity*. He thus further commendeth him.

Pacis & Armorum vir artibus undique clarus. | A man whose fame extended far
For Arts in Peace, and Feats in War.

Indeed he was no *Carpet Knight*, as who brought his honour with him out of *Scotland* on

on his sword's point, being knighted by King *Edward the first*, for his no less fortunate than valiant service therein. Nor less was his fidelity to his Son *Edward the second*, though unable to help him against his numerous enemies. But though he could not keep him from being deposed, he did him the service faithfully to write the manner of his deposition, being a most rare Manuscript extant in *Oxford Library*. This worthy Knight flourished *Anno Dom. 1326*.

THOMAS of HALES came just an *hundred years* after *Alexander of Hales* in time; but more than a *thousand degrees* behind him in *ability*, and yet following his *Foot steps* at distance. First they were born both in this County, bred *Minorites* in *Hales Monastery*; whence for a time they went to *Oxford*, thence to *Paris*, where they both proceeded *Doctors of Divinity*, and applied themselves to *Contravertial Studies*, till this *Thomas* finding himself not so fit for that *Employment*, fell to the *promoting positive*, or rather *fabulous poynts of Popery*, for the *maintainance of Purgatory*. He flourished under King *Edward the third*, *Anno Dom. 1340*.

THOMAS NEALE was born at * *Yate* in this County, bred first in *Winchester*, then *New Colledge* in *Oxford*: where he became a great *Grecian, Hebrician*, and publick Professor of the later in the University. He translated some *Rabins* into *Latine*, and dedicated them to *Cardinal Pole*. He is character'd a man * *Natura mirum in modum timida*, Of a very fearful nature, yet always continuing constant to the Roman persuasion. He was Chaplain, (but not *Domestick*, as not mentioned by *Mr. Fox*) to *Bishop Bonner*, and resided in *Oxford*. In the first of *Queen Elizabeth*, tearing his Professors place, would quit him, for prevention he quitted it, and built himself an House over against *Hart-hall*, retaining the name of *Neals House* many years after. Papists admire him for his rare judgement, and Protestants for his strange invention, in first feigning the improbable lye of *Matthew Parker* his Consecration at the *Nags-head* in *Cheapside*, since so * substantially confuted. He was living in *Oxford 1576*. but when and where (here or beyond the Seas) he died, is to me unknown.

Since the Reformation.

RICHARD TRACY, Esquire, born at *Todington* in this County, was Son to Sir *William Tracy* Confessor, of whom before. He succeeded to his Fathers zeal, in the defence whereof he wrote * several *Treatises* in the English tongue, and that most remarkable, which is entituled, *Preparations to the Crosse*. This he wrote experimentally, having suffered much himself in his Estate for his Fathers reputed *Heretical Will*: as also he wrote prophetically *Anno 1550*. few years before the beginning of *Queen Mary*, many being fore-warned, and so fore-armed by his useful endeavours.

It must not be forgotten, how during my abode in *Cambridge* on *Mid-summer Eve, 1626*. a Book was found in the belly of a *Cod* (brought into the Market to be sold) containing therein three *Treatises*, whereof the first and largest was entituled, *A Preparation to the Crosse*. It was wrapped about with *Canvass*, and probably that voracious Fish, plundered both out of the pocket of some *Ship-wracked Seaman*. The *Wits* of the University made themselves merry thereat, one making a long Copy of Verses thereon, whereof this *Dystick*, I remember;

* *If Fishes thus do bring us Books, then we
May hope to equal Bodlyes Library.*

But whilst the *Youngsters* disported themselves herewith, the *Graver sort* beheld it as a sad presage, and some, who then little looked for the *Crosse*, have since found it in that place. This Book was thereupon reprinted, and the * *Prefacer* thereunto entituled *John Frith* the Author thereof. But no such Book appears in *Bale*, (though very accurate to * give us a Catalogue of his Writings. Whereby we conclude, it was the same made by this *Richard Tracy*, to which another Treatise was annexed, *To teach one to die*, made likewise by our *Tracy*, who himself died about an *hundred years* since.

Sir *THOMAS OVERBURY*, Knight, Son to Sir *Nicholas Overbury*, one of the Judges

* New Coll.
Reg. Anno
1540.

* Pitseus de
Angl. script.
pag. 770.

* Mason de
Minst. Ang.

* Bile de scrip.
Brit. Cent. 9.
Num. 58.

* Tho. Randolph.

* Page 18.

* Cent. Octav.
Num. 71.

of the Marches, was born at *Borton on the Hill* in this County, bred in *Oxford*, and attained to be a most accomplished Gentleman, which the happiness of his Pen, both in *Poetry* and *Prose* doth declare. In the later he was the first writer of *Characters* of our Nation, so far as I have observed.

But if the great parts of this Gentleman were guilty of *Insolency* and *Petulancy*, which some since have charged on his Memory; we may charitably presume that his reduced age would have corrected such *juvenile extravagancies*.

It is questionable, whether *Robert Carre* Earl of *Somerset* were more in the favour of King *James*, or this Sir *Thomas Overbury* in the favour of the Earl of *Somerset*, until he lost it by dissuading that Lord from keeping company with a Lady (the Wife of another person of Honour) as neither for his credit here, or comfort hereafter.

Soon after Sir *Thomas* was by King *James* designed Embassadour for *Russia*. His false friends perswaded him to decline the employment, as no better than an *Honourable Grave*. Better lie some dayes in the *Tower*, than more months in a worse prison, A Ship by Sea, and a barbarous cold Country by land. Besides they possessed him, that within a small time, the King should be wrought to a good opinion of him. But he who willingly goes into a prison out of hope to come easily out of it, may stay therein so long till he be too late convinced of another judgment.

Whilest Sir *Thomas* was in the *Tower*, his Refusal was represented to the King as an Act of high contempt; as if he valued himself more than the Kings service. His strict restraint gave the greater liberty to his enemies to practise his death, which was by poyson performed.

Yet was his Blood legally revenged, which cost some a *violent*, and others a *civil* death, as deprived of their Offices. The Earle was soon abated in King *James*'s affection, (O the short distance betwixt the *cooling* and *quenching* of a *Favourite*!) being condemned and banished the Court. The death of this Worthy Knight did happen *Anno Dom. 1615*.

JOHN SPRINT was bred a Student in *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, and was afterward beneficed at *Thornbury* in this County, a grave and godly *Divine*, but for a long time much disaffected to the *Ceremonies* of the *Church*. It happened that Mr. *Burton*, Arch-Deacon of *Gloucester* his *Collegiate* and *Contemporary*, took him to task, perswading him seriously to study the point, which he promised, and performed accordingly. He put

In the one Scale

The *Wo* pronounced to such who preach not the *Gospel*; and indiffert their *Flocks* on pretended scrupulosity.

In the other

The nature of *Ceremonies* when things indifferent are enjoined by lawfull Authority.

Weighing both exactly in the ballance of his judgment, he found the former to preponderate, concluding it unlawful for any on such account to leave or lose the exercise of his *Ministerial Function*.

Hereupon he not only conformed for the future, but also wrote a Book (dedicated to Arch-Deacon *Burton*) called *Cassander Anglicanus*, to perswade others to conformity. He died, as I am informed, about thirty years ago.

JOHN WORKMAN was born about *Lasbury* in this County, where his Father was a servant to Sir *Tho. Escourt*. He was bred in *Oxford*, and afterwards became for many years the pious and painfull Preacher at *Gloucester*, being conformable to *Church-Discipline*, both in judgement and practise; and in very deed. It happened that some pressed *super-Canonical Ceremonies*, and such *sesqui-Conformists* made Mr. *Workman* turn first but a *semi-Conformist*, and then by degrees to renounce all *Conformity*.

He was prosecuted by *G. G.* his *Diocesan*, for preaching to the disparagement of the Blessed *Virgin Mary*, though he pleaded his words were only these, That the *Papists* painted her more like a *Curtisan*, than a modest *Maid*. Hereupon he was silenced, and not suffered to teach Schoole; seeing *Sheep* and *Lambs* differ not in kind, but age. At last his good Friend *Dr. Baud* (turnishing him with instructions) he turned *Physician*, and if unable to preserve his *Patients* in life, he could well prepare them for death. He died about the year 1636.

We have put them in *Parallels*, not so much because living at the same time in the same County, as because the one from *disliking* came to *approve*; the other, from *approving* to *dislike Conformity*; though both, no doubt, did follow the *dictates* of their *consciences*.

RICHARD CAPEL was born, as I am informed, in the City of *Gloucester*, whereof his Father was Alderman, and left him a good temporal estate; he was bred Fellow of *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford*, where he had many *Pupils* of good qualitie; and among the rest Mr. *William Pemble*, whose Books he set forth, and as I remember, finished his imperfect Comment on *Zachary*.

Leaving the Colledge he was presented by Mr. *Stephens* to a good benefice in this County, where he made his excellent Book of *Temptations*; full fraught with practical Piety: so that what judicious person soever readeth it, will experimentally say unto him, as once the *Lawyer* to our *Saviour*, *Master thou hast well spoken*: it carrieth in it such a Truth by the confession of his Conscience.

One thing he hath irrefragably proved, That there is no Temptation which a man is subject to, but what might be suggested by our own corruption, without any injection of Satan. We have an English expression, *The Devil he doth it*, the *Devil he hath it*, where the addition of *Devil* amounteth only to a strong denial, equivalent to, *he doth it not, he hath it not*. My opinion is, if the phrase took not the original from, yet is it applyable to our common and causeless accusing of *Satan* with our own faults, charging him with those Temptations, wherein we our selves are always chiefly, and sometimes solely guilty.

When the reading of the Book of sports on the *Lords day* was pressed upon him, he refused the same, as not comporting with his Conscience, and willingly resigned his benefice, living afterwards on his temporal means, and preaching *gratis* in neighbouring *Congregations*. He died *Anno Dom. 165*—

Benefactors to the Publick.

KATHARINE CLYVEDON, better known by the name of Dame KATHARINE BERKLEY, was Daughter unto Sir *John Clyvedon*, richly landed in this County. She was first married to Sir *Peter Le Veale*, and after to *Thomas* third of that Christian name, *Baron of Berkley*, whom she survived, living a constant Widow for *four and twenty years*; great her Inheritance, augmented with a large Joynture, and yet she expended the profits thereof in Hospitality and pious Uses; amongst which, the * Founding of the fair Schoole of *Wootton-under-edge* was most remarkable.

I have sometimes wondered with my self, to see the vast Donations which the Family of the *Berkleys* bestowed on Monasteries: So that there was no Religious House within *twenty miles* of their Castle (besides others at greater distance) which did not plentifully partake of their Liberality. All these now are lost and extinct, whilst the endowment of *Wootton Schoole* doth still continue: whereof I render this private reason to my own thoughts, Because Monks were not of Gods planting, whilst teaching of Youth is *Iure Divino* by a positive precept, *Teach a Child in the Trade of his Youth, and he will remember it when he is old*: I behold *Wootton Schoole* as of great Seniority, after *Winchester*, but before *Eaton* in standing. *John Smith* late of *Nibley*, Esquire, was effectually instrumental in recovering the Lands to this Schoole, which since hath been happy in good School-Masters, as they in pregnant Scholars. This Lady died *March 13. 1385.* and is buried by her Husband in *Berkley Church*, in a Monument grated about with Iron Bars.

Sir WILLIAM HAMPTON, son to *John Hampton*, was born at *Minchen-Hampton* in this County, bred after a *longer* in *London*, where he thrived so well, that he became Lord Mayor thereof, *1472*. He was the first that set up *Stocks* in every Ward, for the punishment of Vagabonds and Strumpets; on which account I enter him a publick Benefactor. For, an House of Correction is a kind of Alms-House, it being as charitable a work to reclaim the wicked, as to relieve the wanting; and, were it not for *Prisons*, all the Land would be but a *Prison*.

* Patent. 7.
Rich. 2. part 2.
Memb. 2.

Since the Reformation.

THOMAS BELL born in this County, was twice Mayor of the City of Gloucester, and raised his estate by Gods blessing on his Industry and Ingenuity, being one of the first, that brought the trade of Capping into the City. Hereby he got great wealth, sufficient to maintain the degree of Knighthood, which King Henry the eight (as I take it) bestowed on him. He bought from the Crown Black-Friers by the South gate in this City, and reformed the ruines thereof into a beautiful house for himself, and hard by it erected an Alms-house, and endowed it with competent Revenues. His Daughter and sole Heir brought a fair Estate into the Families of Dennis. This Sir Thomas died in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

EDWARD PALMER, Esquire, (Uncle to Sir Thomas Overbury) was born at Limington in this County, where his Ancestry had continued ever since the Conquest. Of his breeding I can give no exact account, for as the growing of Vegetables towards perfection is insensible; so, (for want of particular information) I cannot trace his Gradual motions, but find him at last, answering the Character given by Mr. * Camden,

A curious and a diligent Antiquary.

Great his store of Coins, Greek and Roman, in Gold, Silver, and Brasse, and greater his skill in them.

His plentiful Estate afforded him opportunity to put forward the ingenuity impressed in him by nature for the publick good, resolving to erect an Academy in Virginia; in order whereunto he purchased an Island, called Palmers Island unto this day, but in pursuance thereof, was at many thousand pounds expence (some instruments employed therein not discharging their trust reposed in them, with corresponding fidelity) he was transplanted to another world, leaving to posterity the memorial of his worthy but unfinished intentions.

He married one of his own name and neighbourhood, the Daughter of Palmers of Compton Schorfin, Esquire.

*Palmero Palmera nobis sic nubilis Amnis,
———Auctior adjunctis Nobilitatis aquis.*

By her he had many Children, but most of them deceased, amongst whom, Muriel married to Michael Rutter of this County, Esquire, inheriting her Fathers parts and piety, left a perfumed Memory to all the Neighbourhood. This Edward Palmer died at London, about the year, 1625.

HUGH PIRRY was born in Wootton-under-edge, a known Market Town in this County, bred a Merchant in London, whereof he was Sheriff, Anno Dom. 1632. He brought the best Servant, that ever hath, or will come to the Town of Wootton, I mean the Water, which in his life time, on his own cost, he derived thither, to the great benefit of the Inhabitants.

He had read, how * Job had warmed the poor with the Fleece of his Sheep, and observed what sheep Job had left, he lost; and what he had laid out, was left him; that wooll onely remaining his, which he had expended on the poor. Master Pirry therefore resolved on pious uses, but prevented by death, bequeathed a thousand pounds and upwards, for the building and endowing of a fair Alms-House in Wootton aforesaid, which is performed accordingly. God hath since visibly blessed him in his fair posterity, four Daughters, the eldest married to the Lord Fitzwilliams of Northampton, the second to Sir ——— of Glamorgan, the third to Sir Robert Benlowes of Lancaster, and the youngest (the Relict of Viscount Camdens second son) to Sir William Fermoure of Northampton-shire. He died Anno Dom. 163—

* In his Description of Gloucestershire.

* Job 31. 20.

Lord Mayors.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time
1 Will. Hampton.	John Hampton.	Minchen Hamptō.	Fish monger.	1472
2 John Brug or Bruges.	Thomas Brug or Bruges.	Dymmock.	Diaper.	1520
3 Leon. Holliday.	William Holliday.	Redborough.	Merchant Taylor	1605
4 Richard Ven.		Wottō under-edg		
5 Thomas Viner.	Thomas Viner.		Gold-smith.	1653

The Names of the Gentry of this County returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth.

The Keeper of the Spiritualties of the Bishoprick of Worcester, sede vacante.

James de Berkeley.

James Greyndore. } Knights for
Robert Stanthaw. } the Shire.

Commissioners for taking the oaths.

Guidonis Whittington.	Reginaldi Machyn,	Galfred. Hide	Gloucesteria
Richa di Norman	Walteri Frasnsh	Johan. Solers	Roberti Frompton
Iohannis Hurtley	Thome Sloughier	Johan. Hampton	Roberti Stronge
Thome Hoke	Nicholai Eynesham	Thome Leyney	Richardi Richards
Johannis Foce	Radulphi Bottiller,	Ioh. Kendale	Mauricii Berkeley de
Johannis Anne	Chivaler.	Henrici Clifford	Uley, Chivaler
Johannis Panncefote	Johannis Grennell	Iohan. Trye	Nicholai Poyntz
Chivaler	Baldewini Rouse	Thome Harsfeld	Joh. Kemmys
Johannis Cassy	Willielmi Somervile	Edmundi Rodebergh	Joh. Coderington
Edwardi Brugge	Johannis Harewel	Thome Stanton	Nicholai Stanham
Rob. Whittington	Walteri Eode	Thome Sky	Nicholai Alderley
Willielmi Boteler	Rob. Bushel	Richardi Venables	Iohan. Blunt
Willielmi Moryn	Willielmi Ashton	Johan. Polyn	Thome Bradston
Johannis toughon	Richardi Grevell	Roberti Volpenne	Iohan. Weston
Roberti Voba	Willielmi Tracy, jun.	Joh. Lingescote	Iohan. Burnel, Ju-
Johannis Morvan	Mauricii Berkeley de	Ioh. Stare	nioris
Clementis de Mitton	Beverston Cherv.	Thome Ocle	Willielmi Fourde
Johannis Moryn	Iohannis Langley.	Thome Bamvile	Thome Tanner de
Johannis Siwell	Egidi Brugge	Roberti Clavile	Dorfoleye
Willielmi Rendock	Iohannis de la Mare	Thome Skey	Iohannis Bassett de
Johan. Gifford, Chi-	Will. Prelat	Johan. Roddely	Naylesworth.
valer	Iohannis Lymock	Thome Berkeley de	

Dukes & Earls
of Gloucester

Fitzreustace Earl
Robt Fitz Reyn: son
of Hon: J. Earl

Mandvil- Earl

Duridan- Earl

Clare- Earl

Audley- Earl

Tho: Plantagenet
6th Son of Ed: 3^d
Duke

Humphrey Plantag
4th Son of Hen: 4th
Duke

Rich: Plantag:
Son of Rich: Duke
of York & Broth. Ed: 4th
Duke

he was after: R Rich: 3^d

Henry Stuart
Son of Charles 1st
Duke

William son of Ann
Princ. of Denmark
(after: Queen Ann)
by George Prin: Doy:
Duke

Frederick Son of
George Prin: of Wales
Duke

afterward P. Wales.
William Henry
Son of Frederick
Duke of Gloucester

Sheriffs

Sheriffs.

HEN. II.

Anno

- 1 Milo de Gloucester.
- 2 Walter de Hereford
- 3 Will. de Bello Campo
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 *Idem.*
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 *Idem.*
- 9 *Idem.*
- 10 Will. Pypard, for four years.
- 14 Gilb. Pypard, for four years.
- 18 Radus filius Stephan.
- 18 } Will. frater ejus.
- 19 *Idem.*, for fifteen years.

RICH. I.

Anno

- 1 Will. filius Stephani.
- 2 Will. Marescallus.
- 2 } Rich. de Muegros.
- 3 *Idem.*
- 3 } Will. Marescallus.
- 4 } Nich. de Avenel.
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 *Idem.*
- 7 Herbertus filius Herberti.
- 8 *Idem.*
- 9 *Idem.* & Will. de la Pomeray
- 10 Herbertus filius Herberti.

Rex JOHAN.

Anno

- 1 } Comes Will. Marescallus.
- 1 } Johan. Avenell.
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 } Will. Marescallus.
- 3 } & Tho. de Rochford.
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 Will. Marescallus & Rich. de Haseburn.
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 } Rich. de Muegros.
- 8 } Reginal. Pintevolt.
- 9 *Idem.*
- 10 Gerard. Atia.
- 10 } Rich Burgies.

- 11 } Engelard. de Cicomato.
- 11 } Rich. Burgies.
- 12 *Idem.* for five years.

HEN. III.

Anno

- 1
- 2 Radus. Musard, for 4. years.
- 6 } Radus. Musard.
- 6 } Petrus Egeword.
- 7 Radus Musard.
- 8 *Idem.*
- 9 *Idem.*
- 10 Will. Putot, for 7. years.
- 17 Hen. de Bada.
- 18 *Idem.*
- 18 } Will. Talbot.
- 19 } Petrus de Egeword.
- 19 } Tho. de Sancto Martino.
- 20 *Idem.*
- 21 Will. Talbot.
- 22 Thurstan. de Despenser.
- 23 *Idem.*
- 24 } Johan. filius Galfri.
- 24 } Galfri de Derhurst.
- 25 } Johan. filius Galfri.
- 25 } Marsdatus Cononi.
- 26 Johan. filius Galfri, for five years.
- 31 } Rob. de Valeram.
- 31 } Galf. de Derherst.
- 32 Rob. de Valeram
- 32 } Nicus de Monte Acuto.
- 33 } Rob. Valeram.
- 33 } Reginal. de Eide.
- 34 Rob. Valeram.
- 35 Johan. de Fleming.
- 36 *Idem.*
- 37 Adam de Hittested, for four years.
- 41 Will. de Lefseberowe.
- 42 *Idem.*
- 43 Rob. de Mayfy.
- 44 Johan. de Brun.
- 45 *Idem.*
- 46 *Idem.*
- 47 Matheus Werill.
- 48 *Idem.*
- 49 *Idem.*
- 50 Regin. de Acle & Roger: de
- 50 } Chedney Pet. de Chavent.

- 51 *Idem.* for five years.

EDW. I.

Anno

- 1 } Petrus de Chavent.
- 1 } Walt. Bockking Clicus.
- 2 Reginald. de Acle.
- 3 Adam de Buttiller, for 5 years
- 8 Rich. de Ripariis.
- 9 Walter de Stuchesley, for four years.
- 13 Rogerus de Lakington.
- 14 *Idem.*
- 15 *Idem.*
- 16 Galfrid. de Mandriacre.
- 17 *Idem.*
- 18 Fulco de Locy.
- 19 *Idem.*
- 20 } Fulco de Locy.
- 20 } Tho. de Gardinis.
- 21 *Idem.* for six years.
- 27 Johan. de Langley.
- 28 Rich. Talebot.
- 29 *Idem.*
- 30 Johan. de Novo Burgo.
- 31 Tho. de Gardinis, for 5 years

EDW. II.

Anno

- 1 Johan. Langley.
- 2 Nich. de Kingston, & Johan. de Aunesley.
- 3 *Idem.*
- 4 Johan. Aunesley, & Johan. de Aston.
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 Will. Mannsel, & Rob. Darcy
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 Rich. de la River, for 4. years.
- 12 Johan. de Hamp. on, for 4. years.
- 16
- 17 Johan. Besmaunsel & Will. Tracy.
- 18 *Idem.*
- 19 *Idem.*

EDW. III.

Anno

- 1 Tho. de Rodberg.

2 *Idem.*

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2 <i>Idem.</i> | 16 Simon Bassett, for 9. years. | 37 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 3 <i>Idem.</i> | 25 Walt. Dastin. & Ph. Mare- | 38 Johan. Tracy, for 5 years. |
| 4 Will. Gamage, & Tho. Rod- | schall. | 43 Johan. Points. |
| 5 Tho. Berkeley de Cobberly. | 26 Johan. de Weston. | 44 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 6 <i>Idem.</i> | 27 <i>Idem.</i> | 45 Johan. Tracy. |
| 7 Rich. de Foxcot, for 5. years. | 28 Will. de Ledene. | 46 Johan. Clifford. |
| 12 } Tho. Berkeley de Cuberley | 29 Tho. de Berkeley de Cob- | 47 Tho. de Ocle. |
| } Rich. de Foxcot. | berly, & Will. Ledene. | 48 Johan. Ioce. |
| 13 Tho. de Berkeley. | 30 Tho. de Berkely, de Coberl. | 49 Nich. de Berkeley. |
| 14 <i>Idem.</i> | 31 Rob. de Herdesle. for 4 years. | 50 Petrus de Veel. |
| 15 Walter Dastin. | 35 Thomas Moygne. | 51 } Johan. Ioce. |
| | 36 <i>Idem.</i> | } Petrus de Chavent. |

Edw. I.

9. WALT. de STUCHESLY.]

The King directed his Letters to this Sheriff, enjoyning him, to take an exact account of the number and names of all the Villages, within the several Hundreds of the County, with the Persons, the present Possessors thereof, and return his Collection with speed and safety, into the Exchequer, according to this Tenor.

Edwardus Dei Gratia, Rex Anglia, Dominus Hibernia, & Dux Aquitania, Vice-Comiti Glouc. salutem. Quia quibusdam certis de causis Certiorari volumus, qui & quot Hundredi sunt in Balivatu, & Quorum sunt. Et que & quot Civitates, Burgi, & Villa, sunt in quolibet Hundredorum illorum, & qui sunt Domini eorundem. Tibi precipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod modis, & vris omnibus, quibus plenius ac diligentius poteris, te informes de premissis. Ita quod super. proxim. fafr. tentum apud Scaccarium nostrum. Thesaurarium, & Barones nostros de eodem Scaccario possis plenius informare, & tu ipse, in propria persona tua, sis ad dictum Scaccar. super prox. fafr. tentum ex hac causa, nisi tunc licentiam a nobis habueris absens esse. Et tunc per illum quem super. perfr. tuum per te mittes ad Scaccar. pradiatum Thesaurum & Barones pradiatos de premissis plenius facias informare. Ita quod in te, vel in ipso, quem pro te, ad dictum Scaccar. sic mittes defectus aliquis non inveniatur, per quod ad te graviter capiamus. Et habeas ibi tunc hoc breve. Teste meipso apud Clypston, quinto die Martii, An. Regni nostri Nono.

In obedience to the Kings command, this Sheriff vigorously prosecuted the design, and made his Return accordingly on the same token, that, it thus began,

Nulla est Civitas in Comitatu. Gloucester.

There is no City in the County of Gloucester.

Whence we collect, that Gloucester in that age (though the seat of a mitred Abby) had not the reputation of a City, untill it was made an Episcopal See by K. Hen. 8. The like Letters were sent to all other Sheriffs in England, and their Returns made into the Exchequer, where it is a kind of Dooms-day-Book, junior, but commonly passeth under the name of *Nomina Villarum*. I have by me a Transcript of so much as concerneth Gloucester-shire (the reason why this Letter is here exemplified) communicated unto me, with other rarities (advancing this Subject) by my worthy Friend Mr. Smith of Nibley.

It must not be omitted, that though the aforesaid Catalogue of *Nomina Villarum* was begun in this year, and a considerable progresse made therein, yet (some unexpressed obstacles retarding) it, was not in all particulars completed, until 20. years after, as by this passage therein may be demonstrated; *Bertona Regis juxta Gloucester. & ibidem Hundredum, & Hundr. Margareta Regina Anglia.* Now this Margaret Queen of England, Daughter to Philip the Hardy King of France, and second Wife to this King Edward the First, was not married unto him, until the 27 of her Husbands reign, Anno 1299.

Edw. III.

5 THO. BERKELEY de COBBERLEY.]

He is commended in our * Histories for his civil usage of K. Edw. 2. when prisoner at Berkeley Castle, at this day one of the seats of that right ancient Family.

And right ancient it is indeed, they being descended from Robert Fitz-Harding, derived

ived from the Kings of Denmark, as appeareth by an *Inscription* on the * Colledge-Gate at Bristol. *Rex Henricus secundus & Dominus Robertus filius Hardingi filii Regis Dacie, huius Monasterii primi Fundatores extiterunt.*

This Robert was entirely beloved of this King, by whose means his Son Maurice married the Daughter of the Lord of Berkeley, whereby his posterity retained the name of Berkeley. Many were their Mansions in this County, amongst which Cobberley accrued unto them by matching with the Heir of Chandos. Their services in the Holy War, alluded unto by the Crosses in their Arms, and may seem to be their Benefactions, (whereof in my Church History) signified by the Mitre in their Crest.

Of this Family was descended William Lord Berkeley, who was honoured by King Edward the fourth with the Title of Viscount Berkeley, created by K. Rich. 3. Earle of Nottingham, (and in the right of his Wife, Daughter of Thomas Mowbray) Duke of Norfolk. Henry the seventh made him Marquess Berkeley, and Marshal of England. He died without Issue.

At this day there flourisheth many Noble stems sprung thereof, though George Lord Berkeley, Baron Berkeley, Lord Mowbray, Segrave, Bruce be the top Branch of this Family. One who hath been so signally bountiful in promoting these (and all other) my weak endeavours, that I deserve to be dumb, if ever I forget to return him publick thanks for the same.

43. JOHN POINTS.] Remarkable the Antiquity of this Name and Family (still continuing in Knightsly degree in this County) for I read in *Dooms-day-Book*, *Drugo filius Ponz tenet de Rege Frantone. Ibi decem Hide Geldant de hoc Manerio.* And again, *Walterus filius Ponz tenet de Rege Lete. Ibi decem Hide Geldant.*

I behold them as the Ancestors of their Family, till I shall be informed to the contrary, though I confess they were not seated at Acton in this County, until the days of King Edward the second, when Sir Nicholas Points, married the Daughter and Heir of Acton, transmitting the same to his posterity.

Sheriffs.

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place	Armes.	
RICH. II.			HEN. V.			
Anno			Anno			
1 Tho. Bradwell.	Todingtō Sodbury	Or, a scallop Sab. betw. two Bends, Gules. * Azure, 6. Mulletts, Or. Argent, a Fess Nebule, Sable, betw. 3. Trefoiles, Gules.	8 Rob. Whittington.	ut prius	Gules, a Bend within a Border, Ermine.	
2 Johan. Tracy.			9 Rich. Mawrdin.	ut prius		
3 Radulph. Waleys.*			10 Alex. Clivedon.			
4 Tho. Bradwell.			11 Will. Wallwine.			
5 J. h. de Thorp. mil.	ut prius	Gules, a Chevron betwixt ten Crosses formee, Argent. † Azure, three flower de lys, Ermine.	12 Joh. Grendore, mil.	ut prius	Or, on a Cross engrailed with- in the like border, Sab. ten Annulets of the First, with a Mullet of five poyns in the Dexter Quarter.	
6 Tho. Fitz Nichol.			HEN. VI.			
7 Radus Waleys.			Anno			
8 Tho. Berkeley.			1 Will. Beauchamp	Powkes.		ut prius
9 Tho. Burgg. †	ut prius	Argent, on a Chief, Gules, 3. Bezants.	2 Joh. Berkley, mil.	ut prius	Gules, 3 Lions Rampant, Arg.	
10 Tho. Bradewell.			3 Joh. Grevel.	Campden		
11 Tho. Berkeley.			4 Idem.	ut prius		
12 Laur. Seabrooke.			5 Will. Tracy.	ut prius		
13 Tho. Burgg.	ut prius	Gules, a Bend ingrailed, Az. betw. 3. Leopards heads, Or, jessant flower de lis of the 2d Barry of eight, Or, and Gul.	6 Will. Bishopeston;	ut prius		
14 Maur. de Russell.			7 Joh. Brugg, arm.	ut prius		
15 Hen. de la River.			8 Joh. Willcots.	ut prius		
16 J. h. de Berkeley.			9 Idem.			
17 Gilbertas Denis.	HEN. VI.					
18 Will. Tracy.	Anno					
19 Maur. Russel.	1 Joh. Panfore.	ut prius	Sab. a Saltire engrailed, Er- min, on a Chief, Or, 3. flower de lys of the First. * Arg. on a Cross, Sab. a Leo- pards head, Or.			
20 Rob. Payns.	2 Joh. Blacket, mil.					
21 Johan. Berkeley.	3 Steph. Hatfield, mil.					
22 J. han. Bronings.	4 Joh. Grevil, arm.					
HEN. IV.				5 Joh. Panfore.	ut prius	
Anno				6 Guido Whittington	ut prius	
1 Hen. de la River.	ut prius			7 Rob. Andrew.	ut prius	ut prius
2 Maur. Russel, & R. b. Somerville				8 Egidius Brigges. *		
3 Rob. Whittington.				9 Maur. Berkeley, mil		
4 Wil. Beauchamp, m				10 Steph. Hatfield.		
5 Idem.	ut prius.		11 Joh. Towerton.	ut prius		
6 Johan Grendore.			12 Cuido Whittington	ut prius		
7 Maur. Russel.			13 Joh. Panfore.	ut prius		
			14 Maur. Berkeley, mil	ut prius		
			15 Idem.	ut prius		

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes.	
16 Joh. Beauchamp, m.	Thornb.	<i>Or, a Cheveron, Gules.</i> <i>Sable, a Bend Or, between 3.</i> <i>Fountains proper.</i>	22 Edw. Tame, ar.			
17 Will. Stafford.			23 Joh. Panneffot.	<i>ut prius</i>		
18 Joh. Stourton, mil.			24 Anth. Poyntz. ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		
19 Idem.			H E N. V I I I.			
20 Joh. Botiller.			Anno.			
21 Rob. Leverfey,	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Checky, Or and Az. on a bend</i> <i>G. 3 Lioncels ramp. of the first</i> <i>5 * Arg. a Bucks head Gules.</i> <i>5 Or, a bend, Azure.</i> <i>† Lozengy Varry and Gul. on a</i> <i>Canton, Or, a Mullet of 6.</i> <i>points, Sable.</i> <i>* Arg. on a Bend, Sab. three</i> <i>Calves, Or.</i> <i>† Arg. a Fesse Fules in chief,</i> <i>three Torteauxes</i> <i>* S. 2 bars Ar. 3 plates in chief</i> <i>† Gules, a Cross Patance, Or.</i>	1 Maur. Berkley, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Azure, a plain cross between</i> <i>4 Leopards heads, Or.</i>	
22 Will. Tracy.			2 Tho. Poyntz, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		
23 Idem.			3 Christ. Baynam, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		
24 Will. Gifford.			4 Rob. Morton, mil.			
25 Joh. Botiller.			5 Will. Tracy, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		
26 Hen. Clifford.	Frampton		6 Will. Kingston, mil.	Misterton	<i>Gules, a cheveron betwixt 3.</i> <i>Roses, Arg.</i>	
27 Joh. Trye. *	on Severn		7 Manr. Berkley, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		
28 Joh. Gife. †	Elmor		8 Alex. Baynam, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		
29 Will. Tracy.	<i>ut prius</i>		9 Christ. Baynam, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		
30 Jac. Clifford.	<i>ut prius</i>		10 Joh. Whittington, a.	<i>ut prius</i>		
31 Joh. Vele. *	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Arg. a Cheveron betwixt three</i> <i>Griffons heads erased, Gul.</i>	11 Will. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Argent, 2 Lions passant, Gul.</i>	
32 Egidius Brigge.			12 Egidius Tame, mil.			
33 Joh. Gife.			13 Tho. Poyntz, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		
34 Wal. Devereux, m. †			14 Tho. Berkley, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		
35 Joh. Barre, mil.			15 Antho. Poyntz, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		
36 Edw. Hungerford, m. *	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Or, a chev. betwixt 3. Bulls</i> <i>heads, Arg.</i> <i>† Or, a cross saltire, Gul.</i>	16 Edw. Tame, mil.		<i>Checky, Ar. & S. on a bend, G.</i> <i>3 scallops, Or.</i> <i>* Gules, 5. Martions wings</i> <i>in saltire, Arg.</i>	
37 Nich. Latymer. †			17 Edw. Wadham, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		
38 Tho. Hungerford.			18 Joh. Walsh, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		
E D W. I V.			19 Will. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		
Anno			20 Anth. Poyntz, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		
1 Joh. Grivel, arm.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Or, a chev. betwixt three</i> <i>Griffons heads erased, Gul.</i>	21 Wil Throgmorton a	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Az. a Lion rampant check que</i> <i>Argent and Gules.</i>	
2 Maur. Denis.	<i>ut prius</i>		22 Joh. Walsh, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		
3 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>		23 Edw. Wadham, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		
4 Maur. Berkley, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		34 Edw. Tame, mil.			
5 Ed. Hungerford, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		35 Walt. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		
6 Joh. Huggford, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Or, a chev. betwixt 3. Bulls</i> <i>heads, Arg.</i> <i>† Or, a cross saltire, Gul.</i>	36 Geo. Baynam, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Checky, Ar. & S. on a bend, G.</i> <i>3 scallops, Or.</i> <i>* Gules, 5. Martions wings</i> <i>in saltire, Arg.</i>	
7 Joh. Newton, ar.			37 Nich. Poyntz, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		
8 Joh. Grivel, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		38 Nich. VVikes, ar.			
9 Rob. Poynts, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		E D W. V I.			
10 Joh. Cassy, arm.			Anno			
11 Rich. Beauchamp, m	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Or, a chev. betwixt 3. Bulls</i> <i>heads, Arg.</i> <i>† Or, a cross saltire, Gul.</i>	1 Milo Pererich, mil.		<i>Arg. on a chev. betw. 3 Stags</i> <i>heads couped, Sable, as many</i> <i>Bucles stringed of the first.</i> <i>† Azure, a Griffon Ramp. Or.</i>	
12 Idem.			2 Arch. Porter, ar. *	Newmark		
13 Humph. Forster.			3 Tho. Briges, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		
14 Joh. Botiller. mil.			4 Anth. Kingston, mil	<i>ut prius</i>		
15 Tho. Whittington, a.	5 Walt. Denis, mil.		<i>ut prius</i>			
16 Tho. Norton, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	6 Hugo Denis, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>			
17 Rob. Poincs.	<i>ut prius</i>	P H I L. & M A R.				
18 Tho. Baynam, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		Anno			
19 Edw. Langley. †			M 1. An. Hungerford, m	<i>ut prius</i>		
20 Walt. Denis.	<i>ut prius</i>	1. 2. Nich. Wikes, ar,	<i>ut prius</i>			
21 Jo. St. Lowe, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	2. 3. Walt. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>			
22 Rob. Poyntz, ar.		3. 4. Nich. Pann. fort.	<i>ut prius</i>			
R I C H. I I I.		4. 5. Nich. Brayne, ar.	Little De.			
Anno		5 6 Th. Throgmorton, m	<i>ut prius</i>			
1 Rob. Poyntz, mil,	<i>ut prius</i>	E L I Z. R E G.				
5 Joh. St. Low, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	Anno				
2 Joh. Welsh, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	1 Rich. Arnold, mil.				
3		2 Rich. Tracy, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>			
4 Tho. Moreton.	Tortworth		3 Nich. Walsh, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Arg. on a chev. betw. 3 Stags</i> <i>heads couped, Sable, as many</i> <i>Bucles stringed of the first.</i> <i>† Azure, a Griffon Ramp. Or.</i>	
5 Christ. Throgmorton			<i>ut prius</i>	4 Geo. Huntley, ar.		Frowcst.
5 Tho. Hungerford, m.			<i>ut prius</i>	5 Will. Read, ar. †		
7 Rich. Pole, arm.				6 Rich. Berkley, ar.		<i>ut prius</i>
8 Rob. Miles.			<i>ut prius</i>	7 Egidius Pole, mil.		<i>ut prius</i>
9 Walt. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	8 Will. Palmer, ar.				
10 Edw. Berkley, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	9 Wil. Hungerford, ar	<i>ut prius</i>			
11 Joh. Whittington, a	<i>ut prius</i>	10 Rob. Branc, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>			
12 Rob. Poynts, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	11 Nich. Poynts, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>			
13 Rich. Pole, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	12 Rich. Baynam, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>			
14 Alex. Baynam, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	13 Tho. Smith, ar.				
15 Egidius Brugge, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	14 Joh. Bigford, ar.				
16 Joh. Huddleston, m.		15 Rob. Strange, ar.				
17 Rob. Poynts, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	16 Tho. Porter, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>			
18 Alex. Baynam, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>					
19 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>					
20 Egidius Genel.						
21 Joh. Butiller. ar.						

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
17 Tho. Wye, ar.			9 Rob. Bathurst, ar.	Lechlade	
18 V Vale Campton, ar	Hathry		10 Ioh. Carter, ar.	Charlton	
19 Tho. Ghester.	Almondsb		11 Will. Kingston, ar.	ut prius	
20 Ioh Tracy, mil.	ut prius		12 Rich. Brent, ar.		
21 Will. Read, ar.	ut prius		13 Hen. Fin h, ar.		
22 Rich. Pate, ar.			14 Radus Cotton, ar.		
23 Tho. Porter, mil.	ut prius		15 Tho. Chester, ar.	Knolle	
24 Tho. Baynham, ar.	ut prius		16 Rich. Hill, mil.		
25 Tho. Smith, ar.			17 Ph. Langley, ar.	Mangorsfi	
26 An. Hungerford, ar.	ut prius		18 Tho. Baker, mil.		
27 Ioh. Higford, ar.	Dixon		19 Tho. Thynn, mil.	Wiltshire	
28 Paul. Tracy, ar.	Stanway		20 Tho. Hodges, ar.	Shipton	
29 Th. Throgmort, m.	ut prius		21 Rich. Rogers, mil.	Eastwood	
30 Hen. Pole, mil.	ut prius		22 Ioh. Dowle, ar.		
31 Tho. Lucy, ar.			CAROL. I.		
32 Will. Dutton, ar.			Anno		
33 Ioh. Poyntz, mil.	ut prius		1 Will. Sandys, mil.	Misterden	
34 Will. Chester, ar.			2 Tho. Nicholas, ar	Prestbury	
35 Ioh. Doyers, m.	Cinencest		3 V Vill. Masters, mil	Griceest.	
36 Ioseph Benham, ar.			4 Rich. Tracy, m. & b.	ut prius	
37 Hen. Wiston, mil.			5 Hen. Dennis, ar.	Paule Ch.	
38 I. h. Chamberlain, a.	Prestbury		6 Radus Dutton, mil.	Standish	
39 Ioh. Hungerford, m	ut prius		7 Geo. VVinter, mil.		
40 Edw. Winter, mil.	Lidney		8 Hen. Poole, arm.	ut prius	
41 Geo. Huntley.			9 Egid. Fetiplace, m.	Coln Alin	
42 Th. Throgmort, m	ut prius		10 Edw. Stephens, ar.	L. Sodbury	
43 Will. Dutton, ar.	ut prius		11 W ll Leigh, ar.		
44 Tho. Baynham. ar.	ut prius		12 Rich. Duce, Bar.	Frowcest.	
JACOBUS.			13 Ioh. Poyntz, mil,	ut prius	
Anno			14 Rob. Codrington, ar	Codering	
1 Hen. Pole, mil.	ut prius		15	ton	
2 Egid. Read, ar.	ut prius		6		
3 Tho. Seymer, mil.	Button		17 Fr. Creswick, ar.	Bristol	
4 V Vill. Norwood. *	Leckhapt.		18		
5 Tho. Estcourt, mil. †	Lasbury		19		
6 Rob Woodroff, m			12		
7 Will. Guyes, ar.	ut prius		21		
8 Ioh. Tracy, mil.	ut prius		22 VVill. Brown, ar.	Hasfield	
8 Paul. Tracy, ar.	ut prius				

Sab. on a Chev. engrailed, be-
twixt 4 Croffes patee Fitchee
Or, 3 flowers de lys AZ each
charged on the top with a
plate.

Quarterly Arg. and Gul. in the
2d. and 3d. quarter a Frei, Or.

Gul. a Chev. inter 3 Mullets,
Or.

Gul. an Inescoucheon Arg.
an Orle of mullets, Or.
Chekey, Or and Sab. a Fesse,
Gul.

G. 2 wings conjoynd, Or, with
in a border gobonated, Arg.
* Ermin, crofs engrailed, Gu.
† Erm. on a Chief indented G.
3. Stars,

Anno

1 Will. Sandys, mil.
2 Tho. Nicholas, ar
3 V Vill. Masters, mil
4 Rich. Tracy, m. & b.
5 Hen. Dennis, ar.
6 Radus Dutton, mil.
7 Geo. VVinter, mil.
8 Hen. Poole, arm.
9 Egid. Fetiplace, m.
10 Edw. Stephens, ar.
11 W ll Leigh, ar.
12 Rich. Duce, Bar.
13 Ioh. Poyntz, mil,
14 Rob. Codrington, ar

15

6

17 Fr. Creswick, ar.

18

19

12

21

22 VVill. Brown, ar.

AZ. a Chevron between three
Cotton weaves, Arg.

ut prius.

Barry of ten, Or and Sable.

ut prius

ut prius.

Gul. two Cheverons, Arg.

Or, two Lions passant, Gules.

Arg. a Fess imbattled, Sable,
between 3. Lions passant, Gu.

Or, on a Fess, Gul. 3. chefs-
Rooks of the first, as many
Martlets in Chief, Sab.

Hen. VIII.

6. WILLIAM KINGSTON, Mil.]

I read in an industrious * Author, that Sir *Will. Kingston* was created by K. Hen. 8. Knight of the *Garter*, which I humbly conceive to be a mistake, having several exact Catalogues of all admitted into that *Order*, amongst whom he doth not appear; yet was he Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and Captain of the *Guard* to K. Hen. 8. by whom he was much trusted and employed. *Cardinal Wolsey* had it given him in advice, to beware of * *Kingston*, which he mistook for the *Market Town* in *Surry* well known, and therefore declined going thither, though many miles his nearer way, in passage to the *Court*. But at last he found this our Sir *Anthony*, his formidable & fatal *Kingston*, when sent to fetch him out of the *North*, with some of the *Guard*. And, though he treated the Card. most courteously (saluting him on his * knees) yet the fight of him went to his heart, dying within few days after.

Edw. VI.

4. ANTHONY KINGSTON, Mil.]

This was that terrible Provost Marshal of the Kings Army in the execution of the *Western Rebels*, whose memory I find accused by * Sir *Iohn Heywood* for his cruelty, and defended by † Mr. *Carew*. This Sir *Anthony*, so frightful to all guilty persons, fell himself into the same fear, in the reign of Q. *Mary*, on this occasion. Some were said to have a design to raise war against the Queen, and resolved to provide the *sinews* before the bones of war, money before men. In order whereunto their design was to rob the *Exchequer*, then furnished with 50000. l. This being discovered, mane were accused as *Plotters*, more as *Privy*, amongst whom Sir *Anthony Kingston*, being sent for to come up, he died (for fear of death, some suppose) in his * way to *London*.

The Farewell.

I congratulate the Felicity of this County in the return of the Episcopal See to the chief City thereof; the rather seeing some questioned its Charter, and would have had it *Un-Cited*, because *Un-Bishoped* in our *Civil Wars*, though (with their leave) by the courtesie of *England*, once a City and ever a City. May the same hereafter ever remain there to take away all suspicion in that kind for the future.

HANT-SHIRE.

* Burton in description of *Leicester-shire*, pag. 320.

* Lord Howard in his Defensive against Prophecies, fol 130.

* Lord Herbert ut prius.

* In his life of K. Edw. 6.

† In his Survey of *Cornwall*.

* Holingshed in the fourth of Q. *Mary*. pag. 1132.



HANT-SHIRE hath Berk-shire on the North, Surrey and Sussex on the East, the Sea on the South, Dorset and Wilt-shire on the West. From North unto South it extendeth unto fifty foure miles, not stretching above thirty miles from the East to the West thereof.

A happy Countrey in the *four Elements*, if *Culinary fire* in *Courtesie* may pass for one, with plenty of the best wood for the fuel thereof; most pure and peircing the aire of this Shire; and none in *England* hath more plenty of clear and fresh rivulets of [troutful] water, not to speak of the friendly Sea conveniently distanced from London: As for the Earth, it is both fair and fruitful, and may pass for an *Expedient* betwixt *Pleasure* and *Profit*; where by mutual consent they are moderately accommodated.

Yet much of the Arable therein is *slopy* ground, though not like that in the Gospel, where the grain grew up and withered so soon, having no * *deepness of earth*, this bringing plenty of corn to perfection. Indeed, that in the Parable may be presumed inwardly a rock onely faced over with superficial earth, whereas this hath solid earth enough, but abounding with little loose stones lying above it, which are conceived to keep the Corn the warmer; and therefore some skilfull in Husbandry have maintained, that the taking of them away, doth more hurt than good to the ground.

* Matth. 13. 5.

The South-West part of this County is called the *New Forrest*, not in the same sense as *New Colledge* in Oxford; then at the founding the *Newest*, which since hath gained many *Puissnes* thereunto; but because the Junior of all *Forrests* in England, many having been *Dis-none In-forrested* since the *Conquest*. True it is, King Henry the 8th. made a *Forrest* about his Palace of Hampton in *Middlesex* by the name of *Hampton-forrest*; but it never obtained peaceable possession in *publique pronunciation*, (blame not the people thereabout if in point of Profit their *tongues* would not cross their hearts) as this *New Forrest* did. Whereof hereafter.

Natural Commodities.

Red Deer.

Great store of these were lately in *New Forrest*, so called because Newly made by K. William the Conqueror, Otherwise ten years hence it will be six hundred years old: Indeed, as Augustus Caesar is said to have said of Herod King of Judaea, that it was better to be his Hog than his Childe: So was it most true of that King William, that it was better to have been his Stag than his Subject; the one being by him spared and preserved, the other ruined and destroyed: Such was the *Vastation* he made of Townes in this County to make room for his game. And it is worth our observing the opposition betwixt the Characters of

K. EDGAR.

K. WILLIAM.

* *Templa Deo, Templis Monachos, Monachis dedit agros. * Templa adimit Divis. for a Civibus, arva Colonis.*

And now was the South-West of this County made a *Forest* indeed, if as an * *Anti-quary* hath observed, a *Forest* be so called, *quia foris est*, because it is set open and abroad. The Stags therein were stately creatures, jealous, revengeful; insomuch, that I have been credibly inform'd, that a Stag unable for the present to master another, who had taken his Hinde from him, waited his opportunity, till his enemy had weakned himself with his wantonness, and then kill'd him. Their Flesh may well be good, whose very Horns are accounted *Cordial*. Besides, there is a concave in the neck of a green-headed Stag, when above his first crossing, wherein are many worms some 2. inches in length, very useful in Physick, and therefore carefully put up by Sir Theodore Mayerne, and other skilful Physicians. But I beleive there be few Stags now in *New-Forest*, fewer Harts, and not any Harts-Royal (as escaping the chase of a King) though in time there may be some again.

* Camden's Brit. in Somersetshire.

* Idem in Hant-shire.

* Sir Ro. Cotton (under the name of Mr. Speed in Huntingdon-shire.)

Hony.

Although this Countie affordeth not such *Lakes of Honey*, as some * *Authors* relate found in hollow Trees in *Muscovy*, nor yieldeth Combes equal to that which *Pliny* * reporteth seen in *Germany*, eight foot long, yet produceth it plenty of this necessary and profitable Commoditie.

Indeed *Hantsire* hath the worst and best *Hony* in *England*, worst, on the *Heath* hardly worth five pound the Barrell, best, in the *Champion* where the same quantity will well nigh be sold for twice as much. And it is generally observed, the finer the *Wheat* and *Wooll*, both which very good in this *County*, the purer the *Hony* of that place.

Hony is useful for many purposes, especially that *Hony* which is the lowest in any Vessel. For it is * an old and true rule, the best Oyle is in the top; the best Wine in the middle, and the best *Hony* in the bottome. It openeth Obstructions, cleareth the *Breast* and *Lights* from those humors which fall from the head, loosneth the belly, with many other soveraign qualities, too many to be reckoned up in a *Winters* day.

However we may observe three degrees, or kinds rather of *Hony*.

1. *Virgin Hony*, which is the purest, of a late Swarm which never bred Bees.
2. *Chaste Hony*, for so I may term all the rest which is not Sophisticated with any addition.
3. *Harlot Hony*, as which is adulterated with Meal, and other trash mingled therewith.

Of the first and second sort I understand the Counsel of *Salomon*, My * *Sonne* eat *Hony* for it is good, good absolutely in the substance, though there may be excess in the quantitie thereof.

Wax.

This is the *Cask*, where *Hony* is the *Liquour*, and being yellow by Nature, is by Art made white, red and green, which I take to be the dearest colours, especially, when appendant on Parchment. Wax is good by *Day* and by *Night*, when it affordeth light, for Sight the clearest, for Smell the sweetest, for Touch the cleanliest. Useful in *Law* to seal *Instruments*, and in *Physick*, to mollifie Sinewes, ripen and dissolve Ulcers, &c. Yea, the Ground and Foundation of all *Cere-cloth* (so called from *Cera*) is made of *Waxe*.

Hoggs.

Hantsire Hoggs, are allowed by all for the best *Bacon*, being our *English Westphalian*, and which well ordered hath deceived the most judicious Pallats. Here the Swine feed in the Forrest on plenty of Acorns, (*Mens meat* in the golden, * Hogs food in this iron Age,) which going out lean, return home fat, without either care or cost of their Owners. Nothing but fulness stinteth their feeding on the Mast falling from the Trees, where also they lodge at liberty, (not pent up, as in other places, to stacks of Pease) which some assign the reason of the fineness of their flesh, which though not all *Glorre* (where no bancks of lean, can be seen for the Deluge of fat) is no less delicious to the taste, and more wholesome for the stomach.

Swines-flesh by the way is observed most nutritive of mens bodies, because of its assimilation thereunto. Yet was the eating thereof forbidden to the Jewes, whereof this Reason may be rendred, (besides the absolute Will of the Law-giver,) because in hot countries Mens bodies are subject to the Measles and Leprosies, who have their greatest repast on *Swines-flesh*. For the Climate of *Canaan*, was all the year long as hot, as *England* betwixt May and Michael-mass, and it is penal for any Butchers with us in that Term to kill any Pork in the Publick Shambles.

As for the Manufacture of Clothing in this County, (diffused throughout the same) such as deny the goodness of *Hant-shire Cloth*, and have occasion to wear it, will be convinced of its true worth by the price which they must pay for it.

* P. Jovius de
legatione Mus-
covitarum, &
Munsterus de
Muscovia.
* Nat. Hist. lib.
11. cap. 24.

* Nature liquor
iste novæ cui
summa natat
sex. Auson.

* Prov. 24. 13.

* Olim commu-
nis pecori cibus
atque homini
Glans. Auson.

The Buildings.

The Cathedral in *Winchester* yeildeth to none in *England* for venerable magnificence. It could not be *Opus unius seculi*, perfected by the contributive endeavours of several successive Bishops, whereof some lie most sumptuously interred in their Chappel-like-Monuments.

On the walls of the Quire on each side, the dust of the *Saxon-Kings*, and ancient Bishops of this Church were decently Intombed (many hundred years after) by *Richard Fox* Bishop of this See, till in the beginning of our Civil Wars, they were barbarously thrown down by the Souldiers.

Josephus reports (what some hardly believe) how *Herod* took many talents of Treasure out of the Sepulchre of *David*; sure I am they met with no such wealth here in this Mine of Mortality amongst the ashes, which did none any injurie, and therefore why Malice should scratch out that, which did not bite it, is to me unknown.

As for Civil Structures, *Basing*, built by the first Marquess of *Winchester*, was the greatest of any Subjects House in *England*, yea larger than most (Eagles have not the biggest Nests of all Birds) of the Kings Palaces. The Motto *Love Loyaltie*, was often written in every window thereof, and was well practised in it, when for resistance on that account, it was lately levelled to the Ground.

Next *Basing, Bramsell*, built by the last Lord *Zouch* in a bleak and barren place, was a stately Structure, especially before part thereof was defaced with a casual fire.

The Wonders.

There is an Oake in this County, which by most credible people is generally reported to put forth green leaves yearly on, or about, *Christ-mas* day. It groweth nigh *Lindhurst* in the *New Forrest*, and perchance I could point more exactly at the position thereof, but am loath to direct some ignorant Zealot, lest he cut it down under the notion of superstition, and make Timber of this Oake, as some lately have made Fewel of the *Hawthorn* at *Glassenburie*.

Proverbs.

Manners makes a Man, Quoth William Wickham.

This generally was his Motto inscribed frequently on the places of his Founding, so that it hath since acquired a Proverbial Reputation. We commonly say

- In the
1. Church, God makes a Man, as who truly created him.
 2. Court, Clothes make a Man, as which habit and adorn him.
 3. Change, Money makes a Man, which puts him in a solvable condition.
 4. Schools, Manners make a Man, as which compleat and accomplish him.

Grant the two middle Expressions, the extravagancy of our Pride and Covetousness, the first and last must be allowed proportionable to Piety and Truth. Without manners one is but a *Man-beast* or *Centaure*.

Now seeing no man without Manners, no Manners without some Learning, no Learning without Teaching, no teaching of Youth to that in a Grammer *Free-school*; of men to that in a *Colledge*, in an *Univerſitie*; How much thanks doth Posteritie owe to this *Wickham's* memory.

Canterbury is the higher Rack, but Winchester is the better Manger,]

W. Edington, * Bishop of *Winchester*, was the Authour of this Expression, rendring this the reason of his refusal to be removed to *Canterbury*, though chosen thereunto. Indeed though *Canterbury* be Graced with an higher Honor, the Revenues of *Winchester* lying entirely, are more advantageous to gather riches thereon. The Proverb is applicable to such, who prefer a wealthy Privacy, before a less profitable Dignity.

Yet know that that Manger did once partly maintain that Rack, viz. When *John White* Bishop of *Winchester* was enjoined by Queen *Mary*, to pay a thousand pound a year to Cardinal *Poole*, Archbishop of *Canterburie*, for the better support of his Estate.

*The Isle of * Wight hath no Monks, Lawyers, nor Foxes.]*

This Speech hath more mirth, than Truth in it. That they had Monks I know, * *Black ones*, at *Carisbrook*; *White ones*, at *Quarter* in this Island. That they have Lawyers they know, when they pay them their Fees; and that they have Foxes their Lambs know. However, because perchance they have fewer in proportion to places of the like extent, (and few or none are often coupled in common discourse) let not that which was pleasantly spoken be frowardly taken, but pass as we found it to Posteritie.

* Bishop *Godwin* in the Bishops of *Winchester*.

* *Cam. Brit.* in the Isle of *Wight*.
* *Speed's Cat.* of Religious Houses.

Princes.

HENRY Eldest Son of King *John* and his Wife *Isabel*, born at *Winchester* Anno 1208. was one (besides the account of Longevity) Eminent in his Generation. He was a most pious King, Son to a prophane Father [King *John*] A very poor King, brother to a most wealthie [Richard King of the Romans.] A very weak King, Father to a most wise Son, *Edward* the First. The Tragi-Comedie of his life was Eminent in many particulars.

1. He had scarce half a Kingdome in the beginning of his Reign, *Lewis* of *France*, being brought in to be King by the *English* in their *hot*, and cast out in their *cold Bloud*.
2. He had no part of a Kingdome in the middle of his Reign, Imbroyled with War with his Barons, Beaten in Battle, Imprisoned, and no King in effect.
3. He had all the Kingdome in the end of his Reign. For as soon as Prince *Edward* began to Man it, This *His Son* may be accounted his *Father*, by whom he attained a comfortable Old Age.

He was not so weak, but that he knew who were wiser then himself, and would be governed by them, One main cause which procured his Death in Peace, and Burial in *Pomp*, In the *Abbey* of *Westminster* of his own foundation, Anno Dom. 1273.

ELEANOR tenth Daughter, sixteenth and youngest Child of King *Edward* the First, was born at * *Winchester* the 6. of *May* 1306. and died in her Infancy, So that the Epitaph which I find elsewhere of an Infant of meaner birth may be applied unto her. (She lieth buried at *Saint Peters Westminster*, having her Picture upon her Monument with three of her Brothers.)

ARTHUR, Eldest son to King *Henry* the Seaventh, and Queen *Elizabeth*, was born, (being *partus* * *octomestris*, yet vital and vigorous, contrary to the rules of Physicians) at * *Winchester* the 20. day of *September* 1486. Some will wonder at his name, whereof no Alliance, nor *English* Prince, since the unhappy *Arthur* Duke of *Britain*, supposed to be made away by King *John*, his cruel Uncle. But because this Prince by his Fathers side, was, with King *Arthur* of *British* extraction, and because born at *Winchester* where King *Arthur* kept his Court, and His [pretended] *Round Table* still to be seen, that name was bestowed upon him. He died at *Ludlow*, in the sixteenth year of his Age, Anno 1502. and is buried in the Cathedral of *Worcester*, more known to Posterity by the Widow he left, the Lady *Katherine* Dowager, (and the effects ensuing thereon) then by any of his own personal performances.

Saints.

EDBURGH eight Daughter of King *Edward* the Elder and his first by Queen *Edgiva* gave when but three years of Age a great * *Augury* of her future Pietie, Her Father presenting before her, and leaving to her choyce,

On the one hand the *New Testament* and a * *Chalice*.

On the other, *Jewels*, *Rings* and *Bracelets*.

She took the *New Testament* and the *Chalice* (conceive it not because of *Massy Silver*, but) acted with the Principal of *Infant Pietie*; Hereupon her Parents left her to her own disposal, who became a *Nun* at *Winchester* after the Order of *Saint Benedict* under-going the *Austeritie* of that Order. It is reported of her, (Forgive me Reader, though I would not write these things they are so *Absurd*, I cannot but write them they are so *Absurd*,) That she would by night play the part of a * *Pious Thief* and steal the *Socks* of all the other *Nuns*, and having carefully washed and annointed them, restore them to their beds sides.

This Saint *EDBURGH* died on the 15. of *June* 920. Some of her bones being kept at *Winchester*, others say * at *Wilton*, (So facile the mistakes in Latine betwixt *WILTONIA* and *WINTONIA*) and the rest were translated to *Pershore*, an *Abbey* in the *Diocess* of *Worcester*.

Martyrs

* *Speeds* Chro. Page 565.

* Lord *Verulam* in his *Hen.* the 7.

* *Speeds* Chro. Page 763.

* *Hen. Higgd.* & *Polick. lib.* 6. cap. 4.

* *Flowers* of the *English* Saints, Page 570 *June* the 15.

* *Idem* *Ibidem*.

* The *English* Martyrologie in the 15. of *June*.

Martyrs.

This County being in the *Diocesse of Winchester*, escaped very well in the *MARIAN D A Y E S* from any visible persecution. Under God it might thank *Stephen Gardener*, or rather *Gardners* policy. This *Bishop* like a *Cunning Hunter* preserved the *G A M E* fair at home, and Killed it in the *W A L K E S* of other *Keepers*: It was not he, but bloody *Bonner*, who procured the death of,

JOHN PHILPOT Son of *Sir * Peter Philpot* Knight, was born in this County, whose Family had an Ancient habitation at therein. He proceeded *Mr. of Arts* in *New Colledge* in *Oxford*; And afterwards being *Arch-Deacon* of *Lincoln*, was a Zealous Promoter of the *Protestant Religion*. In the first of *Queen Mary*, being a member of the Convocation, his heart was hot within: And while he was musing, the fire kindled, and he spake with his tongue, which afterwards occasioned his *Martyrdom*.

If *Papists* account him a *Distracted Man*, none will wonder, who consider how the prophane *Captaines* of *Israel*, called the Son of the *Prophet*, a * mad fellow: And if some vehement expressions fell from him during his imprisonment, his enemies Cruelty was the Cause thereof. Seing ill usage, which once made a dumb beast to * speak, may make a Sober man *Over speak* in his passion. But all his sufferings are reported by *Mr. Fox* so perfectly, (*Perfectum est cui nihil addi potest*) that it is presumption for any to hope to make an essential Addition thereunto. He was Martyred *Anno Dom. 1555. Decemb. 18.*

KATHARINE GOVCHES.

GUILLEMIN GILBERT.

PEROTINE MASSEY whose husband, a Minister of Gods word, was for fear fled out of the *Island*.

The first of these was the *Mother*, a poor widdow of *St. Peters Port*, in the *Isle of Guernsey*; the other two her Daughters (but married women) These in the reign of *Queen Mary*, were noted to be much absent from the Church; for which they were presented before *Faques Amy* then *Dean* of the *Island*, who finding them to hold opinions against the real presence in the Sacrament of the *Altar*, condemned them to be burnt for *Hereticks*, which was done accordingly, *July 18. 1556.*

Add to these an *Infant* without a *Christian name*, and no wonder it is never named, seeing properly it was never born; but by the force of the flame burst out of his mothers belly, *Perotine Massey* aforesaid. This Babe was taken up by *W. House* a by-stander, and by the Command of *Elier Gosselin* the *Bailiff* (supreme Officer in the then absence of the Governour of the *Island*) cast again into the fire, and therein consumed to Ashes. It seems this bloody *Bailiff*, was minded like the Cruel Tyrant, Commanding, *Canis pessimi ne catulum esse relinquendum*, though this indeed was no *Dogge* but a *Lamb*, and that of the first minute, and therefore too young by the *Levitical Law* to be sacrificed.

Here was a *Spectacle* without precedent, a Cruelty built three generations high, that *Grandmother*, *Mother*, and *Grandchild*, should all suffer in the same Flame. And know Reader, these *Martyrs* dying in the *Isle of Guernsey*, are here reckoned in *Hampshire*, because that *Island* with *Fersey* (formerly subordinate to the *Arch-Bishop* of *Constance* in *Normandy*) have since the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, been annexed to the *Diocess* of *Winchester*.

Prelates.

William Wickham was born at *Wickham* in this County, being the Son of *Fohn Perot*, and *Sibel* his wife, (over whose graves he hath erected a Chappel at *Titchfield* in this County) and bred in the University of *Oxford*. He was otherwise called *Long*, from the height of his stature (as my * *Authour* conceives) though since it may be applied to the perpetuity of his memory, which will last as long as the world endureth, for his two fair Foundations at

* *J. Bale De-
script. Brit.
Cent. 8. num.
89.*

* *2 King. 9.
11.*

* *Numb. 22.
28.*

* *Godwin in
the Bishops of
Winchest.*

OXFORD,

Begun * 1379.

The Charter of the Foundation of St. Maries-Colledge in Oxford, was dated the 26. of November, 1379. in his Manour in Southwarke, since called *WVinchester-House*.

Finished 1386.

The Scholars entred thereunto about nine a clock on the 14. day of April in the same year.

WINCHESTER.

Begun 1387.

The first Stone was laid, March 26. at nine a clock in the morning, in the 69. year of the age of the Founder.

Finished 1393.

He died in the 37th. year of his Consecration, and 80th. of his Age, in the 5th. year of the Reign of King Henry the Fourth, and his Benefaction to Learning is not to be paralleld by any English Subject, in all particulars.

JOHN RUSSELL was born in this County, in the Parish of * Saint Peters in the Suburbs of *WVinchester*. He was bred Fellow of *New-Colledge*, and when Doctor of Canon Law, was chosen Chancellor of *Oxford*. Yea, that Office annual before, was first fixed on * him (as in *Cambridge* on Bishop Fisher) for term of life.

By King EDWARD the Fourth, he was advanced Bishop of *Lincolne*, and by Richard the Third * *Ld. Chancellor of England*, having ability enough to serve any, and honest y too much to please so bad a King. And because he could not bring him to his bent, when the Lord *Hastings* was killed, this Bishop (saith my * Author) was for a time imprisoned. He died January the 30. Anno 1490. Leaving this Character behind him, *Vir fuit summa * pietate, & ex rerum usu oppido quàm prudens, doctrina etiam singulari.*

WILLIAM WARHAM was born at * *Ockley* of Worshipful Parentage in this County, bred Fellow and Doctor of the Lawes in *New-Colledge*, imployed by King Henry the Seventh (who never sent fluggard or fool on his errand) to Margaret Dutches of *Burgundy*, and by him advanced Bishop of *London*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, living therein in great lustre, till eclipsed in power and profit by *Thomas WVolfsey*, Archbishop of *Yorke*.

It may be said, that *England* then had ten Arch-Bishops, if a figure and cypher amount to so many, or else, if it had but two, they were Arch-Bishop Thomas, and Arch-Bishop *WVolfsey*, drawing all causes to his Court-legateine, whilst all other Ecclesiastical Jurisdctions in *England* kept a constant vacation. This, *WVarham* bare with much moderation, contenting himself, that, as he had less honour, so he had less envy, and kept himself coole, whilst *WVolfsey* his screene, was often scorched with just and general hatred.

In the case of K. Henry His divorce, he was the Prime * Advocate for Queen Katherine, and carried it so cautiously, that he neither betrayed the cause of his Client, nor incurr'd the Kings displeasure. Nor will any wonder, that an Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* did then plead before an Arch-Bishop of *Yorke*, seeing the King at the same time was summoned before His Subject.

He survived *WVolfsey's* ruine, but never recovered his former greatness, blasted with a PRÆMUNIRE with the rest of the Clergy, and the heavier, because the higher in dignity. He is said to have expended thirty thousand pounds in the repair of his Palaces, the probable reason, why he left no other publick Monuments, though Arch-bishop twenty eight years, dying Anno Domini 1533.

ROBERT SHEREORN was born in this * County, and bred first in *WVinchester*, and then in *New Coll.* was a great Schollar, and prudent Man, imployed in several Embassies by K. Henry the seventh, and by him preferred Bishop first of *St. Davids*, then *Chichester*: Which Church he decorated with many Ornaments and Edifices, especially the South-side thereof, Where

On the one side

The * History of the foundation of the Church, with the Images of the Kings of England.

On the other

The Statues of all the Bishops of this See, both those of *Selcey*, and of *Chichester*. He

* Those dates are exactly inscribed out of the Records of *New-Colledge*.

* Register of *New-Colledge*, in Anno 1449.

* Godwin in Catalogue of Bishops of *Lincolne*.

* J. Philpot in Catalogue of Chancellors, page 65.

* Harpsfield, Hist. Eccl. Ang. decimo quinto seculo. c. 24.

* Idem ibid.

* *New-Colledge* Register in the year 1475

* Godwin in the Arch-bishops of *Canterbury*.

* *New Coll. Rec.* Register in the year 1474.

* *Camdens* Brit. in *Suffex*.
* Godwin in his Bishops of *Chichester*.

He often inscribed for his Motto, *Dilexi decorem domus tue Domine; I have loved the beauty of thy House, ô Lord:* and sometimes * *Credite operibus, Trust their works.* Now although some may like his *Almes* better then his *Trumpet*, Charity will make the most favourable construction thereof. Being 96. years of age he resigned his *Bishoprick*, and died in the same year, *Anno Dom. 1536.*

JOHN WHITE was born in this County of a * worshipful House, began on the floor, and mounted up to the roof of Spiritual Dignitie in this *Diocefs.* First Scholar in *VWinchester*, then Fellow of *New-Colledge* in *Oxford*, then Master of *VWinchester-School*; then *VWarden* of that *Colledge*, and at last, (taking *Lincoln Bishoprick* in his passage) Bishop of *VWinchester*, all composed in * this Distick.

*Me puero Custos, Ludi paulo ante Magister,
VITUS, & hac demum Præful in Urbe fuit.*

I may call the latter a *Golden Verse*, for it cost this *VWhite* many an *Angel* to make it true, entring into his *Bishoprick* on this condition, to pay to *Cardinal Pole*, a yearly Pension of a thousand pounds. Now though this was no better then *Simony*, yet the Prelats *Pride* was so far above his *Covetousness*, and his *Covetousness* so farre above his *Conscience*, that he swallowed it without any regret.

He was a tolerable Poet, and * wrote an *Elegy* on the *Eucharist* to prove the corporal presence, and confute *Peter Martyr*; the first and last I believe, who brought controversial Divinity into Verses. He preached the Funeral Sermon of *Queen Mary* (or if you will of *publique Popery* in *England*) praising Her so beyond all measure, and flighting *Queen Elizabeth* without any cause, that he justly incurr'd Her displeasure. This cost him deprivation and imprisonment, straiter then others of his *Order* (though freer than any Protestant had under Popish Persecutors) until his death, which hapned at *London* about the year 1560.

Since the Reformation.

THOMAS BILSON was born in the City of * *Winchester*, bred first Scholar in *Winchester-School*, then (taking *New-Colledge* in his passage) School-master thereof, afterwards Warden of the *Colledge*, and at last (taking *Worcester* in his way) Bishop of *Winchester*. As reverend and learned a Prelate as *England* ever afforded, witness his worthy Works, *Of the perpetual Government of Christs Church*, and of *Christs Descent into Hell*, not

- Ad
1. *Patiendum*, to Suffer, which was concluded on the *Cross* with it is * finished.
 2. *Pradicandum*, to Preach, useles where his *Auditory* was all the forlorn hope. Neither,
 3. *Liberandum*, to Free any, Pardon never coming after Execution. But,
 4. *Possidendum*, to take possession of *Hell* which he had conquered. And
 5. *Triumphandum*, to Triumph, which is most honourable in *Hostico*, in the Enemies own Country.

The New Translation of the Bible was by King *James* his command ultimately committed to his, * and Dr. *Smiths* (Bishop of *Gloucester*) perusal, who put the completing hand thereunto. His pious departure out of this life hapned 1618.

HENRY COTTON was born at *Warblington* in this County, being a younger son unto Sir *Richard Cotton*, Knight, and privy Councillor to King *Edward* the Sixth. *Queen* (whilest yet but *Lady*) *Elizabeth*, being then but twelve years of age was his God-mother: He was bred in *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford*, and was by the *Queen* preferred Bishop of *Salisbury*. When she pleasantly said, *That formerly she had blessed many of her God-sons, but now her God-son should bless her:* Reflecting on the Solemnity of Episcopal Benediction. He was consecrated, *November* the 12. 1598. at which time *William Cotton* (of another Family) was made Bishop of *Exeter*. The *Queen* merrily saying, (alluding to the plenty of clothing in those parts) *that she hoped that now she had well Cottoned the West.* By his wife whose name was *Patience*, he had nineteen children, and died, *May* the 7. 1615.

ARTHUR LAKES was born in the Parish * of *Saint Michael*, in the Town of *Southampton*, bred first in *VWinchester-School*, then Fellow of *New-Colledge*. In his own nature

* Godwin in his Bishops of *chichester*.

* Sir J. Harrington in the Bishops of *Winchester*.

* Made by *Christopher Johnson* afterwards School-master of *Winchester*.

* *Pius de ill. Ang. Script.* page 763.

* *New-Colledge Register, Anno 1565.*

* *John 19.30.*

* See the life of Dr. *Smith* prefixed to his Sermon.

* *New-Colledge Register, Anno 1589.* wherein he was admitted.

nature he preferred the *fruitfulness of the Vine*, and *fatness of the Olive* (painfulness in a private Parish) before the government of the Trees, had not immediate Providence without his suit and seeking, preferred him successively *Warden of New-Colledge*, *Prefect of Saint Crosses* nigh *WVinchester*, *Dean of WVorcester*, *Bishop of Bath* and *WVells*.

He continued the same in his *Rochet*, what he was in his *Scholars-gown*, and lived a real comment upon *Saint Pauls* character of a Bishop.

1. *Blameless*.] Such as hated his *Order*, could not cast any aspersion upon him.
 2. *The Husband of one WVife*,] He took not that lawful Liberty, but led a single Life, honouring Matrimony in his brethren, who embraced it.
 3. *Vigilant*,] Examining Canonically in his own person all those whom he ordained.
 4. *Sober, of good behaviour*.] Such his austerity in diet (from his *University-Commons*, to his dying day) that he generally fed but on one (and that no daintie) dish, and fasted four times a week from supper.
 5. *Given to Hospitality*.] When Master of *Saint Crosses*, he encreased the allowance of the *poor-Brethren*, in diet and otherwise. When Bishop, he kept 50. servants in his Family, not so much for state or attendance on his Person, but pure charity in regard of their private need.
 6. *Apt to teach*.] the *Living* with his pious Sermons, in his Cathedral and neighbouring Parishes; and *Posterity* with those learned Writings he hath left behinde him.
 7. *Not given to WVine*,] His abstemiousness herein was remarkable.
 8. *No striker, not given to filthy lucre*.] He never fouled his fingers with the least touch of *Gebazi's* reward, freely preferring desert.
 9. *One that ruleth well his own House*.] The rankness of House-keeping brake not out into any Riot, and a Chapter was constantly read every Meal, by one kept for that purpose. Every night (besides Cathedral and Chappel-Prayers) he prayed in his own Person with his Family in his Dining-room.
- In a word, his *Intellectuals* had such predominancy of his *Sensuals*, or rather Grace so ruled in both, that the *Man* in him being subordinate to the *Christian*, he lived a pattern of Piety.
- I have read of one *Arthur Faunt*, a Jesuite, who entering into *Orders*, renounced his *Christian* name, * because (forsooth) never *Legendary Saint* thereof, and assumed that of *Laurence*. This gracious *Arthur* was not so superstitiously scrupulous, (and if none before) may pass for the first *Saint* of his name, dying in the fifty ninth year of his age. *Anno Domini*, 1602.

States-men.

RICHARD RICH Knight, was in the words of my Author * *A Gentleman well descended and allied in this County*: Bred in the *Temple* in the study of our *Common Law*, and afterwards became *Sollicitor* to King *Henry* the eighth. His Deposition on Oath upon words spoken to him in the *Tower*, was the sharpest evidence to cut off the head of *Sir Thomas More*. He was under *Cromwel* a lesser hammer to knockd own *Abbeys*, most of the *Grants* of which *Lands* going through his hands, no wonder, if some stuck upon his fingers.

Under King *Edward* the Sixth, he was made *Lord Chancellour* of *England*, discharging his place with Prudence and Equity for the terme of five years. Foreseeing he should be outed of his Office, (being of the Anti-faction to Duke *Dudley*) to prevent stripping, he politickly put off his *Robes of State*, (resigning his Office:) Which done, no danger of catching cold his own *Under-suit* was so well lined, having gotten a fair Estate about *Lees Abbey* in *Essex*, whereof he was created *Baron*. He died in the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, being direct Ancestour unto the right Honourable (*Charles Rich*, now *Earl of WVarwick*).

S. N.

WILLIAM POWLET (where ever born) had his largest Estate, and highest Honour, (*Baron of Basing*, and *Marquess of WVinchester*) in this County. He was descended from a younger house of the *Powlets* of *Hinton Saint George* in *Somersetshire*, as by the *Crescent* in his Arms is acknowledged. One * telleth us, that he being a younger brother, and having wasted all that was left him, came to Court on trust, where,

* *Burtons Description of Leicester-shire*, page 105.

* *J. Philpot* in his *Catal. of Chancellors*, page 73.

* *Sir Robert Nanton* in his *Fragmenta Regalia*.

where, upon the bare stock of his wit, he traffick'd so wisely, and prospered so well, that he got, spent, and left, more than any Subject since the Conquest.

Y Indeed he lived at the time of the dissolution of *Abbeys*, which was the harvest of Estates; and it argued idleness, if any Courtier had his Barnes empty. He was servant to *K. Henry the seventh*, and for Thirty years together Treasurer to *K. Henry the eighth*, *Edward the sixth*, *Q. Mary*, and *Q. Elizabeth*. The later, in some sort, owed their Crowns to his Counsel: his policy being the principal defeater of Duke *Dudleys* Designe, to disinherit them.

I behold this Lord *Powlet* like to aged *Adoram*, so often mentioned in Scripture, being over the Tribute in the dayes of *K. David*, all the Reign of *K. Solomon*, untill the first Year of *Rehoboam*. And though our Lord *Powlet* enjoyed his place not so many years, yet did he serve more *Sovereigns*, in more mutable times, being (as he said of himself) *no oak, but an oler*.

Herein the Parallel holds not, The hoary hairs of *Adoram* were sent to the Grave, by a violent death, slain by the people in a tumult: This Lord had the rare happiness of *iodavala*, setting in his full splendour, having lived 97 years, and seen 103 out of his body: he dyed, *anno Domini 1572*.

Sr. THOMAS LAKES was born in the Parish of St. *Michael*, in the Town of *South-Hampton*, and there bred in *Grammer-Learning*, under Doctor *Seravia*. By several under Offices he was at last deservedly preferred Secretary of Estate to *K. James*: Incredible his dexterity in dispatch, who at the same time would indite, write, discourse, more exactly than most men could severally performe them. Men resembled him to one of the ships-Royal of *Q. Elizabeth*, called the *Swift-sure*, such his celerity and solidity in all Affairs. No lesse his secrecie in concealing, and what was credited to his Counsel was alwayes found in the same posture it was left in. Add to all these, he was a good man, and a good mans brother, Dr. *Arthur Lakes*, Bishop of *Bath-and-Wells*. King *James* (who allwayes loved what was facile and fluent) was highly pleased with his *Latine Pen*, who by practice had made *Tullie's* phrase his own. He was one of the three noble hands, who at the Court first led Mr. *George Villers* into the favour of King *James*.

At last he fell, for the faults of others, into the Kings displeasure, being punished for the Offences of one of his nearest Relations, and of all them fin'd in the *star-chamber*, he was the only person generally pittied for his suffering: yet even then *K. James* gave him this publick Eulogie in open Court, *That he was a Minister of State fit to serve the greatest Prince in Europe*. He was outed his Secretaries place, which needed him more than he it, having atchieved a fair fortune, which he transmitted to posterity. How long he lived afterwards in a private life, is to me unknown.

Souldiers.

BEAVOIS an English man was Earle of *South-Hampton*, in the time of the *Conqueror*, and being unable to comport with his oppression, banded against him with the Fragments of the English men, the strength of *Hastings* the Dane, and all the assistance the *Welch* could afford. In whose Country a Battel was fought, near *Carclisse*, against the *Normans*, *anno Domini 1070*. wherein Three Nations were conquered by One. *Beavois* being worsted (*Success depends not on Valour*) fled to *Garlile*, (a long step from *Carclisse*;) And afterwards no mention what became of him.

This is that *Beavois* whom the Monks cryed up to be such a man, that since it hath been questioned, Whether ever such a man, I mean, whether ever his person was *in rerum natura*: So injurious those are, who in the Reports of any mans performances exceed the bounds of probability.

All I will add is this, that the Sword preserved and shewed to be this *Beavoises* in *Arundel-Castle*, is lesser (perchance worn with age) than that of King *Edward the third*, kept in *Westminster-Church*.

Seamen.

Sr. JOHN WALLOP, born in this County, of a most ancient and respected Family, was directed by his Genius to Sea-service, at what time our Coasts were much infested with

* 2 Sam. 20.
24.
* 1 King. 4.6.
* King. 12.
18.
* Ibidem.

with French-Piracies: For, there was a Knight of *Malta*, passing in our *Chronicles*, by the name of *Prior John* (more proper by his Profession, to be employed against the *Turks*, lately so victorious in *Hungary*) who liv'd by pickeering, and undoing many *English Merchants*.

But our *Sr. John* made the *French* pay more than treble Damages, who with *Eight Hundred* Men landed in *Normandy*, burnt *One* and *Twenty* Towns, with divers Ships in the Havens of *Tnapart*, *Staples*, &c. and safely returned with wealth and Victory.

Methinks the ancient *Armes* of the *Wallhops* appear propheticall herein, viz. *argent a Bend-unde Sable*, interpreted by my ** Authour*, a wave, or *source of the Sea*, raised by some turbulent flow of wind and tempest, prognosticating the activity of that Family, in Marine Performances.

ROBERT TOMSON, Merchant, was born at ** Andover* in this County, bred much at *Bristol* in Sea-Impliments. Hence anno 1553. he sailed into *Spain*, and thence two Years after shipped himself for *Nova Hispania*, to make a discovery thereof, on the same token, that in his passage thither, in a *Spanish Ship*, a light like a candle (being nothing else but a *Meteor* frequent by Sea and Land) fell on their main Mast, which the *Spaniards* on their knees worshiped for *St. Elmo*, the Advocate of *Saylers*. He afterwards wrote the Description of *New Spain*, with the City of *Mexico*, giving a good, and the first account thereof, of any *Englishman*.

During his abode many Months in *Mexico*, at dinner he let fall some Discourse against *Saint-worship*, for which he was imprisoned in the *holy-House*, and enjoyned solemn Penance by the *Arch-Bishop* of *Mexico*, This *Tomson*, being the first (reputed) Heretick, which was ever seen in *America* on a penitential Scaffold. Hence he was sent into *Spain*, and after three Years durance in the Inquisition, discharged. Here a *Spanish Merchants Daughter*, *Mary de la Barrera* by name, fell in love with him, and became his Wife, worth to him in Bars of Gold and Silver ** two Thousand five hundred Pounds*, besides Jewells of great price. Returning into *England*, he lived with great comfort, and credit therein, so that it may truly be said of him, He had been undone, if (by the cruelty of his Enemies) he had not been undone.

Writers.

LAMFRID of *Winchester* was bred a *Benedictine* therein, *Congregationis Giribenne*, saith my ** Authour*, wherein I am not ashamed to confess my ignorance. Such his Learning in those Dayes, that he got the general name of *Doctor Eximius*, though his few works still extant answer not the proportion of so high a Title. He flourished anno 980.

WOLSTANUS of *Winchester*, bred a *Benedictine*, therein attained to the reputation of a great Scholar. I listen attentively to the words of ** VV. Malm'sbury*, (who could ken a *Learned man*) giving him this Character, *Vir fuit eruditus, homo etiam bone vita & castigata eloquentia*. But it seemeth, his Eloquence was confined to Poetry, my Author observing, that *Oratione soluta nunquam politè scripsit*. He flourished anno 1000.

JOHN of *HIDE*, was a Monk in the famous *ABBY* of *Hide*, in the Suburbs of *Winchester*, and became a competent *Historian*, according to the rate of those times, writing certain *Homilies*, ** a Book* of the *Patience of Job*, and the story of his own *Convent*: He flourished anno 1284.

JOHN of *Basingstoke*, so called from a fair Market Town in this Connty, where he was born. We have a double Demonstration of his signal worth; first, because *Robert Groshead* that pious and learned Bishop, (who would not advance any thing which was under eminency) preferred him *Arch-deacon* of *Leicester*: secondly, The *Pens* of *Bale* and *Pitz* ** diametrically* opposite one to the other, meet both in his commendation. Being bred first in *Oxford*, then in *Paris*, thence he travailed into *Athens*, (*Athens* as yet was *Athens*, not routed by *Turkish Tyranny*) where he heard the *Learned Lecturs* of one ** Constantina* a Noble Woman, (not fully *Twenty* ** Years* old) of the abstruse *Mysteries* of Nature. Coming home, he brought back many precious Books, and had good skill in the *Greek Tongue*, (whereof he wrote a *GRAMMAR*, and is justly reputed the

* Holinshead, Stow, Ed. Herbert, in this Year.

* Gwillim, his Display of Heraldry, pag. 50.
* Hartluit, his Voyages, Volume 3, pag. 437.

* Idem, pag. 450.

* Idem, pag. 451.

* Pitz., etate decima, Num. 149.

* Libro secundo, de gestis Reg. Angliz.

* Pitz. etat. undecima, Num. 154.

* Descrip. Brit. Cent. quarta, pag. 302.

* de scrip. Brit.

* Idem

* Idem

the first restorer thereof in *England*. He was the Author of many worthy works, and died, *Anno 1252*. on whom * *M. Paris* bestoweth this Eulogy, *Vir in trivio & quatrivio ad plenum eruditus*.

* *In Chron. ad Anno 1252.*

JOHN of * *HIDE*, was a Monk in the Famous Abby of *Hide* in the Suburbs of *Winchester*, and became a competent Historian according to the rate of those times, writing certain Homilies, a book of the *Patience of Job*, and the *Story of his own Convent*. He flourished, *Anno 1284*.

* *Pisf. de Illust. Ang. Scrip. etat. 13. Numb. 410.*

WILLIAM ALTON, a Native of a known Market-Town in this County was a *Dominican* or *Preaching Frier*, famous even amongst Forreiners for his Sermons and sound judgement, avouching the *Virgin Mary* tainted with Original Corruption. He flourished, *Anno 1330*.

WILLIAM LILLIE, was born at * *Odiam* a Market-Town in this County and travelled in his youth as far as *Ferusalem*. In his return he stayed at *Rhodes* and studied *Greek*, which will seem strange to some, *Rhodes* not being *Rhodes* in that Age (except casually some great *Critick* was there) seeing otherwise to find *Elegant* in *Modern Greek* (sowed with long continuance) is as impossible, as to draw good *Wine* out of a vessel of *Vinegar*.

* *Bale de Script. Brit. Cent. 8. Numb. 64.*

Hence he went to *Rome*, where he heard *John Sulpitius* and *Pomponius Sabinus* great Masters of *Latine* in those dayes. After his Return *Dean Collet* made him the first Master of *St. Pauls School*, which place he commendably discharged for 15. years. Here he made his *Latine Grammar*, which this great School-Master modestly submitted to the correction of *Erasmus*, and therefore such, who will not take it on the single bond of *Lillie*, may trust on the security of *Erasmus*.

Some charge it for surfeiting with variety of examples, who would have had him onely to set down the bare Rules, as best for *Childrens remembrance*. But they may know that such, who learnt *Grammar* in *Lillies* time, were not *School-boys*, but *School-men*; I mean arrived at mens Estate. Many since have altered and bettered his *Grammar*, and amongst them my worthy Friend *Dr. Charles Scarborough*, calculating his short, clear and true Rules for the *Meridian* of his own son; which in due time may serve for general use. * Our *Lillie* died of the plague, and was buried in the *Porch of Saint Pauls*, *Anno Dom. 1522*.

* *Stowes Survey of London, page 370.*

Since the Reformation.

MICHAEL RENEGER, was born in this * County, and bred Fellow in *Magdalen-Colledge* in *Oxford*, where he gained great credit for his skill in Learning and Languages. He wrote a Book in the Defence of Ministers marriage.

* *Bale de Script. Brit. Cent. 9. Numb. 78.*

THOMAS STERNHOLD, was born in this * County, and was afterwards a servant to King *Henry the Eighth*. I find him a *Legatee* in his Will thus mentioned.

Item, To THOMAS STERNHOLD, Groome of our Robes a hundred Mark.

* *Bale de Script. Brit. Cent. 9. Numb. 79.*
* *Idem ibidem.*

He was afterwards (saith my Author) *ab intimo cubiculo* to King *Edward the Sixth*, Though I am not satisfied whether thereby he meant *Gentleman* of his *Privie-Chamber*, or *Groom* of his *Bed-Chamber*.

He was a principal instrument of Translating of the *Psalms* into *English-Meeter*; The first *twentie six* (and *seven and thirty* in all) being by him performed. Yet had he other assistance in that work. Many a bitter scoffe hath since been past on their endeavours by some Wits, which might have been better employed. Some have miscalled these their Translations *Geneva Gigs*, and which is the worst, *Father*, (or *Mother* rather) the Expression on our *Virgin Queen*, as falsely as other things have been charged upon her. Some have not sticked to say, that *David* hath been as much persecuted by bungling Translators, as by *Saul* himself. Some have made Libellous verses in abuse of them, and no wonder if Songs were made on the Translators of the *Psalms*, seeing * *Drunkards* made them on *David* the Author thereof.

* *Psal. 69. 12.*

But let these Translations be beheld by impartial eyes, and they will be allowed to go in Equipage with the best Poems in that age, However it were to be wisht that some bald Rimes therein were bettered, till which time such as sing them, must endeavour to amend them, by singing them with *Understanding heads*, and *Gratious hearts*, whereby that, which is but bad *Meter* on *Earth*, will be made good *Musick* in *Heaven*. As for our *Thomas Sternhold*, it was happy for him that he died before his good Master.

Anno 1549. in the moneth of *August*. So probably preventing much *persecution*, which would have hapned unto him, if surviving in the Reign of *Queen Mary*.

DAVID WHITEHEAD, (where born to me unknown) is here placed, Because I find a worshipful and ancient Family of his Name in this County. He was bred a Batchelour of Divinity in *Oxford*, and flying into *Germany* in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, was in high esteem at *Franckford* with the *English* Congregation. After his return, *Queen Elizabeth* profered him great preferment. And it seems in the first of her Reign, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, went a wooing to accept thereof, viz. to

1. JOHN * FECKENHAM, refusing it upon a Popish account, because he would not subscribe to the Queens Supremacie.

2. NICHOLAS WOTTON, † Doctor of Law, and Dean of *Canterbury*, refusing it on a politique account, suspecting the Queens short life, and fearing alterations in the State.

3. This WHITEHEAD,* who declined it out of his desire of privacy, though some causelessly suspected him for disaffection to Church Discipline.

For he was by *Queen Elizabeth* offered the Masterhip of the * *Hospital* of the *Savoy*, which he might have accepted without any subscription, but would not, affirming he could live plentifully on the preaching of the Gospel; a rare example of Moderation. He was a deep Divine, and was chosen one of the Disputants *Primo Elizabethæ*; against the Popish Bishops. His many Books, still extant, testifie his Learning and Religion.

Queen Elizabeth highly valued his company, the rather because of his consciencious bluntness, wherein one *Repartee* may be remembred. The *Queen*, who ever was *Iniquior in Sacerdotes Maritatos*, said unto him, * *Whitehead, I love thee the better, because thou art unmarried, In truth Madam* (said he) *I love you the worse because you are unmarried*. He died Anno Dom 1571.

NICHOLAS FULLER, was as I have cause to conceive born in this County, and when a Youth was *Amanuensis* or Scribe to Dr. *Horne* Bishop of *Winchester*; Afterwards he attended (as Tutor servant) on Sir *Henry Wallop* to *Oxford*, and returning thence was made Minister of *Allington* nigh *Salisbury* in *Wiltshire*, where he had a *Benefice* rather then a *Living*, so small the *Revenues* thereof. But a contented mind extendeth the smallest *Parish* into a *Diocefs*, and improveth the least *Benefice* into a *Bishoprick*.

Here a great *Candle* was put under a *Bushel* (or peck rather) so private his place and imployment; here he applyed his studies in the Tongues, and was happy in pitching on (not difficult *Trifles*, but) *useful Difficulties* tending to the understanding of Scripture. He became an excellent *Linguist*, and his books found good regard beyond the Seas, where they were reprinted.

DRUSIUS, the *Belgian* Critick grown old, angry, and jealous that he should be outshined in his own sphear, foully cast some drops of Ink upon him, which the other as fairly wiped off again. He charged Master *Fuller* for being his *Plagiary*, taking his best Notes from him without any acknowledgement thereof; Master *Fuller* confest himself alwayes desirous of *Drusius* his works, but never able, (such his poverty) to purchase them, and therefore he could not steal out of those books which his eye never beheld, (And not to be partial to my name-sake) let the world judge whether *Fuller* his *Miscelane* be not as good as *Drusius* his *Wheat*.

Bishop *Andrewes* came to him as the *Queen of Sheba* to *Solomon*, to pose him with hard *Questions*, bringing with him a heap of Knots for the other to Untie, and departed from him with good satisfaction; he afterwards bestowed on him a great *Living* in this County which Master *Fuller* did not long enjoy. He was most eminent for that Grace which is most worth, (yet costeth the least to keep it) I mean *Humility*, who in his Writings doth as fairly dissent from, as freely concur with any mans opinions. He dyed about the year of our Lord, 1628.

THOMAS JAMES, was born in the Isle * of *Wight*, bred first in *Winchester*, then at *New-Colledge* in *Oxford*, and afterwards proceeded Doctor in Divinity. He was chosen by Sir *Thomas Bodley* the Keeper of his inestimable Library in *Oxford*. And on serious consideration one will conclude the Library made for him, and him for it, like *Tallies* they so fitted one another. Some men live like *Moths* in *Libraries*, not being better for the books, but the books the worse for them, which they only soile with their fingers.

* *Rinervius* in
Hisor. Bene-
dictinor.
† *Hollingheads*
Cron. p. 1493.
* *Heroologia*
Angliae, p. 173.

* *Idem* Aut.
Ibid.

* *Lord Verulam*, In his *Apophthegms*.

* *New Colledge Register*, Anno
1593.

gers. Not so Dr. *James*, who made use of Books for his own and the publique good. He knew the age of a Manuscript, by looking upon the face thereof, and by the form of the Character could conclude the time wherein it was written.

He was a Member of the Convocation held with the Parliament of Oxford, *Primo Caroli*, where he made a Motion, that some might be Commissioned to peruse the Manuscript Fathers, in all publique and private English Libraries, that thereby the Forgery of foreign Popish Editions might be detected.

I believe his design had formerly been by him pursued for many years as appears by this passage in Mr. * *Camden*,

Tho. James Oxoniensis vir eruditus, & vere *Philologus*, qui se totum literis & libris, involvit, & jam publici boni studio in Anglia, Bibliothecis excutiendis (Deus opus secundet) id molitur, quod Reipublicæ literariæ imprimis erit usui.

He never attained higher preferment than the Subdeanary of Wells, and dying 1628. was buried in the Chappel of New-Colledge in Oxford.

CHARLES BUTLER, was bred Master of Arts in Magdalen-Colledge in Oxford, and afterwards Beneficed in this County. An excellent Musician, who wrote a Book of the Principles of Musick, in finging and setting with the twofold use thereof (Ecclesiastical and Civil) and a critical English man, having composed a Grammar of our Language; He also wrote a Book of Bees, wherein as if he had been their Secretary, he appears most knowing in the State-Mysteries of their Common-wealth, whence * one not unhandfomly on his Book.

Ant à consiliis Apibus, Butlere, fuisti;
Ant à consiliis est Apis ipsa tuis.

Butler he'l say (who these thy writings sees)
Bees counsel thee, or els thou counselest Bees.

I behold these his Books as the Receptacle of the Leakage and Superfluities of his Study, and it is no Trespas on Grace for one to walk and take a turn in the Field of Nature; He was also a pious man, a painful Preacher, and a Solid Divine. Witnesse his Excellent Book of the Marriage of Cousin Germans, approved and commended by Doct^r Prideaux as the best ever written on that Subject, I conjecture he dyed about the year 1640.

Romish Exile Writers.

RICHARD WHITE was born at * *Basing-Stoake* in this County, bred first in Winchester School, then in New Colledge in Oxford. In the beginning of Queen Elizabeth leaving the Land, he lived first at *Lovain*, then in *Padua* in Italy, where he proceeded Doct^r of the Laws. Afterwards he became *Regius* Professor thereof at *Doway*, for the space of thirty years and more. He wrote many books, and amongst the rest, a *Brittish* and *English* History, which hitherto I have not been so happy as to see, save at the second hand, as often cited by Mr. *Selden*, which makes me believe much merit therein.

Surely he was better employed in the writing thereof, then in the large Comment he hath made on the *Enigmatical Epitaph* set up at *Bononia*.

Alia Lalia Crispis, &c.

Which many think meerly made by a conceited Brain on design to puzzle Intellects, to create sence by their Ingenuity and Industry which was never intended therein. For I am clearly of his opinion, who said, *Qui ea scribit legi, quæ non vult intelligi, debet negligi.*

I have nothing else to observe of this *Richard White*, save that after he had successfully married two * *Wives*, He was made a Priest by the special dispensation of Pope *Clement the eight*, and that he was alive at *Doway*, 1611.

JOHN PITS was born in this County, nigh the Market Town of *Aulton*, witnesse his words in † *Vicinio cuius Oppidi natus sum ego*. Son he was to *Henry Pits* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Sister to *Nicholas* * *Sanders*. It is hard to say whether his hands took more pains in writing, or feet in travelling, if the List of his Laborious Life be perused, whereby he will appear a very aged person.

* Britt. in Monmouthshire.

S. N.

* In the Verses ad Authorem.

* He writeth himself in his Book of *Basing-Stoak*.

* Pitts de Ill. Ang. Scrip. pag. 806.

† Pits in the life of William Aulton in anno 1330.

* Idem in his own life, pag. 817.

At

At 11. years of Age
he went to the *school* of
Winchester.

Seven years he staid
there, until chosen un-
to *New-Colledge*.

Two years he lived
in *Oxford*, and then
went beyond the Seas.

One year he stayed
and studied in the Col-
ledge of *Rhemes*.

11

Thence going to
Rome, he lived 7. years
there in the *English-*
Colledge, and was or-
dained Priest.

18

Returning to *Rhemes*
two yeares he there
taught *Rhetorick* and
Greek.

20

Then lived in *Lor-*
rain and in *Triers* two
years.

21

18

Three years at *In-*
golstad in *Bavaria*,
where he was made
D. D.

35

30

Made Canon of
Verdun in *Lorraine*,
and lived there two
years.

37

32

Then for twelve
years he was Con-
fessor to the *Dutches*
of *Cleve*.

49

Here he wrote many Volumes of several Subjects, one of the Apostolical men, another of the Kings and Bishops in *England*, but because he survived not to see them set forth, He was as good as his word, *mecum morientur & sepelientur*, with him they died and were buried. Onely that his book is brought to light, which is Intituled, *de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus*, a Subject formerly handled by many, so that some stick not to say,

J. Leland is the industrious BEE working
J. Bale is the angry WASP stinging
J. Pits is the idle DRONE stealing } all.

For my part I have made much use of his endeavours to help me with many Writers, especially with such *English Papists*, as have been since the *Reformation*. Nor will I pay him with rayling, from whose pen I have borrowed much information. Some wonder at his invectiveness: I wonder more, that he inveigheth so little; and seeing he was sisters son to *blackmouth'd Sanders*, it is much that he doth not more *Avunculize* in his bitterness against Protestants.

After the death of *Anthonia Dutches* of *Cleve*, he returned the third time into *Lorraine*, where the Bishop of *Toul*, (who formerly had been his Scholar) gave him the Deanary of *Liverdune*, a place of good credit and revenue, where quietly he reposed himself for the remainder of his life for many years, and dying *Anno 1616*. was there buried.

Benefactors to the Publick.

Besides Bishop *Wickham* (of whom before) who alone may pass for *Ten*, I meet with none of grand remark before the *Reformation*; since it, besides many of meaner note, I find *Two* of signal Charity.

SIR WILLIAM DODDINGTON Knight, High Sheriffe of this County in the Third of King *James*, kept a bountiful House at *Bremer* therein. Succeeding to an unexpected Estate, he had the words of *David* frequent in his mouth; *What am I? or what is my Fathers House? that thou hast brought me hitherto*. Having a godly jealousy, that some former *Dysasters* in his Family had been caused by Gods displeasure on his Ancestors for holding so many *Impropriations*, he freely and fully restored them to the Church, setting them as firmly as Law could devise to a greater yearly value, than many will believe, or any imitate. Yet was he a man of Mourning, or son of Affliction all the dayes of his life. No sooner had he seen *Herbert* his eldest son, a most hopeful Gentleman, married to a considerable Co-heir in *Somerset-shire*, but he beheld him snatcht away by an untimely death. What *Tragedies* have since happened in his household, is generally known. All these he bare with Saint-like Patience, * *bearing the Rod*, (that is, *understanding and obeying it*) and him who appointed it. In a word, God the skilful *Lapidary* polished him with sharp Instruments, that he then did glister as a Pearle here, who now shineth as a *Starre* in Heaven. He died about the year of our Lord, 1638.

* Micah. 6. 9.

S. N.

JOSEPH DIGGONS Esquire, was of *Dutch* extraction (whose Father was a Sea-man of *Trinity-House*) but had his longest Habitation in this County in a house of his own building at *Whetham* in the Parish of *Lisse*. He was bred a *Fellow-Commoner* of

of *Clare-hall* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards became a *Barrester* in the *Temple*. By his Will he gave to *Clare-hall* (where none knew his Face, nor remembered his Name, save the Worthy Master *Dr. Park*) all his Estate in Land, of very improveable Rents, to the Value of *One Hundred and Thirty Pounds per annum*, for the founding of Fellowships and Scholarships, at the discretion of the Master and Fellows. He made *Mr. Pickering* an Attourney of *Clements-Inn* (living at *Oldham* in this County) an Overseer of his Will, who faithfully gave the Colledge notice thereof, and was very usefull and assistant to them in the settling of the Lands aforesaid. *Mr. Diggon* died, anno 1658.

Memorable Persons.

We must not forget *Ona* (better known to me by his Invention than his Name) who, dwelling at *Stockbridge*, in this County, made so artificial a Plough, that by the help of *Engins*, and some *Contrivances*, it might be drawn by *Doggs*, and managed by one Man, who would plough in one day, well nigh an Acre of the Light Ground in this County. This Plough I saw (some thirty Years since) at *Stockbridge* aforesaid.

But the project was not taking, beheld rather as pretty than profitable, though in the judgment of *Wise Men* this *Groundwork* might have been built upon, and Invention much improved by the skilfull in *Mathematicks*: For I have heard, that some *Politicians* are *back-Friends* (how justly I know not) to such *Projects*, which (if accomplish'd) invite the Land to a *Losse*, the fewer *Poor* being thereby set awork, that being the best way of *Tillage*, which imployeth most about it, to keep them from *stealing* and *starving*. So that it would not be beneficiall to *State*, might a Plough be drawn by *Butterflies*, as which would draw the greater Burden on the *Common wealth*, to devise other wayes for the Maintenance of the *Poor*.

The mentioning of these plow drawing *Doggs* mindeth me (one *Rarity* attracteth another) of other *Doggs* in this County, more usefull for the *Common-wealth*, meeting with this Passage in a *Modern Anthour*.

It is reported, that about *Portsmouth* is a Race of small *Doggs*, like *Beagles*, that they use their to hunt *Moles* which they hunt as their proper natural Game.

If this be true, I wish the continuance and Encrease of the breed of this kind of *Canes Veneris*. And though the pleasure be not so much as in hunting of *Hares*, the profit is more in destroying those *Malignant Pioneers*, mischievous to *Grasse*, more to *Grain*, most to *Gardens*.

Lord Majors.

It is no less true then strange, that this County, so large in it self, so near to *London*, weekly changing Cloth for Money therewith, is *ἄστυς*, I mean, hath not contributed one to this Topick. Such as suspect the truth thereof will be satisfied on their exact survey of *Stow's Survey of London*.

The Names of the Gentry in this Shire, returned into the Tower by the Commissioners in the 12th Year of K. Henry the sixth, anno 1445.

H. Epus Vinton, *Cardinalis Anglia.*

Reginaldus le Warre, *Miles.*

Johannes Lyfle.

Johannes Brewe, *de Stapule.*

} Knights for
the Shire.

Commissioners take the Oaths.

Walter. Sandes, *Chivaler.*

Johannes Popham, *Chivaler.*

Johannes Uvedale.

Willielm. Warbleton.

Thome Tame.

VWilliam Fanconer.

Roberti Dyngle.

Steph. Popham, *Chivaler.*

Willielm. Brokays.

Willielm. Ryngebourne.

Walter. Veere.

Iohannes Hampton.

Iohannes Gyffard.

Iohannes Brinkeley.

Petri Condraye.

Iohannes Skilling.

Thome Ringewood, *senior*.

Willielm. Persh.

Iohannes Hacket.

Iohannes Haymowe.

Roberti Furfey.

Roberti Tylbourgh.

Willielm. Astel.

Iohannes Balon.

Iohannes Bray.

Iohannes Purbyke.

Iohannes Catevan.

Willielm. Clive.

Willielm. Chellys.

Iohannes Faulconer.

Iohannes Mofunt.

Willielm. Tested.

Richard. Rumsey.

Willielm. Burton.

Roberti VWhitcheode.

Richard. Spicer.

Iohannes ante Berwe, *de Charlesford*.

Iohannes Lawrence.

Thome Rookley.

Thome Yardly.

Thome. Bengbury.

Willielm. Wellis.

Iohannes Escote.

Iohannes Rotherfield.

Richard. Parkere.

Iohannes Kybbyll.

Iohannes Barbour.

Symonis Almayn.

William Farcy.

Richard Punchardon.

Nicholas Bernard.

Nicholas Banestre.

Thome Wayte.

It will be worth our enquiry, who this chief Commissioner Henry Bishop of Winchester was, with his insolent Title of CARDINAL of ENGLAND. I finde many eminent *Epithets* (but none of the *Quorum* of St. Pauls Bishops) meeting in his person, viz. Noble, Rich, Valiant, Politique, and long-lived.

Noble, being Son of JOHN à GAUNT, by KATHARINE SWINFORD (born at Beaufort in France, whence he had his Name) Brother to King Henry the Fourth, Uncle to King Henry the fifth, great Uncle to King Henry the Sixth.

Rich, commonly called the Rich Cardinal. In his time the King and Courtiers cast a covetous eye on Church-Endowments, but were diverted from longer looking on them by the Council of Arch-Bishop Chicky, and Coin of this Bishop Beaufort. The former putting the King upon the War with France, the later lending him, on good security, twenty thousand Pounds, a Sum sounding high in those dayes: He was also called *the Cardinal of England*, though we had another (and his Senior) at the same time of the same Order, viz. Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham.

Valiant, being the Pope's Legate, (in plain English, the Pope's General) leading his Army into Bohemia, in which service he behaved himself, *fortius quam Episcopum decebat*.

Worldly Politick, venting words on his Death-bed to this purpose, That if all England (some Reporters take a longer Circuit) would preserve his Life, he was able by his Purse to purchase, or by policy to procure it.

Long Life, having been Bishop of Lincolne and Winchester fifty Years, yet was he so far from being weaned from the world, he sucked the hardest (as if he would have bit off the Nipples thereof) the nearer he was to his Grave, Dying anno 1447.

He was in his Generation (by a charitable Antiperistasis) fixed betwixt Bishop Wickham and wanfleet, but did not equall them in his Benefactions to the publick, though he founded a fair Hospital in Winchester, a work (no doubt) more acceptable to God, than when he anno 1417 undertook and performed a dangerous Voyage to Jerusalem.

It is in my apprehension very remarkeable, that the 3 aforesaid Bishops of Winchester, Wickham, Beaufort and Wanfleet sate successively in that See, six score years, lacking two, not to be parallel'd in any other Bishoprick.

To take our leave of this great Cardinall, we read of K. * Josiah, Now the rest of the Acts of K. Josiah and his GOODNESS, &c. But as for this Prelate, the rest of his acts and his GREATNESS we leave to such as are desirous thereof, to collect them out of our English Hystorians.

Sheriffs of Hantshire.

H E N. II.

H E N. III.

E D W. I.

Anno

- 1
- 2 Turcinus vic
- 3 Turcinus vic
- 4
- 5 Turcinus vic
- 6
- 7 Rich. fil. Turcini, for 9 years.
- 16 Hugo. de Gundevill, for 4 years.
- 20 Herodus de Stratton & Hugo. de Gundevill, for 5 years.
- 25 Hen. de Stratton, & Hugo. de Gundevile
- 26 Galf. fil. Aze, for 8 years

R I C H. I.

Anno

- 1 Galf. fil. Azon
- 2 Ogerus fil. Ogeri
- 3 Joh. de Rebez
- 4 Will. Briewere
- 5 Ogerus fil. Ogeri
- 6 Hugo. de Bosco, for 5 years.

J O H. R E G.

Anno

- 1 Hugo. de Basco
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Will. Briewere, & Rad. de Bray
- 4 Galf. fil. Petri, & Will. Stokes
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Rog. fil. Ade, for 4 years.
- 10 Walt. Briewere, & Alan. de Bockland
- 11 Idem.
- 12 Will. Briewere
- 13 Hugo. de Nevill, & Galf. de Salvaozins
- 14 Idem.
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Will. de S^{to}. Johanne
- 17 Will. Briewere, & Will. de S^{to}. Johanne

Anno

- 1
- 2 Pet. Winton Epif. & Will. de Schorewell, for 7 years.
- 9 Rich. Epif. Saresb. & Bartholomew de Kemes
- 10 Idem.
- 11 Rich. Epif. Saresb. & Gilb. de Staplebrigg
- 12 Idem.
- 13 Nich. de Molis, & Walt. de Romfey
- 14 Nich. de Molis, & Hen. de Bada
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Idem.
- 17 Pet. Winton Epif. & Rog. Wascelin
- 18 Idem.
- 19 Hen. fil. Nicholai
- 20 Hen. fil. Nich. & Rob. de Mara
- 21 Galf. de Insula
- 22 Idem.
- 23 Idem.
- 24 Emueus de Lacy
- 25 Idem.
- 26 Idem.
- 27 Rob. Passielewe, for 6 years.

- 33 Rob. Passell
- 34 Hen. Facull, for 6 years.
- 40 Hen. de Farneleg
- 41 Ja. le Savage
- 42 Joh. le Jac. Savage
- 43 Idem.
- 44 Will. de Wintershull
- 45 Regin. fil. Petri, & Joh. de Flemer
- 46 Idem.
- 47 Regin. fil. Petri, & Hereward de Marisco
- 48 Idem.
- 49 Joh. de Botele
- 50 Idem.
- 51 Gerar. de Grue
- 52 Joh. le Botele
- 53 Idem.
- 54 Idem.
- 55 Will. de Wintershull
- 56 Idem.

Anno

- 1 Will. de Wintershull
- 2 Hen. de Shote broke
- 3 Joh. de Havering, for 4 years.
- 7 Will. de Braybofe
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Phil. de Foynil
- 10 Idem.
- 11 Idem.
- 12 Simon. de Winton
- 13 Idem.
- 14 Will. de Bremfchete, for 4 years.
- 18 Ingeramus de Waleys
- 19 Idem.
- 20 Rich. Aston
- 21 Idem.
- 22 Hugo. de Chickenhull, for 4 years.
- 26 Tho. de Warblington, for 4 years.
- 30 Joh. de Gerbg.
- 31 Tho. de Warblington
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Idem.
- 34 Phil. de Foynil
- 35 Idem.

E D W. II.

Anno

- 1 Tho. de Warblington, for 5 years.
- 6 Ja. de Norton, & Jo. de la Bech
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Joh. de la Bech
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Idem.
- 11 Rich. Byflett
- 12 Rob. de Norton
- 13 Ja. de Norton
- 14 Joh. de Tichburne
- 15 Nul. Tit. Com. in hoc Rotulo
- 16
- 17 Joh. de Scures
- 18 Idem.
- 19 Idem.

Edw. III.			
<i>Anno</i>			
1 Joh. de Scures, for 12 years.	17 Th. de Apfall, for 5 years.	40 Nich. Woodlocke	
13 Rob. Daundelin	22 Hen. Sturmy	41 Rad. Thurnbarne	
14 Rob. de Popeham, & Rob. de Daundelin	23 <i>Idem.</i>	42 <i>Idem.</i>	
15 Joh. de Palton, & Tho. de Chisenhall	24 <i>Idem.</i>	43 Petr. Brugg	
16 Joh. de Palton	25 Joh. de Winchester, for 4 years.	44 Joh. Bottiller	
	29 Will. de Overton	45 <i>Idem.</i>	
	30 Joh. de Palton.	46 Tho. Warner	
	31 Walt. de Haywood, for 4 years.	47 Phil. de Popham	
	35 Tho. de Hampton, for 5 years	48 Laur. de St ^o . Martino	
		49 Rich. Paucefott	
		50 Theob. de Gorges.	
		51 Tho. Boklands	

Sheriffs of Hantshire.

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place	Armes.
RICH. II.			3 Joh. de Boys, m.		
<i>Anno</i>					<i>Ar. a Cheveron S^t twist 3 Acorns Gul. on a Canton Az. a pair of wings Conjoynd Or.</i>
1 Rad. de Norton		<i>Vert a Lion rampant Or.</i>	4 Mauric. Brown	SURREY	<i>Sab. 3 Lions passant Gardant</i>
2 Joh. Butteshorne			5 Joh. Ulvedale	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>'twixt 2 Bends Gemeros Arg.</i>
3 Walt. Ramsey			6 Steph. Popham	<i>ut prius</i>	
4 Will. Kingborne			7 Will. Brokes		
5 Hugo. Crane			8 Tho. Thame		
6 Joh. Sandes			9 Joh. Seymoure		<i>Gul. 2 Angels wings paleways in verted Or.</i>
7 Joh. Shownes					<i>Quarterly Gul. and Or. in the first a Mullet Arg.</i>
8 Joh. de la Zouch			10 Walt. Veere		
9 Joh. Showne			11 Joh. Giffard		
10 Rob. Cholmleigh		<i>[Garb in Base proper. Gul. 2 Helmets in Chief and a Argent, a Cross moline Gules. Arg. on a Cheveron Gul. 2 Bucks-heads cabosed Or. * Ermine 3 Bars Humetts Gules.]</i>	12 Joh. Ulvedale	<i>ut prius</i>	
11 Joh. Ulvedale	<i>ut prius</i>		13 Rob. Domley		
12 Hen. Popham			14 Will. Brokes		
13 Nic. Dabrichcourt*			15 Joh. Seymor, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
14 Phil. Baynard			16 Will. Fauconer		<i>Sab. 3 Falcons close Argent.</i>
15 Rob. Cholmleigh	<i>ut prius</i>		17 Tho. Ulvedale	<i>ut prius</i>	
16 Rob. Dynlyc			18 Joh. Lisle, mil.		<i>Or, a Fess 'twixt 2 Chevrons S.</i>
17 Rob. Attemore			19 Steph. Popham, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
18 Johan. Sands, & Tho. Warner	<i>ut prius</i>		20 Joh. Rogers		
19 Tho. Warner			21 Tho. Thame		
20 Joh. Waytes			22 Hen. Trencard	DORSE.	<i>Per pale Arg. & Az. 3 pallets S. Gul. a Cheveron 'twixt 3 flower de lice Or.</i>
21 Will. Audley			23 Tho. Mountgomery		
22 <i>Idem.</i>			24 Tho. Molegues		
			25 Hen. Brum		
			26 Tho. Ulvedale	<i>ut prius</i>	
			27 Rob. Fenns		
			28 Rich. Dalingrug		
			29 Tho. Warbleton	<i>ut prius</i>	
			30 Tho. Ulvedale		
			31 Tho. Thame		
			32 Joh. Seymor, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			33 Joh. Wallop, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Argent, a Bend Wave Sable.</i>
			34 Mau. Berkeley		
			35 Ber. Brokes		
			36 Joh. Paulett		<i>Arg. 3 Swords in Pile Sab. Hiltz Or.</i>
			37 Hen. Brum		<i>Sable, a Bend Ermine.</i>
			38 Joh. Philpot		
			ED W. IV.		
			<i>Anno</i>		
			1 Joh. Wallop, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			2 Joh. Paulett, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			3 <i>Idem.</i>	<i>ut prius</i>	
			4 Tho. Ulvedale	<i>ut prius</i>	
			5 Edw. Berkeley, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			6 Galf. Gate, mil.		
			7 Mau. Berkeley, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			8 Joh. Roger, ar.		
			9 Joh. Whiteheed		
			10 Rich. Darel, mil.		<i>Az. a Lion rampant Arg. Crowned Or.</i>
			11 Mau. Berkeley, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			12 Edw. Berkeley	<i>ut prius</i>	
			13 Joh. Rogers		
			14 Carol. Bulkley		<i>Sab. 3 Bulls-heads cabossed Arg.</i>
			15 Tho. Troys, ar.		
			16 Edw. Berkeley	<i>ut prius</i>	
			17 Will. Berkeley, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place	Armes.
18 Edw. Hardgill			35 Joh. Kingsmil, ar.		Arg. Crofsettee fitch'd a Chev. Erm. 'twixt 3 Millroyndes Sab. and a Chief of the second. Ermine, on a Fefs Sab. 3 Mullers Or.
19 Joh. Cooke			36 VVill. VVachā, a.		
20 Will. Ulvedal	ut prius				
21 Edw. Berkeley	ut prius		37 Mich. Lifter, mil.		
22 Joh. Brokes			38 Geor. Paulett, ar.	ut prius	
RICH. III.			ED W. VI.		
Anno			Anno		
1 Rob. Pointz		Barry of 6 Or and Vert, a Bend Gules.	1 Nich. Tichborn	ut prius	
2 Joh. Roger			2 Fran. Dawtre, m.	ut prius	
3 Rob. Carr, & Edw. Berkeley	ut prius		3 Mich. Lifter, mil.	ut prius	
HEN. VII.			4 Nich. Pexall, m.		
Anno			5 Joh. St. Lowe, mil.		
1 Joh. Cooke			6 Joh. Norton, mil.	ut prius	
2 Will. Ulvedale	ut prius		PHIL. REG. & MAR. REG.		
3 Joh. Tichborne	ut prius		Anno		
4 Joh. Pound, ar.			1 Nich. Tichborn	ut prius	
5 Tho. Troys, ar.			1, 2 Joh. Brain		
6 Edw. Berkeley, m.	ut prius		2, 3 Joh. VVhite, ar.	ut prius	
7 Joh. Paulet, jun.	ut prius		3, 4 Joh. Norton, ar.	ut prius	
8 Will. Ulvedale, m.	ut prius		4, 5 Nich. Pexall, m.		
9 Joh. Dudley, ar.			5, 6 Oliu. VVallop, m.	ut prius	
10 Joh. Giffard, ar.			ELIZ. REG.		
11 Joh. Poundes, ar.			Anno		
12 Tho. Troys, ar.			1 Tho. Pace, ar.		
13 Will. Sands, mil.	ut prius		2 VVill. Pawler, m.	ut prius	
14 Dau. Owen, mil.			3 Joh. Berkeley, m.	ut prius	
15 Joh. Paulett, ar.	ut prius		4 Geor. Mills, ar.	SUSSEX.	Per Fefs Argent, and Sab. a Pale Counterchanged 3 Bars of the last saliant, Muled Or.
16 Joh. Philpot, ar.	ut prius		5 VVill. Kingsmil, a.	ut prius	
17 Rich. Wallop, ar.	ut prius		6 Rich. Norton, ar.	ut prius	
18 Joh. Waller, ar.	Winch, Cast.	Sab. 3 walnut-leaves Or, 'twixt 2 Bendlets Argent. Sab. an Helmet 'twixt 6 Croflets in Pale Argent. Azu. a Fefs 'twixt 3 flower de liz Or.	7 Rich. Pexall, m.		
19 Joh. Pound, mil.			8 Mil. Bulkley, ar.	ut prius	
20 Joh. Puterham, m.			9 Rob. Oxenbridge		
21 Rob. White, ar.			10 Hen. Seymor, m.	ut prius	Gul. a Lion ramp. double Queerve Or, withn a Border Az. charged with an entoir of Escalops Gold. Argent, a Chevron Sab. 'twixt 3 Cornish-choughs proper.
22 Joh. Lisle, mil.	ut prius		11 Joh. VVorley, ar.	Apledercomb	
23 Joh. Leigh, mil.			12 Gilb. VVells, ar.		
24 Idem.			13 VVill. VValler, ar.	ut prius	
HEN. VIII.			14 VVill. Jephām, ar.		
Anno			15 Edw. VVhite, ar.	ut prius	
1 Rob. Wallop, ar.	ut prius		16 Edw. Aboroe, ar.		
2 VVill. Sands, mil.	ut prius		17 Rich. VVhite, ar.	ut prius	
3 VVill. Paulett	ut prius		18 VValt. Sands, ar.	ut prius	
4 Will. Compton, m.	Prierseen	Ermin on a Bend Sab. 3 Helms proper. Az. 4 lozenges in Fefs Argent.	19 Jo. Thurnburgh, a.		
5 Ar. Plantagenet, m.			20 Hen. Giffard, ar.		
6 Rich. Norton, ar.	ut prius		21 Ben. Tichburne, a.	ut prius	Arg. Fretty and a Chief Gules.
7 Rob. VValllop, ar.	ut prius		22 Ja. Paget, ar.		
8 Joh. Dawtree, m.			23 Hen. Ughtred, ar.		
9 Joh. Lisle, mil.	ut prius		24 Rob. VVhite, ar.	ut prius	
10 VVill. Paulett, ar.	ut prius		25 Tho. Dabridgecourt	ut prius	
11 Joh. Kaleway			26 VVill. VVright, a.		
12 VVill. Frost			27 Tho. VVest, ar.		
13 VVill. Giffard, m.			28 Fra. Relway, ar.		
14 VVill. Paulett, ar.	ut prius		29 VVill. St. John, ar.		
15 Rob. VValllop, ar.	ut prius		30 Rich. Norton, ar.	ut prius	Arg. on a Chief Gul. 2 Mullers pierced Or.
16 Pet. Philpot, ar.	ut prius		31 Edw. Goddard, ar.		
17 Ant. VVilloughby		Sable, a Crofs engrailed Or.	32 Rich. Paulett, ar.	ut prius	
18 Tho. Lisle, mil.	ut prius		33 VValt. Sands, m.	ut prius	
19 Will. Berkeley, m.	ut prius		34 Joh. Seymor, m.	ut prius	
20 Rich. Andrews, ar.			35 Nich. Mills, ar.	ut prius	
21 Lion. Morres			36 VVil. de Ulvedal, a.	ut prius	
22 Tho. Lisle, m.	ut prius		37 Rob. Oxenbridg	ut prius	
23 Rich. Pexall, ar.			38 Rich. Norton, ar.	ut prius	
24 Jo. Kaleway, mil.			39 Mar. Styward, ar.		
25 Jo. Paulett, ar.	ut prius		40 Joh. VVhite, ar.	Southwick	
26 Ant. VVinfore, m.			41 VVill. VValllop, a.	ut prius	
27 Pet. Philpot, mil.	ut prius		42 Fran. Palmes, ar.	Oreton	Gul. 3 flower de liz Arg. a Chief parted Bar ways lozengee counter-lozengee Silver and Azu. all within a Border of the first.
28 Will. Berkeley, m.	ut prius		43 VVil. Kingsmil, m.	ut prius	
29 Tho. Lisle, mil.	ut prius		44 Ben. Tichbourn, m.	ut prius	
30 Joh. Kinghall, ar.			& He. VValllop, m.	ut prius	
31 Ant. VVinfore, m.			JACO. REG.		
32 Rich. Andrews, ar.			Anno		
33 Joh. Kaleway, m.			1 Hen. VValllop, m.	ut prius	
34 Regi. Williams, ar.	OXFOR.	Az. an Organ-pipe in Bend sinister salterwise surmounted on another dexter 'twixt 4 Croffes pate Argent.	2 VVill. Abarrow, m.		
			3 VVill. Dodington		
			4 VVil. Oglander, m.		
			5 Dan. Norton, m.	ut prius	Azu. a Storke betwixt 3 Croffes patee fitch'd Or.

6 Joh.

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
1 J. Knight, ar.			2 Em. Gadder		
3 Mo. Whitehead, m.			3 Joh. Mills, bar.	ut prius	
4 Tho. Sukeley, m.	DEVON.	Azure, 3 Pears Or.	4 Fran. Doule, mil.		Or a Cheveron Lozengée Arg. and
5 Will. Sandys, m.	ut prius		5 Hen. Wallop, mil.	ut prius	Ar. betwixt 3 Grey-hounds cur-
6 Will. Kingmil, m.	ut prius		6 Tho. Coreele		sant Sabie.
7 Rich. Norton, m.	ut prius		7 Rob. Pain, mil.		
8 J. h. Paul, ar, mil.	ut prius		8 Tho. Stewkly, m.	ut prius	
9 Edw. Richards, ar.			9 Edw. Hooper, ar.		
10 Ri. Worfeley, m. b.	ut prius		10 Will. Beonsaw, m.		
11 Hen. Clarke, mil.			11 Ric. Whitehead, a.		Ermine a Fess. Gules.
12 Joh. Compton, ar.	ut prius		12 Jo. Burton, ar.		
13 Tho. Neele, mil.			13 Joh. Oslander, m.	ut prius	
14 Tho. Lambert			14 Jac. Hunt, ar.		
15 Geor. Philpot, m.			15 Rich. Mayor, ar.		Gul. an Anchor Arg. on a Chief
16 Step. Knight, ar.			16		Or, 3 Roses of the first.
17 Hen. Hook, ar.			17 Joh. Feilder, ar.		
18 Arth. Willmot, ar.			18		
CAR. REG.			19		
1 Dan. Norton	ut prius		20		
			21		
			22 Rich. Bishop, ar.		

The Farewell.

When some *five* years since I visited *Winchester*, it grieved me at the heart to behold that stately structure so far run to ruin, yea my thoughts then interpreted those sad Schismes and Gaping Chincks the Heraulds of its downfall, deeming with my self that I discovered (as Physicians in our Bodies do *cadaverosam*) *faciem ruinosam* therein. But it rejoyced me when coming there this last year to find it so well amended, by the soveraign medicine of Gold or Silver, charitably applyed by its good Bishop. I wish all Cathedrals in *England*, sick of the same distemper, as quick and happy a recovery.

Earls & Dukes of Southampton
since y^e conquest

Several generations of Fitzwilliams

Harford

Ed. 6. Tho: Wriothesley — Earl of Southampton succeeded by
 Ed. 6. Henry Wrioth: his Son — Earl, succeeded by
 Q. Eliz: Henry Wrioth: his Son — Earl, succeeded by
 Jac: 1 Tho: Wrioth: his Son — Earl, died w^out male Issue

Car. 2. Charles Fitzroy nat. Son of R. Charles 2^d. Duke of South.
 he became afterwards by his mothers death Duke of Cleveland
 and was succeeded by
 Geo: 2 William Fitzroy — Duke of Cleveland & Southampton



HARTFORD-SHIRE is so called from *Hartford* the chief Town therein, as *Hartford* so termed from the * *Ford* of *Harts*, a * *Hart Couchant in the waters*, being the *Armes* thereof; Which convinceth me that **HART**, not **HERTFORD-SHIRE** is the *Orthography* of this County. It hath *Essex* on the East, *Middlesex* on the South, *Buckingham-shire* on the West, *Bedford* and *Cambridge-shire* on the North thereof. It might be allowed a *Square* of 20. miles, save that the *Angular Insinuations* of other Counties prejudice the *Entireness* thereof. I have been informed from an ancient *Justice* therein, that one cannot be so advantageously placed in any part of this Shire, but that he may recover another County within the riding of five miles. It is the garden of *England* for delight, and men commonly say that such who buy a house in *Hartfordshire* pay two years purchase for the aire thereof.

It falls short in Fruitfulness of **ESSEX** adjoining thereunto, to which it was also annexed, under one *Sheriff* (and one *Eschelor* till after the Reign of King *Edward* the Third.) And *Paynfull* * *Norden* writes a bold Truth.

For deep feedings, or Sheep pastures, I take notice of few, and those especially about Knebworth. To speak of the Soyle, as indeed it is most generally, for my part I take it but a barren Countrey in respect of some other Shires.

Indeed this *Forrestie-Ground* would willingly bear nothing so well as a Crop of Wood. But seeing *Custom* is another *Nature*, it hath for many years been contented to bring forth good *Grain*, perswaded thereunto by the *Industrious Husbandman*. Surely no County can shew so fair a *Bunch of Berries*, for so they term the fair *Habitations* of *Gentlemen* of remark, which are called *Places*, *Courts*, *Halls* and *Manners* in other Shires.

This County affording no peculiar *Commodity* nor *Manufacture*, We may safely proceed to other *Observations*, when first we have given the due commendation to the *Horses* of this Shire.

Their *Teames* of *Horses* (oft times deservedly advanced from the Cart to the Coach) are kept in excellent equipage, much alike in colour and stature, fat and fair; such is their care in dressing and well-feeding them. I could name the place and person, (Reader be not offended with an innocent digression) who brought his servant with a *Warrant* before a *Justice of Peace* for stealing his grain. The man brought his five horses tailed together along with him, alledging for himself, *That if he were the Theefe, these were the Receivers*, and so escaped.

The Buildings.

THEOBALDS, did carry away the credit, built by Sir *William*, beautified by Sir *Robert Cecil* his Son, both Lord Treasurers of *England*. The last exchanged it (too wise to do it to his Losse) with King *James* for *Hatfield-house*, which King deceased therein, *March 27. 1625*. Yea, This House may be said to de cease about its grand *Climacterical*, some sixty three years from the finishing thereof, taken down to the ground (for the better partage among the *Soldiery*). Anno 1651. and from the seat of a *Monarch* is now become a little *Common-wealth*; so many intire *Tenements*, like *Splinters* have flown out of the *Materials* thereof; Thus our *Fathers* saw it built, we behold it unbuilt, and whether our *Children* shall see it re-built, he only knows who hath written * *There is a time to cast away stones, and a time to gather stones together.*

Hatfield-house was first the *Bishops* of *Ely*, then the *Kings*, afterwards by exchange the *Earls* of *Salisbury*: For *Situation*, *Building*, *Contrivance*, *Prospect*, *Air*, and all accommodations, inferiour to none in *England*. Within a little mile thereof lyeth a place called the *Vineyard*, where nature by the *Midwifery* of *Art*, is delivered of much pleasure; So that the *Reader* must be a *Seer*, before he can understand the perfection thereof. Had this place been in *Gracia*, or nigh *Rome*, where the luxuriant fancies of the *Poets*, being subject-bound, improve a *Tree* into a *Grove*, a *Grove* into a *Forrest*, a *Brook* into a *River*, and a *Pond* into a *Lake*; I say, had this *Vineyard* been there, it had disinherited *Tempe* of its honour, and hence the *Poets* would have dated all their delights as from a *Little Paradise*, and *Staple-place* of earthly pleasure.

* *Camil. Brit.* in this County.

* *Speed* in his Map of this County.

* In his description of *Hartford-shire*, Page the 2d.

* *Eccles. 3. 5.*

Medicinal Waters.

One hath lately been discovered neer *Barnet* in a *Common*, as generally *sanative springs* are found in such places, as if nature therein intimated her intention, designing them for publique profit, not private employment; it is conceived to run thorough veins of *Alome* by the taste thereof. It coagulateth milk, and the curd thereof is an excellent plaister for any green wounds, besides several other operations.

But, as *Alexander* was wont to applaud *Achilles*, not as the most valiant but the most fortunate of men, having *Homer* to trumpet forth his actions: so are these waters much advantaged with the vicinitie of *London*, whose Citizens proclame the praise thereof. And indeed *London* in this kind is stately attended, having *three *Medicinal Waters* within one dayes Journy thereof. The Catalogue of the Cures done by this *Spring*, amounteth to a great number, in so much that there is hope, in proceess of time, the *Water rising here* will repaire the *blood shed* hard by, and save as many lives as were lost in the fatal Battel at *Barnet* betwixt the two houses of *Torke* and *LANCASTER*.

Hartford-shire Proverbs.

HARTFORD-SHIRE Clubs and clouted shoon.]

Some will wonder how this Shire lying so near to *London*, the Staple of *English* Civillitie, should be guiltie of so much *Rusticalness*. But the *finest Cloth* must have a *List*, and the pure *Pesants* are of as course a *thread* in this County, as in any other place. Yet though some may smile at their clownishness, let none laugh at their *Industry*, the rather because the *high shoon* of the *Tenant* payes for the *Spanish-Leather-Boots* of the *Landlord*.

HARTFORD-SHIRE Hedge-Hogs.]

Plenty of *Hedge-Hogs* are found in this *High-woodland-County*, where too often they suck the *Kine*, though the *Dayry maid* conne them small thanks for sparing their pains in milking them. A creature alwayes in his posture of defence, carrying a *Stand of Pikes* on his back, so that if as well victualled as armed, he may hold out a *seige* against any equal opposition. If this *Proverb* containeth any further reflection on the People in this County, as therein taxed for covetousness, and their constant nudling on the *Earth*; I will not so underitand it, as hoping and believing this to be a false Application.

WARE and WADES-Mill are worth all LONDON.]

This I assure you is a *Master-piece* of the *Vulgar wits* in this County, wherewith they endeavour to amuse *Traveliers*, as if *WARE* a thorough-fare-Market, and *WADES-Mill* (Part of a *Village* lying two miles North thereof,) were so prodigiously rich as to countervail the wealth of *LONDON*. The *Fallacy* lieth in the Homonymy of *WARE*, here not taken for that *Town* so named, but appellatively for all vendible *Commodities*. We will not discompose the wit of this *Proverb*, by cavilling that *WEARE* is the proper name of that *Town*, (so called anciently from the *Stoppages*, which there obstruct the *River*.) But leave it as we found it, and proceed.

HARTFORD-SHIRE Kindness.]

This is generally taken in a good and grateful sense for the mutual return of favours received, It being [belike] observed that the people in this County at entertainments drink back to them who drank to them, parallel to the Latine Proverbs, *Frican-tem refrica*; *Manus manum lavat*; *par est de merente bene, bene mereri*. However sometimes *Hartford-shire kindness* may prove *Hartford-shire cruelty*, and amount to no less then a *Monopoly*, when this reciprocation of Favours betwixt themselves is the exclusion of all others from partaking thereof.

Princes.

WILLIAM, second Son of King *Edward* the Third, and *Philip* his wife, took his Christian-name from his Grandfather, *William Earle of Henault*, and his Sirname of

of *Hatfield* from the place of his Nativity in this County, where he was born the ninth of his Fathers Reign, *Anno Domini* 1335. and expired within few dayes after. So that what I find written on the late Monument of * a Noble Infant, may also serve for his Epitaph.

Vivus nil poteram fari, quin mortuus Infans | Living I could not speak, now dead I tel
Nunc loquor, ut mortis sis memor, atq; vale. | Thy duty, think of death, and so farewell.
 It is uncertain where he was interred, but most believe him buried at *Westminster*.

* On *Charles Blunt*, son to the Earle of *Newport* in *St. Martins* in the *Fields*.

EDMUND of **LANGLEY**, Fifth son to King *Edward* the Third, and Queen *Philip*, Was so firnamed from *Kings-Langley* in this County the place of his Nativity. He was created Earle of *Cambridge*, in the Thirty sixth year of the Reign of his Father, and Duke of *York* in the ninth year of his Nephew King *Richard* the Second. He married *Isabel*, daughter and Co-Heir of *Peter* King of *Castile*: and lie buried at *Langley* together. He had (besides other Children of both Sexes) to his eldest Son *Richard* Duke of *York*; and he died, *Anno Dom.* 1402.

EDMUND of **HADDAM**, Reader, I presume thee to be so much a Gentleman, as in courtesie to allow him a *Prince*, who was Son to Queen *Katherine* by *Owen Theodor*, her second husband, womb-brother to King *Henry* the Sixth, and Father to King *Henry* the Seventh. That he was born in this County one may well be confident, seeing there is no *Haddam* in any Shire of *England* save * *Hartford* shire alone. I confesse therein three Villages of that name, but sure no lesse then *Great Haddam* was the place of so eminent a Native. He was solemnly created Earle of *Richmond* at *Reading*, in the 31. of King *Henry* the Sixth.

* As appeareth in *Villare Anglicanum*.

Many good works no doubt he did, when living, whose corps when buried, saved from destruction the fair Cathedral of *Saint Davids*. For his Monument in the midst of the Quire, saith my * Author, (as the *Prebendaries* told him) spared their Church from defacing in the dayes of King *Henry* the Eighth. I could wish all King *Henries* nearest relations had after their decease been severally so disposed preservatives from ruine & rapine, as the corps of *Q. Katherin Dowager* did, as some say, save the Church of * *Peterburgh*. But this ill agreeth with that which * *Brookes* reporteth, viz. That this Earl was buried in *Carmarthen*; and because *Vincent* his professed adversary (finding fault with him alwayes when any, sometimes when no cause) taketh no exception thereat; I the more rely on his Testimony. Onely it is possible that this Earle first enterred in *Carmarthen*, might be afterwards for the more eminence of Sepulture removed to *Saint Davids*. He died, *Anno Domini*, 1456.

* Speed in the Description of *Pembrokeshire*.

* Lord *Herbert* in the life of King *Henry* the Eighth.
 * In the Earle of *Richmond*.

Saints.

Saint ALBAN, though (as * *Saint Paul*) a *Roman* by priviledge, but *Britton*, by Parentage, was born in this County (though many hundreds of years before *Hartfordshire* had its modern Name and Dimensions) in the City of *Verulam*, and was martyred for Christianity under *Dioclesian* An. 303. The cause and manner whereof, (with the Martyrdome of *Saint Amphibalus* hard by *Rudborn*,) I have so largely related in my * *Ecclesiastical History*, that, as I will repeat nothing, I can add nothing of consequence thereto. Except any will conceive this to be remarkable, that good *Liquoras* groweth naturally out of the ruinous walls of *Verulam*, an old City, (the Mother of the New Town of *Saint Albans*) as a skilful eye-witness * *Antiquary* and zealous *Protestant* hath observed. Had some *Papist* taken first notice hereof, he might probably have made it a Miracle, and assign the sanctitie of this place for the root of this *Liquoras*.

* Acts 22. 25.

* Cent. 4. pag. 17, &c.

* Norden in his description of this County, pag. 29.

Martyrs.

It appeareth by the Maps, that *Africa* lieth partly in the *Torrid*, and partly in the *Temperate Zone*, Nor is the wonder any at all, considering the vastness thereof, extending it self through many *Degrees*. More strange it is that this small County should be partly in a *Temperate*, viz. the *Western* part thereof subjected to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and partly in the *Torrid Climate*, namely the *Eastern Moity* belonging to the *Dioces* of *London*, which under *Bonner* was parched with persecution. Yet not to make this Mon-

fter worfe then he was , though many in his *Jurisdiction* were much molested , and though *Tradition* points the very place in *Bishops Stortford* , where poor people were burnt at the stake , yet my *Book of Martyrs* , or *Eyes* , or *both* be defective , wherein I cannot recover the name of any particular person.

Pope.

NICHOLAS : Son to Robert Break-spear (a Lay brother in the Abbey of St. Albans) fetcht his Name from Break-speare a place in * *Middlesex* , but was born at * *Abbots-Langley* a Town in this County. When a Youth , he was put to such servile work in St. Albans Abbey , that his ingenious Soul could not comport therewith. Suing to be admitted into that house , he received the repulse , which in fine proved no mis-hap , but a happy-miss , unto him ; for , going over into France , he studied so hard and so happily at Paris , that for his worth he was preferred Abbot of St. Rufus neer Valentia , and afterward by Pope Eugenius the Third , was made Bishop of Alba nigh Rome : *Ad natalis soli memoriam* , saith my Author , that he , who was refused to be *Monachus Albanensis* in England , should be *Episcopus Albanensis* in Italy. He was employed by the Pope for the conversion of the Norwegians , and though Bale saith (he were not Bale if he were not bitter) *Anti-christiano charactere Norwegios signavit* ; yet his reducing them from Paganisme to Christianity in the Fundamentals was a worthy work and deserves true commendation. He was afterwards chosen Pope of Rome , by the name of Adrian the fourth. There is a mystery more then I can fathome in the changing of his name : Seeing his own font-name was a Papal one ; Yet he preferred rather to be Adrian the fourth , then Nicholas the third. He held his place four years , eight moneths , and eight and twenty dayes : and Anno 1158. as he was drinking , was choakt with a Fly : Which in the large Territory of St. Peters patrimony had no place but his Throat to get into : But since a Flye stopt his Breath , fear shall stop my Mouth , not to make uncharitable Conclusions from such Casualties.

Cardinal.

* REM.

* Bale de Scrip. Brit.
* Godwin in Cat. of Cardin. Pag. 164.

Boso (confessed by all an * English-man) is not placed in this County out of any certainty , but of pure Charity , not knowing , where elsewhere with any Probability to dispose him. But seeing he was Nephew to the late named Nicholas , or Pope Adrian , we have some shadow and pretence to make him of the same County : This is sure , his Uncle made him * Cardinal in the Moneth of December , 1155. and he was a great Change-Church in Rome , being successively ,

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Cardinal Deacon of Sts. Cosma & Damiam. | 3. Cardin. Pr. of St. Prudentiana. |
| 2. Cardinal Priest of St. Crosses of Jerusalem. | 4. Cardin. Pr. of Pastor. |

He was more than Instrumental in making Alexander the third Pope with the suffrages of 19. Cardinals , who at last clearly carried it against his Anti-Pope Victor the fourth. This Boso dyed , Anno Dom. 1180.

Prelates.

RICHARD de WARE for this is his true name , as appears in his * Epitaph , though some (pretending his honour , but prejudicing the Truth thereby) firname him Warren. He was made Abbot of Westminster 1260 , and twenty years after Treasurer of England , under King Edward the first. This Richard going to Rome , brought thence certain Work-men , and rich Purphury. And for the rest hear my * Author.

By whom and whereof he made the rare Pavement to be seen at Westminster , before the Communion Table , containing the Discourse of the whole World , which is at this day most Beautiful ; a thing of that Singularity , Curiousnesse and Rarenesse , that England hath not the like again.

See Readers , what an Enemy Ignorance is to Art. How often have I trampled on that Pavement , so far from admiring , as not observing it. And since , upon serious Survey ,

it

* On his Tomb yet well to be seen in Westminster Abbey on the North-side of the Tomb of Amer de Valens Earl of Pembroke.

* J. Philipot , in his Treasurers of England collected Ann. Dom. 1636. p. 19.

it will not, in my Eyes, answer this Character of Curiosity, However I will not add malice to my Ignorance (qualities which too often are Companions) to disparage what I do not understand, but I take it on the trust of others more skilful, for a Master-piece of Art. This Richard dyed on the second of December, 1283, the 12. of King Edward the first, and lyeth buried under the foresaid Pavement.

RALPH BALDOCK So called from the Place of his Nativity (A Moungrrel-Market) in this County, was bred in Merton Colledge in Oxford. One not unlearned, and who wrote an History of England, which Leland at London did once behold. King Edward the first much prized and preferred him Bishop of London. He gave two hundred pounds whilst living, and left more when dead, to repair the East part of St. Pauls, on the same token, that upon occasion of clearing the Foundation, an incredible number of Heads of Oxen were found buried in the Ground, alledged as an argument by * some to prove That anciently a Temple of Diana. Such who object that heads of Stagges, had been more proper for her, the Goddesse of the Game, may first satisfie us, Whether any Creatures *feræ Naturæ* (as which they could not certainly compass at all seasons) were usually offered for Sacrifices. This Ralph dyed July the 24. 1313. Being buried under a Marble Stone in St. Maries Chappel in his Cathedral.

* Godwin in his Bishops of London.

* Camd. Britt. in Middlesex.

JOHN BARNET had his Name and Nativity from a Market-Town in this County, sufficiently known by the Road passing thorough it. He was first by the Pope preferred 1361. to be Bishop of Worcester, and afterwards was translated to Bath and Wells. Say not this was a Retrograde motion, and Barnet degraded in point of profit by such a Removal. For though Worcester is the better Bishoprick in our age, in those dayes Bath and Wells (before the Revenues thereof were reformed under King Edward the sixth) was the richer preterment: Hence he was translated to Ely, and for 6. years was Lord Treasurer of England, He dyed at * Bishops Hatfield, June 7. 1373. and was buried there on the South-side of the high Altar, under a Monument, now miserably defaced by some Sacrilegious Executioner, who hath beheaded the Statue lying thereon.

* Bish. Godw. in Bishops of Ely.

THOMAS RUDBURNE, no doubt, according to the fashion of those dayes, took his Name from Rudburne a Village within four miles from St. Albans. He was bred in Oxford, and Proctor thereof Anno * 1402. and Chancellour 1420. An excellent Scholar, and skilful Mathematician; of a meek and mild temper (though at one time a little tart against the *Wic-livites*) which procured him much love with great persons. He was Warden of Merton Colledge in Oxford, and built the Tower over the Colledge Gate. He wrote a * Chronicle of England, and was preferred Bishop of St. Davids. He flourished Anno Domini, 1419. though the date of his Death be unknown.

* Godwin in Car. of Bishops of St. Davids.

* Bale de Scrip. Brit. Cent. 7 n. 53. & Pitts. An. 1419.

Reader, I cannot satisfie my self, that any Bishop since the Reformation was a Native of this County, and therefore proceed to another Subject.

Statesmen.

Sir EDVARD WATERHOUSE Knight, was born at Helmsted-bury in this County, of an ancient and worshipful Family, deriving their discent lineally from Sir Gilbert Waterhouse of Kyrton in Low Lindsey in the County of Lincoln, in the time of King Henry the third. As for our Sir Edward, his Parents were,

John Waterhouse Esquire, a man of much fidelity and Sagenels. Auditor many years to King Henry the Eighth, of whom he obtained (after a great entertainment for him in his house) the grant of a Weekly Market for the Town of Helmsted.

Margaret Turner of the ancient house of Blunts-Hall in Suffolk, and Cannons in Hartfordshire.

The King at his Departure, honoured the Children of the said John Waterhouse, being brought before him, with his praise and encouragement, gave a Benjamins portion of Dignation to this Edward, foretelling by his Royal Augury, That he would be the Crown of them all, and a man of great Honour and Wisdome, fit for the Service of Princes.

It pleased God afterwards to second the word of the King, so that the sprouts of his hopeful youth, only pointed at the growth and greatness of his honourable age. For, being but twelve years old, he went to *Oxford*, where for some years he glistered in the Oratorick and Poëtick Sphear, until he addicted himself to conversation, and observance of State affairs, wherein his great proficiency commended him to the favour of three principal patrons.

One was *Walter Devereux* Earl of *Essex*, who made him his bosome-friend, and the said Earl, lying on his death-bed, took his leave of him with many kisses, *Oh my Ned* (said he) *farewell, thou art the faithfulest and friendliest Gentleman that ever I knew.* In testimony of his true affection to the dead Father in his living Son, this Gentleman is thought to have penned that most judicious and elegant Epistle (recorded in *Holinsheds History* pag. 1266.) and presented it to the young Earl, conjuring him by the cogent arguments of example and rule, to patrizate.

His other Patron was Sir *Henry Sidney* (so often Lord Deputy of *Ireland*) whereby he became incorporated into the familiarity of his Son Sir *Philip Sidney*, between whom, and Sir *Edward*, there was so great freindlinesse, that they were never better pleased then when in one anothers Companies, or when they corresponded each with other.

And we find after the Death of that worthy Knight, that he was a close-concerned Mourner at his Obsequies, as appeareth at large in the printed Representation of his Funeral Solemnity.

His third Patron was Sir *John Perot* Deputy also of *Ireland*, who so valued his Counsel, that in state-affairs he would do nothing without him. So great his employment betwixt state and state, that he crossed the seas Thirty seven times, until deservedly at last he came into a *Port of Honour*; wherein he sundry years anchored, and found safe harbour. For he received the Honour of Knighthood, was sworn of her Majesties Privy Council for *Ireland*, and Chancellor of the Exchequer therein.

Now his grateful soul courting about how to answer the Queens Favour, laid it self wholly out in Her service, wherein two of his actions most remarkable. First he was highly instrumental in modelling the Kingdome of *Ireland* into shires as now they are; shewing himself so great a Lover of the *Politie*, under which he was born, that he advanced the Compliance therewith (as commendable and necessary) in the Dominions annexed thereunto.

His second service was, when many in that Kingdome shrowded themselves from the Laws, under the Target of power, making force their Tutelary Saint, he set himself vigorously to suppress them. And when many of the Privy Council terrified with the greatness of the Earl of *Desmond*, durst not subscribe the Instrument, wherein he was proclaimed Traitor, Sir *Edward* among some others boldly signed the same (disavowing his, and all treasons against his Prince and Country) and the Council did the like, commanding the publication thereof.

As to his private sphear God blessed him, being but a third Brother, above his other Brethren. Now though he had three Wives, the first a *Viliers*, the second a *Spilman*, the third the Widow of *Herlakenden* of *VWood-church* in *Kent* Esquire, and though he had so strong a Brain and Body, yet he lived and dyed Childlesse, enter-commoning therein with many Worthies, who are, according to *Ælius Spartianus*, either improlifick, or have Children in *genitorum vituperium, & famarum lesuram*. God thus denying him the pleasure of posterity, he craved leave of the Queen to retire himself, and fixed the Residue of his life at *VWood-church* in *Kent*, living there in great honour and repute, as one who had no designe to be popular, and not prudent; rich, and not honest; great, and not good.

He dyed in the fifty sixth year of his age, the 13. of *October* 1591. and is buried at *VWood-church* under a Table Marble-Monument, erected to his memory by his sorrowful Lady surviving him.

Reader, I doubt not but thou art sensible of the alteration and improvement of my Language in this Character, owing both my Intelligence and expressions unto *Edward VWaterhouse* now of *Syon Colledge* Esquire, who, to revive the memory of his Namesake and great Uncle, furnished me with these instructions.

HENRY CARY Viscount of *Falkland* in Scotland, and Son to Sir *Edm. Cary*, was born *at Aldnam* in this County. He was a most accomplished Gentleman, and compleat Courtier. By King *James* he was appointed Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and well discharged his Trust therein. But an unruly Colt will fume and chafe (though neither swicht nor spur'd) merely because backt. The rebellious *Irish* will complain only because kept in Subjection, though with never so much lenity; the occasion why some hard Speeches were passed on his Government. Some beginning to counterfeit his hand, he used to incorporate the *year of his Age*, in a Knot flourished beneath his *Name*, concealing the *Day of his Birth* to himself. Thus by comparing the date of the Month, with his own Birth-day (unknown to such Forgers) he not only discovered many *false Writings* which were past, but also deterred dishonest Cheaters from attempting the like for the future. Being recalled into *England*, he lived honourably in this County, until he by a sad casualty brake his Leg on a Stand in *Theobalds Park*, and soon after dyed thereof. He married the sole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Lawrence Tanfield*, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by whom he had a fair estate in *Oxfordshire*. His Death happened *Anno Dom. 1620.* being Father to the most accomplished Statesman, *Lucius*; Grandfather to the present *Henry Lord Falkland*, whose pregnant parts (now clarified from *Juvenile Extravagancies*) perform much, and promise more useful service to this Nation.

Souldiers.

Sir HENRY CARY Son to Sir *William Cary*, and *Mary Bollen*, his Wife, was (wherever born) made by Queen *Elizabeth*, Lord Chamberlain, Baron of *Hunsdon* in this County. A Valiant man, and Lover of *Men of their hands*, very cholerick but not malicious. Once one Mr. *Colt* chanced to meet him coming from *Hunsdon* to *London*, in the Equipage of a Lord of those dayes. The Lord on some former grudge gave him a Boxe on the Ear; *Colt* presently returned the principle with Interest, and thereupon his Servants drawing their Swords swarmed about him. *You Rogues* (said the Lord) *may not I and my Neighbour change a blow, but you must interpose?* Thus the Quarrel was begun and ended in the same minute.

S. N.

It was merrily said, that his *Latine* and his *Disimulation* were both alike, * and that his custome in swearing, and obscenity in speech, made him seem a worse Christian than he was, and a better Knight of the Carpet than he could be. He might have been with the Queen, whatsoever he would himself, but would be no more then what he was, preferring enough above a Feast in that nature.

* Sir R. Nanton in his Fragment Regal.

He hung at Court on no mans *Slewe*, but stood on his own Botome till the time of his death, having a competent estate of his own given him by the Queen. Who bestowed on him, in the first of her Reign, *Hunsdon house* in this County, with four thousand pounds a year (according to the valuation in that age) in fair *Demesnes*, *Parks*, and *Lands* lying about it. Yet this was rather *Restitution* than *Liberality* in her Majesty: Seeing He had spent as great an estate, (left him by his father) in her Service or rather *Releif* during her persecution under Queen *Mary*.

This Lord suppressed the first Northern *Commotion*, (the sole reason why we have ranked him under the Title of *Soldier*) for which, This *Letter of Thanks* was solemnly returned unto him.

By the QUEEN.

Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Cousin, we greet you well. And right glad we are, that it hath pleased God to assist you in this your late Service, against that cankred subtil Traytor Leonard Dacres, whose force being far greater in Number than yours, we perceive you have overthrown, and how he thereupon was the first that fled, having (as it seemeth) a heart readier to shew his unloyal falshood and malice, than to abide the fight. And though the best we could have desired, was to have him taken: Yet we thank God that he is in this sort overthrown and forced to flye our Realm, to his like company of Rebels, whom no doubt, God of his favourable justice will confound with such ends as are meet for them. We will not now by words expresse how inwardly glad we are, that

you

you have such success, whereby both your courage in such an unequall match, your faithfulness towards us, and your Wisdom is seen to the World, this your Act being the very first that ever was executed by fight in field, in our time, against any Rebell: But We mean also in Deed by just Reward, to let the world see How much we esteem and can consider such a service as this is: And so we would have your self also thank God heartily, as we doubt not but you do, from whom all Victories do proceed, and comfort your self with the assurance of our most favourable acceptation. We have also herewith sent our Letter of Thanks to Sir John Foster, and would have you namely thank our good faithful Soldiers of Barwick, in whose worthy service we do repose no small trust. 26. of February. 1569.

Thus far was written by the Secretary of State, but the ensuing Postscript was all the Queens own hand; The Original being preserved by the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Monmouth (Grandchild to the Lord *Hunsdon*) by whose noble favour I carefully copied it forth as followeth,

I doubt much, my Harry, whether that the Victory given me more joyed me, or that you were by God appointed the Instrument of my Glory, and I assure you for my Countries good the first might suffice, but for my heartis contentation, the second more pleaseb me; It likes me not a little, that with a good testimony of your faith, there is seen a stout courage of your mind, that more trusted to the goodnesse of your Quarrel, then to the weakness of your Number. Well, I can say no more; Beatus est ille servus quem, cum Dominus venerit, inveniet facientem sua Mandata. And that you may not think that you have done nothing for your profit (though you have done much for your Honour) I intend to make this journey, somewhat to increase your Livelyhood, that you may not say to your self, Perditur quod factum est ingrato.

Your Loving
Kinswoman.
ELIZABETH REGINA.

Three times was this Lord in Election to be Earl of *Wiltshire*, a Title which in some sort belonged unto him, in the right of *Mary* his Mother, but still some intervening Accident retarded it. When he lay on his Death-bed, The Queen gave him a gracious visit, causing his Patent for the said Earldom to be drawn, his Robes to be made, and both to be laid down upon his bed, but this Lord (who could dissemble neither well nor sick) Madam (said he) Seeing you counted me not worthy of this honour whilst I was Living, I count my self unworthy of it now I am Dying. He departed this life Ann. Dom. 1596. and lyeth buried in a most magnificent Monument in *Westminster Abbey*, being the direct Ancestor to the Earls of *Dover* and *Monmouth*.

Physicians.

* Bale & Pits.
de Scrip. Angl.

JOHN GILES, or of *St. Giles*, was born at * *St. Albans*, probably in the Parish of *St. Giles*, long since (as some more in that Town) demolished. He was bred beyond the Seas, where he became so great a Scholar, that he not only was Physician in ordinary to *Philip* King of *France*, but also Professour of that faculty in *Paris* and *Montpelier*. Then waving the care of Bodies, he took on him the cure of Souls, and was made Doctor of Divinity. He afterwards became a Dominican, and was the first Englishman that ever entred into that order. In his old age he was famous for his Divinity-Lectures read in *Oxford*.

* In An. 1253.

But which most perswades me to a venerable reception of his memory, is what I read of him in * *Muth. Paris*, how *Robert Grosthead*, the pious and learned Bishop of *Lincoln* being sick on his Death-bed, sent for this Mr. John Giles, learned in Physick and Divinity, that from him he might receive comfort both for body and soul. How long this Physician surviv'd his Patient (dying in Octob. 1253.) is to me unknown.

JOHN de GATESDEN was undoubtedly born in this County, wherein two Villages, the Greater and Lesse of that name; Such who except that they are written *Gadesden*, will soon be satisfied in their Sameness from those who know the Sympathy betwixt T. and D. He was bred in *Merton Colledge* in *Oxford*, where he so profited

fitted in the Study of *Physick*. That a * *Forraigner* compiling a Catalogue of men eminent in that faculty, acknowledgeth him a Writer of high esteem therein. By * one who hath made a List of *Learned men*, he is styled *Johannes Anglicus*. I am informed that lately his Books have been printed in *Italy* in a *Folio*; No small Honour (I assure you) Seeing in *Physick* the *Italians* account all *Tramountain Doctors* but *Apothecaries* in comparison of themselves. The first Treatise in his Book is termed * *Rosa Anglica*, The *English Rose*, and I doubt not, but as it is Sweet in the Title, so it is *Sovereign* in the matter therein contained. This *John* flourished in the year of our Lord 1320.

Writers.

ALEXANDER NEQUAM, or *Bad* in English, was born in *St. Albans*. Many conceived themselves wondrous Witty in making Jests (which indeed made themselves) on his Sirname. Whereof one eminent instance, *Nequam* had a mind to become a Monk in *St. Albans*, the Town of his Nativity, and thus Laconically wrote for leave to the Abbot thereof.

Si vis, veniam. Sin autem, tu autem.

To whom the Abbot returned.

Si bonus sis, venias; Si Nequam, nequaquam.

Whereupon *Nequam* (to discompose such conceits for the future) altered the Orthography of his Name into *Neckam*.

Another *Pass* of wit there was (saith my * Author) betwixt him, and *Philip Repington* Bishop of *Lincoln*, the latter sending the Challenge.

Et niger & nequam cum sis cognomine Nequam,

Nigrior esse potes, Nequior esse Nequis.

Both black and bad, whilst *Bad* the Name to thee.

Blacker thou may'st, but worse thou can'st not be.

To whom *Nequam* rejoyned.

Phi nota faetoris, lippus malus omnibus horis.

Phi malus & Lippus, totus malus ergo Philippus.

Stinks are branded with a Phi; *Lippus* Latin for Blear-eye.

Phi and *Lippus* bad as either; Then *Philippus* worse together.

But by the leave of my learned Author, this *Nequam* must be much younger than our *Alexander*, or that *Philip* much older than Bishop *Repington*, all agreeing that *Alexander Nequam* dyed 1227. under King *Henry* the third, whereas *Philip Repington* was made Bishop of *Lincoln* 1405. under King *Henry* the fourth.

But leaving *Nequam* his name, he is known to posterity by the Title of *Ingenii miraculum*, being an excellent Philosopher, Rhetorician and Poet, so true it is what *Tully* observeth, *Omnes artes, quae ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, & quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur*: Besides he was a deep Divine, as his Books do evidence. He was Canon of *Exeter*, and (upon what occasion I know not) came to be buried at *Worcester*, with this Epitaph,

Eclipsim patitur sapientia sol sepelitur:

Cui si par unus, minus esset flebile funus.

Vir bene discretus, & in omni more facetus,

Dictus erat Nequam, vitam duxit tamen aquam.

Wisdom's eclips'd, Sky of the Sun bereft,

Yet less the loss if like alive were left.

A man discreet, in manners debonair,

Bad name, black face, but carriage good and fair.

Others * say he was buried at *St. Albans*, where he found repulse when living, but repose when dead.

WILLIAM of WARE born in that thorough fair Town twenty miles from *London*, was a *Franciscan* bred first in *Oxford*, then in *Paris*. Now because some may slight the praise of *Bale* or *Pits* (as testes domesticos, Englishmen commending Englishmen) know that *John* * pious *Mirandula*, highly extolleth this *de Ware*, though miscalling him *John*, as ambitious to have him his Name-fake. He was Instructor to *John*

* *Duns Scotus*.

E e

And

* *Symphorienus Champensius* in his 5th Tract. de medi Art. script.

* *Mathaeus Silvaticus* in Lexico.

* *Bale de scrip. Brit. Cent. 5. n. 7. & Pits. in an. 1320.*

* *Bish. Godw. in Cat. of the Bish. of Lincoln*

* *Bale & Pits. de scrip. Angl.*

* *Weavers Fun. Mon. in Hartford-shire.*

* *In suo heptulo.*

* *Bale de scrip. Brit. cent. 4. p. 323. & Pits. p. 349.*

*And if the Scholar to such height did reach,
Then what was he who did that Scholar teach?*

He flourished under King Henry the third, Anno 1270. and is supposed to be buried in Paris.

* Weaver's Fun.
Mon. in this
County.

JOHN MANDEVILLE Knight, born at St. Albans in this * County, Heir to a fair estate, he applied himself first to the reading of the Scriptures, then to the study of Physick (wherein he attained to great perfection) afterwards to travel for thirty four years together, and at last like another Ulysses returning home, was quite grown out of Knowledge of all his friends. He wrote a Book of his own Itinerary thorough Africa, the East and North part of Asia, containing variety of Wonders. Now though far Travellers are suspected in their relations to wander from the Truth, yet all things improbable are not impossible, and the Readers ignorance is sometimes all the Writers falsehood. He used to complain of the Church corruptions in his Age, being wont to say, * *Virtus cessat, Ecclesia calcatur, Clerus errat, Damon regnat, Simonia Dominatur.*

* Bale de scrip.
Brit.

He dyed Anno Dom. 1372. buried say some in the Convent of the Williamites, at Leige in Germany, which St. Albans will not allow, claiming his Burial, as well as his Birth, where a Ryming Epitaph is appendant on a Pillar neer the supposed place of his Enterment.

NICHOLAS GORHAM a Dominican. We cannot blame the Frenchmen, if desirous to gain so great a Scholar to be their Countryman; nor must the French blame us, if loath to lose what is duly and truly our own.

Three things are pretended to countenance his French Nativity, 1. His Long living (and dying at last) in that Land. 2. The preferment he got there, being Confessor to the King of France, which may seem a Place of too much Privacy to be conferred on a Forraigner. 3. The great credit and esteem which his Writings have gained in France, where his Manuscript-works, are extant in many Libraries.

These Pleas are over-ballanced with a like Number to attest his English Extraction. Ham in Gorham, is notoriously known for no French, but a Saxon ordinary termination of a Town. 2. Gorham was a Village nigh St. Albans in this County; where Gorham-berry (the Mannor-house thereof) is extant at this day. The Register of Merton Colledge in Oxford mentioneth the admission of this Nicholas Gorham a student in their Foundation. Add to all these, that Learned Leland and other English Antiquaries have always challenged him for their Countryman.

Indeed He was an English-man Francis'd, who going over into France a young man, spent the rest of his life there. Many and Learned are his Books, having Commented almost on all the Scriptures; and give me leave to say, no Hands have fewer spots of pitch upon them who touched the superstition of that Age he lived in. He dyed, and was buried at Paris, about the year of our Lord 1400. I will only add that since we have had another Nicholas of Gorham (though not by his birth, by his habitation) as famous for a States-man as the former for a Divine. I mean Sir Nicholas Bacon, whose dwelling was at Gorham-berry aforesaid.

* Pit. de Illust.
Ang. Scrip. an.
1400.

HUGH LEGAT born in this * County, bred in Oxford, at last became a Benedictine in the Abbey of St. Albans. Being much delighted in Meditation, he wholly employed himself in commentary on,

* See Writers
in Middlesex.

1. John of * Hanwell his Books of Lamentation.
2. Boetius of Consolation.

Thus his Soul may be presumed well poized betwixt *plumbum & plumam*, a Weight and a Wing to supresse and support it. He flourished Anno 1400.

JOHN WHETAMSTEAD was born at Wheatamstead in this County, not so famous for the production of the best Wheat, whence the place hath its Name, as for this John Vvhetamsted, who hath his Name from that place. He was bred at the Priory at Tinmouth in Northumberland (a long stride I assure you from the place of his Birth) to which * he bequeathed a Challice of Gold. He was afterwards Abbot of St. Albans, and the sixth of that Christian name.

* Weaver Fun.
Monum. p. 569

Manusc. Sir R.
Cottons Libra-
ry.

Vast were his expences in adorning of that Church, exceeding six thousand pounds.

* Two Criticismes in his Buildings I cannot omit, one, that on the North-side of his Church (which he enlightned with new Vvindowes) he set up the statues of those
Heathen

Heathen Philosophers, which had testified of the *Incarnation of Christ*. 2. That in a little *Chappel* he set up the *similitudes* of all the *Saints* whose *Christian names* were *John*, with his own *picture*, and this *Prayer* in a *Distick*, that though unworthy he might have a place with his *Namesakes* in *Heaven*.

Besides he procured from *Humfrey* the good *Duke of Gloucester*, his great *Mecenas* who was buried at *St. Albans*, a *suite of Vestments* worth 3000. *Marks* and the *Manor of Pembroke* in *South-wales*. Many are the *Books* which he left to *posterity*, being counted no fewer then *four-score and odd* several *Treatises*, and dyed about the year 1440.

JOHN BOURCHIER Baron Berners, was Son of *John Bouchier Baron Berners* in the Right of *Margery* his Wife Daughter of *Sir Richard Berners* of * *Vvesthorstley* in *Surrey*. Yet had that *Honourable Family* of the *Berners*, an ancient Habitation at * *Tharfield* in this County, which with some probability insinuateth the Birth of this noble Gentleman therein.

He was a martial man well seen in all *Military Discipline*, and when *Michael Joseph* the *Black-Smith* lead the *Cornish Rebels* against *King Henry* the seventh, Anno 1496. no man did better service then this Lord in their suppression, for which he was made *chief Governour of Calice*.

Having there gotten a repose, who formerly had been a far Traveller, and great Linguist, He * translated many Books out of *French, Spanish, and Italian*, besides some of his own making. I behold his as the *second* (accounting the Lord *Tiptoft* the first) noble hand which since the decay of Learning took a Pen therein, to be *Author* of a Book. He dyed on the 16. of *March* 1532. and is buried in the great church in *Calice*. And I have * read that the estate of the *Berners* is by an *Heir-general* descended to the *Knyvets* of *shwelthorpe* in *Norfolk*.

Since the Reformation.

ROGER HUTCHINSON was born in this * County, and bred *Fellow* of *St. Johns Colledge* in *Cambridge*, where he was very familiar with *Mr. Roger Askam*, who disdained Intimacy with *Dunces*. And as this is enough to speak him *Scholar*, so it is a *sufficient Evidence* to an *Intelligent Fury*, to prove him *Protestant*, that being commended by *Bale* for writing a book in *English* of the *Image of God*; he is wholly omitted, by *John Pitts*. He flourished Anno Dom. 1550. and probably dyed in the happy Reign of *Edward the sixth*, before the following persecution.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT was born in this * County, and was admitted in *St. Johns Colledge* in *Cambridge* Anno 1550. In the Reign of *Queen Mary* he left the University (being probably one of those *Scholars*, which as *Mr. Fox* observeth went (alias were driven) away from this Colledge all at one time) and betook himself to the service of a Counsellour. Here he got some skill in the *Common-Law*, which inabled him afterwards to fence the better for himself by the advantage thereof.

In the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, he returned to *Cambridge*, was chosen *Fellow* first of *St. Johns*, then of *Trinity*: How afterwards he was made *Margaret Professor*, outed thereof for his *Non-conformity*, travelled beyond Seas, returned home, became the *Champion* of the *Presbyterian* partie, is largely related in our *Ecclesiastical History*.

Onely I will add that the *Non conformists* not a greeing which of them (where there is much choice, there is no choice) should answer *Dr. Whitgifts* Reply, I read that *Mr. Cartwright* at last was chosen * by lot to undertake it. It seems the Brethren concluded it of high and holy concernment, otherwise I know what *Mr. Cartwright* hath * written of the appeal to *Lois*, *Non nisi in rebus gravioribus, & alicujus magni momenti ad sortis judicium recurrendum, maxime, cum per sortem Deus ipse in judicio sedeat.*

One * saith for riches he sought them not, and * another saith, that he dyed rich, and I beleive both say true, God sometimes making Wealth to find them, who seek not for it, seeing many, and great were his Benefactors. He dyed and was buried in *Warwick*, where he was Master of the Hospital. Anno. 1603.

DANIEL DIKE was born at *Hempstead* in this County, where his Father was a Minister silenced for his *Non-conformity*. He was bred in Colledge in

A M P.

* *Mills* in his
Catal. of Ho-
nour Pag 855.
* *Cambd. Brit.*
in *Hartford sh.*

Bale de Script.
Brit. Cent. 7. n.
I. & Pitts. in
Anno 532.

* *Mills Catal.*
Pag. 256.

* *Bale de scrip.*
Brit. Cent. 9. n.
95.

* *Sam. Clerk* in
his *Lives* of
English Di-
vines. p. 367.

* *Sam. Clerk*
pag. 399.
* In his *Com-*
ment on Prov.
1633.

* *Sam. Clerk*
pag. 272.
* *Sr. G. Paul*
in his *Life* of
Whitgift p. 54.

Cambridge, and became afterwards a profitable Labourer in Gods Vineyard. Witness (besides his Sermons) his worthy books, whereof that is the *Master-piece* which treateth of *the deceitfulness of mans heart*, wherein he layes down directions for the Discovery thereof. As also how in other Cases one may be acquainted with his own Condition, seeing many men loose themselves in the *Labyrinths of their own hearts*: so much is the *Terra incognita* therein. This Book he designed for his pious Patron, *John Lord Harrington*: But alas when the Child was come to the Birth, there was no strength to bring forth! before the Book was fully finished, the Author thereof followed his honourable Patron into a better World; so that his Surviving brother (of whom immediately) set it forth. And to the Lady *Lucy*, Countesse of *Bedford*, the Lords Sister, the same was dedicated. A Book which will be owned for a Truth, whilst men have any *badness*, and will be honoured for a *Treasure*, whilst men have any goodnesse in them. This Worthy man dyed about the Year 1614.

JEREMIAH DIKE his Younger Brother was bred in *Sidney Colledge* in *Cambridge*, beneficed at *Epping* in *Essex*, one of a chearful Spirit. And know Reader, that an Ounce of Mirth, with the same degree of Grace, will serve God farther then a pound of Sadnesse. He had also a gracious heart, and was very profitable in his Ministry. He was a Father to some good Books of his own; and a Guardian to those of his Brother, whose *Posthume Works* he set forth. He was one *peaceable in Israel*. And though no Zelot in the practice of Ceremonies, quietly submitted to use them. He lived and dyed piously, being buried in his own Parish-Church. Anno Dom. 1620.

ARTHUR CAPEL Esquire, of *Hadham* in this County, was by King *Charles* the first created a Baron. 1641. He served the King with more *Valour* and *Fidelity* then *Success*, during the Civil Wars, in the Marches of *Wales*. After the Surrender of *Oxford*, he retired to his own house in this Shire, and was in some sort well cured of the [so then reputed] *Disease of Loyalty*, when he fell into a *Relaps* by going to *Colchester*, which cost him his life; beheaded in the Palace Yard in *Westminster* 1648.

In his Life time he wrote a book of *Meditation* (published since his death) wherein much *judicious piety* may be discovered. His mortified mind was familiar with afflictions, which made him to appear with such Christian Resolution on the Scaffold, where he seemed rather to *fright* Death, then to be frightened with it. Hence one not unhappily alluding to his Arms (*a Lyon Rampant in a Field Gules betwixt three Crosses*) thus expresseth himself.

*Thus Lion-like Capel undaunted stood:
Beset with crosses in a Field of Blood.*

A Learned Dr. in Physick (present at the opening and embalming of him and Duke *Hambleton*) delivered it at a *publike Lecture*, that the Lord *Capels* was the *least Heart* (whilst the Dukes was the greatest) he ever beheld. Which also is very proportionable to the Observation in Philosophy, that the Spirits contracted in a lesser model, are the cause of the greater courage.

God hath since been the *Husband* to His *Widow*, (who for her goodnesse may be a Pattern to her Sexe) and *Father* to his Children, whom not so much their *Birth*, *Beauty*, and *Portions*, as *Vertues* married to the *best Bloods*, and *Estates* in the Land, even when the *Royalists* were at the lowest condition.

EDWARD SYMONDS born at *Cottered* in this County, was bred in *Peter House* in *Cambridge*, where he commenced Master of Arts, afterwards Minister of *Little Rayne* in *Essex*, a man strict in his Life and profitable in his preaching, wherein he had a plain and piercing faculty. Being sequestred from his Living for siding with the King, with *David* 1 *Sam.* 23. 13. He went *wheresoever he could go*, to *Worcester*, *Exeter*, *Barstable*, *France*, and lastly returned to *London*. He wrote a Book in *VINDICATION OF KING CHARLES* and was Instrumental in setting forth his Majesties book, called *ΕΙΣΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ*. *Pens were brandished betwixt him and Mr. Stephen Marshal*, though all was fair betwixt them before his Death. For Mr. *Symonds* visited him, lying in his bed at *Westminster*, told him, *Had I taken you for a Wild Beast, I would not have roused you in your Den*. He was very conscientious in discharging his calling. Being once requested by me, to preach for me, he excused himself for want of competent warning, and when I pleaded, that mine being a Country

Country Parish would be well pleased with his performance ; I can (faith he) content them , but not mine own conscience to preach with so little preparation, he dyed about Anno Dom. 1649. and was buried in St. Peters Pauls Wharf in London.

Benefactors to the Publique.

NICHOLAS DIXON, Parson for thirty years together of Cheshunt in this County. He was also Clerk of the Pipe-Office belonging to the Exchequer. See we here why the Officers of that place (as also those of the Chancery) were called Clerks, because Priests in Orders with Cure of Souls did formerly discharge those Offices. He was also Under-Treasurer, and at last Baron of the Chequer, when partly by his own bounty, and partly by Collection of others, He builded the Parish Church of Cheshunt (and that I assure you is a very fair one) with a Chancel to the Virgin Mary. Now for an Affidavit for the proof hereof, The Reader is referred to this his Epitaph inscribed in Cheshunt Chancel, more to be respected for the truth, then wit thereof.

O miserere Jesu famuli Dixon Nicolai,
Cui brevis hospitium tumulus prestat satis amplum.
Istud qui Fannum ter denis Rexerat annis
Ad cuius fabricam Bursas proprias, alienas,
Solvit & allexit: quo crevit in ardua Templum.
Pulchrum cancellum, tibi dat, pia Virgo novellum:
Dum laudaris eo, famulo suffragia prestes.
Clericus hic Pipæ, Subthesaurarius, inde
Baro Scaccarii, se in se gessit ubique
Pacem pauperibus dans, * cedat divitis iras.
Larga manus relevat quos pauperies fera prestat.
Anno Millesimo: C. quater, bis bis deca Christi
Octavo moriens, mutans terrestria calis,
Octobris Luce ter dena transit ad astra,
Auxiliare prece qui perlegis hac Nicholao,
Ut sibi cum sanctis præstetur vita perennis.

* VVere not that Orthography, Pseudography, which altereth the Original Copy. I had writ Cedat with an Sc for so it ought to be written.

The word Rexerat doth intimate that Cheshunt was then a Rectorie or Parsonage, though since impropriated and made a Vicarage. What a deal of doe does this pitiful Poet make with words at length, and Figures, and Latine, and Greek, to describe the date of his death: which (if I understand his signes aright) was October the thirtieth, one thousand four hundred fourty eight.

SIR RALPH JOSCELINE, son to Jefferie Fosceline was born at * Sabridgworth in this County, bred a Draper in London, whereof he was twice Mayor. Once Anno 1464, and ere the end of that year, was made Knight of the Bath by King Edward the Fourth, in the Field faith my * Author. But seeing there is more of the Carpet then of the Camp in that Order, it is more probable what * another writes, that he was invested Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Elizabeth, Queen to the King aforesaid. He was Mayor again, Anno 1476. when he corrected the Bakers and Vintallers of the City, and by his diligence were the walls thereof repaired. Walls now a mere complement, serving more for the dividing then the defending of the City; so that as some foreign Cities cannot be seen for the walls, here the walls cannot be seen for the City. Sad were the case of London, if not better secured with bones within, then stones about it. This Sir Ralph died October the 25. Anno 1478. and was buried in the Church of Sabridgworth.

* Stowes survey of London, page 569.

* Idem, Ibid.

* Weavers Fun. Mon. p. 550.

JOHN INCENT, son of Robert Incent, and Katharine his wife was born at * Berkhamsted in this County. He was afterwards a Doctor of Law, and advanced Anno 1543. (when Richard Sampson was preferred Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield) Dean of Saint Pauls. This John, probably invited by the example of another John (his mediate predeceffour) Collet Dean of Pauls, Founded a fair Free-school in the Town of his Nativiry, procuring it confirmed by act of Parliament, allowing the Master twenty, the Usher ten pounds Per annum. He died, as I collect, in the beginning of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth.

* Camd Brit. in Hartfordshire.

The Worthies of ENGLAND;

SIR THOMAS WHITE, son to *Thomas White* was born at *Rixmansworth* in this County, and afterwards bred a *Merchant-Taylor* in *London*, of which Citie he was *Lord Mayor An.Dom. 1553.* He first built *Glocester-Hal*, and afterwards built and endowed *St. Johns Colledge* in *Oxford* the *Seminarie* of many flourishing wits. He bestowed also a vast summe of money on several Corporations to be imployed circularly for the benefit of the *poor Freemen* therein. I once intended to have presented the Reader with an exact particular of his *Benefactions*, till seasonably I reversed my Resolution on this consideration. Amongst the *Jewes* it was an injury for one removed further off in blood to do the Office of a *Kinsman* to the *childless Widow*, until the next of *Kin* had first disclaimed his interest therein; as in the Case of * *Ruth* most plainly appeared. A son, I am sure is nearer then a *Nephew*, therefore it is a more proper performance for one bred in *Oxford*, to Collect the particulars of his Bounty (who whither soever he went, left the *Finger-marks* of his Charity behind him;) Then for me distanced a degree farthrr off by my Education in another *Universitie*.

* Ruth 4.4.

Since the Reformation.

RICHARD HALE Esquire, was born at *Cudicot* in this County, and bred a Grocer in the City of *London*; Where his industrious Endeavours were so blessed, that in a little time he got a great Estate. Wherefore in Expression of his Gratitude to God the giver thereof: He Founded a very fair School; allowing *fourty pounds* a year to the Master thereof at *Hartford* in this County. A place very prudently chosen for such a purpose. First because the prime Town in his Native Shire. Secondly, great the want of a School in that populous place. And lastly, because most pure the Aire thereof, so that Parents need not fear their *Childrens* loss of health for the gaining of Learning. He died *Anno Dom. 16--0.* Whose wealthy Family do still flourish with worth and worship at *Kings-Walden* in this County.

EDWARD BASH Knight, was born at *Aldnam* in this County, in the *Mannor-House* then belonging to the noble Family of the *Caries*, (whereof *Francis* his Mother afterwards married to *George Earle* of *Rutland* was descended) He was an hearty Gentleman, and a good *English* Housekeeper, keeping a full Table with *solid dishes* on it, and *welcome guests* about it. And one may tearm him a *valiant man*, who durst be Hospital in these dangerous dayes. Whilest living he was a Benefactor to *Peter-house* in *(ambridge)*, wherein he was bred a *Fellow Commoner*. And at his death bequeathed more thereunto, the particulars whereof I have not yet attained. He gave also twenty ponnnds *per annum*, for the maintenance of a Schoolmaster at *Stansted* in this County, where he had his constant habitation. He died *Anno Dom 1605.*

Many other Benefactours this Shire hath of late afforded, and amongst them one born in *Chessunt* Parish, who Founded a School and Alms-house therein, whom we leave to be reckoned up by the *Topographists* of this County.

Memorable Persons.

THOMAS WATERHOUSE Priest, was born at *Helmsted* in this County. His Will acquainteth us with the *wardrobe* of men of his Order, towards the end of the reign of * *Q. Mary.*

* Probatum fuit
hoc Testamen-
tum cor.
VVilliam
Cooke Leg.
Doff in cur.
p. 19.
July 1557.

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the holy Ghost, Amen. I Thomas Waterhouse Priest of the Catholick Faith, whole of body, and of good and perfect remembrance, doe make and ordain my last Will and Testament the 25. day of May, in the year of our Lord 1557. in manner and form following. First, I bequeath my Soul to God Almighty the Father of Heaven, my Creator, and unto *Iesus Christ*, our Lord and God, my Redeemer. And I will my body be buried in the Chancel within the Parish Church of *Hemelhemsted*, near to the place where my Mother lieth. I bequeath to the Parish Church of *Quainton*, my vestment of crimson Sattin. I bequeath to the Parish Church of great *Barkemsted*, my vestment of crimson Velvet. I bequeath to the Parish Church of great *Hemelsted*, my Stole and FANON set with Pearl. I bequeath to my cozen *John Waterhouse*, the *Queens* servant my standing cup of silver and gilt, with the cover. I bequeath to my servant *Thomas Ashton*, ten pound in money which I promised him. I bequeath to my PRIEST, Sr. *Thomas Barker*, my black Gown faced with Taffata, &c. And I ordain and make my brother *John Waterhouse*, and my cozen *Richard Combe* Gentlemen, mine Executors, these being witnesses, &c.

Such.

Such as jeer him for his *Gallantry*, (as one of the *Church Triumphant*) may remember that besides his worshipful extraction (which might the better countenance his *Clothes*) these were not *garments* for his *Wearing*, but *Vestments* for his *officiating*, and according to the opinion of that *Age*, nothing could be too costly in that kind.

Lord Mayors.

	Name	Father	Place	Company	Time.
1	William Cromar	John Cromar	Aldenharn	Mercer.	1423.
2	Ralph Joceline	Geffrey Joceline	Sabridgworth	Draper.	1464.
3	William Martin	VValter Martin		Skinner.	1492.
4	Ralph Ostrich	Geffrey Ostrich	Hitchin	Fish-monger.	1493.
5	Thomas Bradbury	VVill. Bradbury	Braughin	Mercer.	1509.
6	Thomas White	Thomas VVhite	Rickmansworth	Marchant-Taylor	1553.
7	John VVats	Thomas VVats	Buntingford	Cloath-worker	1606.

Reader, This is one of the *Twelve Shires*, whose *Gentry* were not returned by the *Commissioners* the *Twelfth* of *Henry* the sixth into the *Tower*.

Sheriffes.

This County had the same with *Essex*, until the *Ninth* year of *Queen Elizabeth*, when the *Distinction* betwixt the two *Shires* did begin, and these following peculiar to this County.

Name	Place.	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
Q. ELIZ.					
Anno,			3 Tho. Docwray, ar.	ut prius	
9 G. Penruddock, ar.			4 VVa. Mildmay, ar.	ut prius	
10. Row. Litton, Ar.	Knebworth	[trunked in Bend Ar. G. a limb of a tree, ragged and Erm on a chief indented Azure, 3 Crowns Or.	8 Leon. Hide, Miles.	Albury	Or, a Chever. between 3 Lozen- ges Az on a chief Cules an Eagle displayed of the fi st.
11 Hen. Conisby, ar.	S. Mims	Gules three coneyes Seiant within a Border ingrailed Argent.	5 J. Leventhorp, ar.	ut prius	
12 VVill. Dods Ar.	Stansted	Per Chev. Ar. & G. in Chief 2. Martelets S. in Base a Saltir &c.	6 Nich. Trot, Armig.	Quick-set	
13 Edw. Bash Aran.	Digswel	Azure 3 horses heads coup'd Or, Brieded Argent.	7 Radu. Sadler, ar.	ut prius	
14 Georg. Horsey ar.	Shingle-hal	Argent a Bend Gobonee, S. & G. cotised of the first.	8 Ric. Anderfon, m.	ut prius	Ar. a Chever. betwixt 3 Crosses Formee Sable.
15 T. Leventhorp.	Brocksborn	Quarterly Gules and Argent.	9 Rob. Boteler Mil.		
16 Hen. Cocke Ar.	VVidjel	S. 2 Chev. Ar. each with 3 mull. of the first, on a cant. O. a L. pass. G	10 Johan. VVild ar.		
17 Johan. Gill, Ar.	Wallington	Ar. on a Chev. tw. 3 Bore-heads coup. S. as many scallops O. with- in a border Vert Bezantee.	11 W. Franckland ar.	Chesthunt	Arg. a Chever. Sable betwixt 3 Torteauxes charged with as many Scallops of the first.
18 Tho. Bowles, Ar.		Az. on a Cross Ar. 5 mullets G. Vide the last of Q. Elizabeth. O. on a chief G. 3 chap. of the first. S. a Che. Engr. Ar. betw. 3 plates charged with as many Pallets G. Or. a Crosse Patoncee Sable.	12 Tho. Dacres, M.	Hartfordbury	Ar. a Chev. betw. 3 Buckets S.
19 Edw. Verney, Ar.		[grailed counter-changed Quarterly Ar. & Az. a Cross en- tle Fitchie Or.	8 L. Pemberton, ar.		
20 Phil. Butler, Ar.	VVatton	G. a Ly. Ramp. tw. 3 crosses Boto- Ar. a Bend voided Sable.	14 Tho. Newes, ar.		S. 2 Pallets Ar. a Canton Erm.
21 Char. Morison, ar.	Cathobery	[Fes's Azure & Gules.	15 Edw. Brisco	AbotsLangly	Arg. 3 Greyhounds in Pale Sab.
22 Th. Dockwray, ar.	Putridge	Or, a Lion Rampant partie per Ar. on a Bend Engrail. S. 3 Plates.	16 Tho. Read, arm.	Broket-hal	G. a Saltir betwixt 4 Garbs, Or.
23 Joh. Brocket, Ar.	Broket-Hal		17 Nich. Hide, ar.	ut prius	
24 Hen. Conisby, ar.	ut prius		18 R. Pemberton, ar.	ut prius	
25 Fran. Haydon, ar.	Grove		19 VVil. Hale, Ar.	King's-walden	Az. a Chever. counterbattilly, Or.
26 Edw. Bash, Arm.	ut prius		20 Edw. Newport, ar.	Pelham	Gules 3 stirrups leather'd and buckl'd Or.
27 Hen. Capel, Arm.	Hadham		21 Cl. Skudamore, m		Az. a Fesse Wavy betw. 3 Goats Heads erased Ar. attired, Or.
28 Ed. Pawleter, ar.	Wimondly		22 Rich. Sidley, Ar.	Digswell	
29 T. Leventhorp, ar.	ut prius		K CHARLES.		
& Tho. Sadler, ar.	Standon		Anno.		
30 Joh. Curts, Miles.	CAMB. th.		1 VVill. Litton, m.	ut prius	
31 Edw. Verney, Ar.	ut prius		2 Joha. Jennings, m.	Hollywell	Az. on a Fess G. 3 Bezants.
32 Wal. Mildmay, ar.	Peffo-bury		3 Tho. Hide, Barr.	ut prius	[betw. 3 Hinds pass. counterch.
33 Th. Hanchet, ar.	Hinkworth		4 Edw. Gardner, ar.	Thunderidge	Per pale O. & G. on a F. 2 Mafcles Quarterly Sable and Argent.
34 Arth. Capel, Ar.	ut prius		5 VVill. Hoe, Ar.	Hoe.	
35 J Leventhorp, ar.	ut prius		6 Johan. Boteler, m.	ut prius	
36 Row. Litton, Ar.	ut prius		7 Richi. Hale, arm.	ut prius	
37 Th. Sadler, Arm.	ut prius		8 Hen. Cogshil, ar.	Radwell	[erased Or, Billited Gules.
38 R. Coningsby, ar.	ut prius		9 VVill. Plomer, ar.		Vert a Chev. betw. 3 Lions heads
39 Rich. Spencer, ar.	Offley		10 VV. Prestley, ar.		S. a Chever. Ar. charged with 3 Anchors of the field betw. as many Lions, Or, each issuant out of a Tower of the second.
40 T. Popeblunt, ar.			11 VVil. Leaman ar.	North-hal	Az. a Fess betw. 3 Dolphins, Ar.
41 Rob. Chester, ar.	Cakenhatch		12 Rad. Freeman, ar.	Aspenden	Azure 3 Lozenes Argent.
42 Th. Hanchet, ar.	ut prius		13 T. Coningsby, ar.	ut prius	
43 Tho. Bowles, Ar.	ut prius		14 Tho. Hewet, ar.	Peffo-bury	Sable a Cheve. counter battellee betw. 3. Omphes Argent.
44 Edw. Denny, mil.	E S S E X.		15 Johan. Gore, ar.	Gilsden	Gules a Fess betwixt 3 crosses Fitchie, Or.
& H. Boteler, m.	Hatfield-woodhall		16 Arth. Pulter	ut prius	
K. JAMES.			17		
1 Hen. Boteler	ut prius		18 Joh. Getrard, Bar.		
2 Geo. Puiient, Ar.	D'gswel	Gules 3 Crescents Ar.	19 Joh. Gerrard, Bar.		
			20 Cha. Nodes, Ar.		

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

14. GEORGE HORSEY,] The *Horseys* had a free and competent estate at *Digswell* in this County, where they had lived long in good Esteem. It hapned that Sir *John Horsey* of *Clifton* in the County of *Dorset* (whose two daughters were married into the Families of *Mohune* and *Arnold*) wanting an *Heir-Male*, settled the main of his estate, which was very great, on *Ralph* the son of this *George Horsey*.

His Father advised this *Ralph* his son (newly augmented with the addition of so great an Estate) that in case he should have any occasion to sell lands, not to part with his *Hartford-shire Inheritance*, which had continued to long in the Family, but rather to make sale of some *Dorset-shire land*.

But the young Gentleman ill-advised sold this his *Patrimony* first of all. For which the rest of his means probably prospered no whit the better; Not one foot thereof remaining at this day to his posterity. I write not this to grieve any of his *surviving Relations*, but to instruct all in obedience to their *Parents* lawful commands.

* *Stow Cronicle*, p. 822.

16. HEN. COCK *Arm.*] He was afterward knighted and *Cofferer* to Q. *Elizabeth* and King *James*, who lay at his house *May* the second, at his first coming out of *Scotland* to *London*, where so abundant entertainment, that no man of what condition * soever, but had what his appetite desired, which made the K. at his departure heartily thank the good Knight for his great expences. This Sir *Henry's* daughter was married to the Lord *Delaware*.

* *Stow Cron.* in 10. *Janu.*

44. EDWARD DENNY Knight,] was *High Sheriffe* of this Countie, when King *James* coming from *Scotland* passed through it, He was attended on by 140 men suitably apparell'd and well mounted, with whom he tendred his service to the King, presenting also his Majesty with a gallant Horse, rich saddle and furniture. But before the year of his *Shrievalty* was expired, King *James* created him *Baron Denny* of *Waltham*, and another supplied the remainder thereof.

KING JAMES.

2. GORGE PURIENT *Arm.*] Let me doe my best devoir, and last office to preserve the memorie of an ancient & now expired family. *Digswell* I presume was the place of their living, because of their interments therein, whereof this most remarkable.

Hic jacent Joannes Perient Armiger, pro corpore Regis Richardi secundi, & Penerarius ejusdem Regis. Et Armiger etiam Regis Hen. quarti. Et Armiger etiam Regis Henrici quinti; & Magister Equitum Johanne filie Regis Navar, & Regine Angliæ, qui obiit & Johanna uxor ejus, quondam capitalis Domitilla que obiit xxiv. Anno Dom. M. cccc xv.

Surely he was a man of merit, being Penon or Ensign-bearer to one Esquire, of the body to three successive Kings, and Mr. of the Horse to one of their Queens, to whom his wife was chief *Lady of Honour*.

THOMAS DACRES *Miles & mort.*] He was one of the three Sheriffes in this County, who within the compasse of ten years died in their *Shrievalties*, as by this Catalogue may appear. He was Grand-child unto *Robert Dacres Esqu.* one of the *Privy Council* to King *Henry* the Eighth.

THOMAS HOE] This most ancient name (which formerly had *Barons* thereof) is now expiring in the Male line. This Gentlemans sole daughter being married unto Kete of *London*.

THOMAS CONISBY *Armiger*] When one told him, that his potent adversarie had prevailed to make him Sheriffe, I will not (said he) keep a man the more, or a dog the fewer on that account. The Farewell,

I am sorry to hear that the fair Font of solid Brass, brought out of *Scotland* and bestowed by Sir *Richard Lea* on the Abbey Church in *St. Albons* is lately taken away: I could almost wish that the plunderers fingers had found it as hot as it was when first forged, that so these theives, with their fault, might have received the deserved punishment thereof.

Had it bin return'd to the place whence it was taken, to serve for the same use, the matter had not bin so much; but by an usual *Alchymy*, this Brass, is since turned into Silver. But let us not so much condole the late losing of the Font, as congratulate our still keeping of Baptisme, which if some men might have their minds, should utterly be denied to all Infants. I wish all Infants to be christned in this County, and elsewhere, though not so fair a Font, fair water, and which is the best of all, the full concurrence of Gods Spirit effectually to compleat the Sacrament unto them.

HEREFORD-

Earls & Marg:
of Hartford.

Edw. 6. Edward Seymour
Earl of Hartford
after Duke of Somers
most graciously
attainted

Edw. 6. Edward Seymour
his son restored
Earl of Hartford
succeeded by

Jac. 1. Will. Seymour
his son - Earl
of Hartford
succeeded by

Car. 1. Duke of Somerset
succeeded by

Car. 2. Will. Seymour
his son, Early Marg:
of Hartford &
Duke of Somerset
succeeded by

Car. 2. John Seymour
his son, Earl of
Hartford &
Duke of Somerset
succeeded by

Car. 2. Francis Seymour
of Troubridge his
Cousin, as Earl of
Hartford & Duke
of Somerset
succeeded by

Car. 2. Charles his Brother
Earl of Hartford
& Duke of Somerset
succeeded by

Car. 2. Algernoon his son
Duke of Somerset



HEREFORD-SHIRE hath Worcester-shire and Shrop-shire on the North, Gloucester shire on the East, Monmouth-shire on the South, Brecknock and Radnor-shires on the West. In form it is almost circular, being from North to South (measured to the best improvement) 35. miles, though from East to West not altogether so much.

There cannot be given a more effectual Evidence of the healthful aire in this Shire, then the vigorous vivacity of the inhabitants therein; Many aged folk which in other countries are *properties of the chimneys*, or confined to their beds, are here found in the feild as able (if willing) to work. The ingenious *Serjeant Hoskin* gave an intertainment to King *James* and povid *ten* aged people to dance the *Morish* before him; all of them making up more then a *thousand* yeares, So that what was wanting in *one* was supplied in *another*. A nest of *Nestors* not to be found in another place.

This County doth share as deep as any in the Alphabet of our *English* Commodities though exceeding in *VV*. for *VVood*, *VVheat*, *VVooll*, and *VVater*. Besides this Shire; better answereth (as to the sound thereof) the name of *Pomerania*, then the Dukedome of *Germany* so called, being a continued Orchard of *Apple trees*, whereof much *Sider* is made of, the use whereof we have treated of * before.

* In the Commodities of Gloucester-shire

There is a Tract in this County called *Gylden Vale*, And if any demand how much gold is to be found therein know that even as much as in *Chrusaroas* or, *Golden stream*, the river of *Damascus* so called from the yellowness of their water as this vail is so named either because gilded with flowers in the spring, or because being the best of *Molds* as *Gold* is of *Mettalls*.

Here I cannot but commend *Master Camden* his cautious commendation of this County.

Secunda fertilitatis laude inter Anglia Provincias acquiescere, hand facile est contenta.

It is not willingly content to be accounted the Second shire for matter of fruitfulness

But the foresaid Authour in his whole book never expresth which is the first, too politick to adjudge so invidious a preheminance. And thus keeping the uppermost seate emptie, such competitour Counties are allowed leave, to put in their severall claimes which pretend to the prime place of fertility.

Reader, I am sorry that having not hitherto seen the Cathedral of *Hereford*, I must be silent about the building in this County.

Natural Commodities,

Wooll.

Such as are ignorant of the qualities thereof may inform themselves therein from the common Proverbs.

1. *VVhite as * VVooll*, a Scripture phrase, though there be thereof black by nature.

2. *Soft as VVooll*, and therefore our Judges antiently in the Parliament-House sat on Wooll packs, as well for the easier repose of their age, as to minde them to maintain this staple commodity in its legal priviledges.

3. *As warm as VVooll*. And one said merrily; *VVooll must needs be warm*, as consisting all of double letters.

* Revel. i. 14.

Our *English* garments from head to foot were formerly made thereof, till the beginning of the Reign of *K. Henry* the Eighth, when *velvet caps* becoming fashionable for Persons of prime Quality, discomposed the proverb, *If his cap be made of VVooll*, as formerly comprising all conditions of people how high and haughty soever.

* Cited by H. Stevens in his De of Herodotus.

Great the plenty of Wooll in this County and greater Gods Goodness, that generally our Northern Lands are well stored therewith. * The Frier rather descanted then commented, and his interpretation not so much false, as improper for the place *Dat nivem sicut Lanam*, He giveth Snow like * *VVooll*, That where most Snow falls those places (if habitable) are best provided with *VVooll*. It is well his wanton wit went no further, He scattereth his hoare frost like ashes; Freezing * Countries affording most *Fewel* to burn, so careful is Providence in dispensing necessities to mankind. As for the *Wooll* in this County, it is best known to the honour thereof by the name of *Lempster Ore*, being absolutely the finest in this County and indeed in all England,

* Psal. 147. 16.

* Moscow, Poland, Norway.

* Par. de re
public. 2. cap.
2. Columel. 1. 7.
c. 4.

equalling if not exceeding the *Apulian* or *Tarentine* in the *South* 'of *Italy* though it cost not so much charge and curiosity in the carefull keeping thereof. For good * Authors, inform us that there the Shepherds put in effect a *Fleece* over their *Fleece* using to clothe their sheep with skins to preserve their *Wooll* from the injury of *earth*, *bushes* and *weather*. How well this requiteth their cost I know not, but am sure no such trouble is used on our sheep here.

Salmons.

A daintie and wholesome fish, and a double riddle in nature; first for its invisable feeding, no man alive having ever found any meat in the maw thereof. Secondly, for its strange leaping (or flying rather) so that some will have them termed Salmons, à *saliendo*. Being both bow and arrow, it will shoot it selfe out of the water an incredible heighth and length. I might adde the admirable growth thereof, if true what is confidently affirmed, that it increaseth from a spawn to a full grown fish within the compasse of a year. Plenty of these in this County, though not in such abundance as in *Scotland*, where servants (they say) indent with their Masters, not to be fed therewith above thrice a weeke.

Some will say, Why Salmons in *Hereford-shire*, which are common to other Counties? It is answered, in other Counties suitably with the Buck, they are seasonable onely in Summer, whereas here with Buck and Doe, they are in season all the year long. This Countie may say.

Salmo non astate novus, nec frigore desit | Salmon in Summer is not rare,
In Winter, I of them do share.

For the River of *Wy* affords *brumal* Salmons, fat and sound, when they are sick and spent in other places.

The Wonders.

There is a little Fountain called *Bone-Well* nigh *Richards Castle* in this County the Water whereof is alwayes full of *Bones* of little *Fishes* * or as others conceive of little *Frogs*. Seeing it seems such their smalnesse they are hardly to be distinguished. It addeth to the *Wonder*, because this *Spring* can never be emptied of them, but as fast as some are drawn out, others instantly succeed them.

To this *permanent*, let us add two *transient* wonders on the credit of excellent * Authors; when a battle was fought in this County, *Anno Dom. 1461.* betwixt *Jasper E.* of *Pembroke*, and *James Butler* Earl of *Ormond* on the one side, and *K. Edward* the Fourth of the other, three Suns appeared together in the Firmament.

Such a *triple Sun* (one real, two representations) were seen in heaven a little before the Roman Empire was rent betwixt three Competitours, *Galba*, *Otho*, and *Vitellius*; as also since, when the Kingdome of *Hungarie* was Cantoned betwixt *John Vayvode*, *Ferdinand* afterwards Emperor, and the great *Turke*; such Meteors being sometime prognosticks of so many severall pretenders at once to the same Sovereignty.

Inquiring into the natural cause hereof, we find it to be nothing else but the Image of the Sun represented in an equal, smooth, thick and watery Cloud, not opposite thereunto, (for then it would make the *Rain-bow*) nor under the Sun, for then it would make those circles called *Crowns* or *Garlands*) but on one or either side thereof, in a competent or moderate distance. For if it be too far off, then the beams will be too feeble to be reflected; if too near, the Sun will disperse it; but in such a middle distance, wherein many Suns may appear, as a mans face is expressed in all pieces of a broken glasse.

To this wonder add a second of * *Marcley-Hill*, which *An. Dom. 1575.* rouzed it self as it were, out of its sleep. Yea, in some sort it might seem to be in labour for three dayes together, shaking and roaring all that while, to the great terrour of all that heard or beheld it. It threw down all things that opposed it, and removed it self into an higher place. The best use we can make of such accidents, is to fear and not fear thereat, with a reverential awe to God, no servile dread of the thing it self; * Therefore we will not fear though the earth be removed; and though the Mountains be carried into the midst of the Sea.

Proverbs.

* Camden
Brit. in Here-
fordshire.

* Quoted by
Speed in his
Maps of Eng-
land, in Here-
fordshire.

Camdens Eliz.
An. 1575.

* This kind of
Earthquake is
called *Brasmatias*.

* Psal. 46. 2.

Proverbs.

Blessed is the Eye,]

That is betwixt Severn and Wye.]

Some will justly question the Truth hereof. True it is, the Eyes of those Inhabitants are entertained with a *pleasant Prospect*, yet such, as is equalled by other places. But it seems this is a *prophetical promise* of Safety to such that live secured within those *great rivers*, as if privileged from *Martial impressions*. But alas! *Civil War* is a *vagrant*, and will trace all corners, except they be surrounded with *Gyges* his ring. Surely some eyes in that place, besides the *Sweet Rivers* of *Severn* and *Wye*, running by them, have had *Salt Waters* flowing from them, since the beginning of our late Distractions.

* *Lemster bread, and Weabley Ale.]*

It seems both these are best in their kinds, though good in other places of the Land. Thus, though *Palestine* was universally termed a * *Land of Wheat*, yet the Spirit of God takes signal notice of the * *wheat of Minnith and Pannag*, as finer than the rest. Yet is there *Wheat* in *England*, which justleth for pureness with that of *Weabley*, viz. What groweth about *Heston* in *Middlesex*, yeilding so fine floure, that for a long time the * *Manchet* for the Kings of *England* was made thereof, except any will say it is prized the more for the Vicinity to *London*.

* *Camd.B rit. in Hereford sh.*

* *Deut. 8. 8.*

* *Ezek. 27. 17-*

* *Camd. Brit. in Middlesex.*

Saints.

ETHELBERT was King of the *East-Angles* and went to *Offa* King of *Mercia* to treat of a marriage with his Daughter; but Queen *Quendred* Wife to *Offa*, more ambitious of her own *unlawful*, then her Daughters *lawful* advancement, practised his Death at a Village now called *Sutton-Wallis*, four miles from *Hereford*. His corps was afterwards removed by *Milfred* (a petit Prince of that Country) to *Hereford*, where he obtained the reputation of a Saint and Martyr. His suffering happened *Anno Dom. 793*.

THOMAS CANTILUPE was of honourable extraction, whose Father *William* Lord *Cantilupe* had two fair habitations, *Abergavenny Castle* in *Monmouth*, and *Harringworth* in *Northampton-shire*, which by an *Heir-general* of that Family afterwards descended to the Lord *Zouch*. He was bred in *Oxford* (whereof at last he became *Chancellour*) and was preferred *Bishop of Hereford*. A charitable man may believe him a person of Holy Life and great Learning: But no wise man will credit what *Walsingham* writes of him, *That he was never guilty of any mortal sin*. Going to (others say returning from) *Rome*, to assert his Church from the encroachment of *Peckam*, *Arch-bishop* of *Canterbury*, he dyed at a City in *Tuscany*, where his flesh was taken off his Corps and buried, whilst his bones were sent for *Reliques* into *England*, and enshrined at *Hereford*. Now, though different dates be assigned of his death, I adhere to *Bishop Godwin*, noting his Dissolution 1282.

He was afterwards canonized by Pope *John* the twenty second, and no fewer then * *four hundred twenty five* miracles are registred in that Church, reported to be wrought at his Tomb. I say, just *four hundred twenty five*, which falls out fewer by *five and twenty* then the *Prophets* of * *Baal*, and more by *five and twenty* then the *Prophets of the Groves*, in a middle number betwixt both, and all of them I beleive honest and true alike. Yea, it is recorded in his legend, that by his * *Prayers were raised from death to life threescore several persons, one and twenty Lepers healed, and three and twenty blind and dumb men to have received their sight and speech*.

* *English Mar. October 2.*

* *1 Kin. 18. 19.*

* *Eng. Martyr. ut prius.*

No wonder then what Mr. * *Camden* observeth, that in process of time, *parum absuit quin pietatis opinione Regio Martyri Ethelberto praluxerit*; He lack'd but little to eclipse the Lustre of *Ethelbert*, the Royal Saint and Martyr, formerly buried (as is afore-said) in the same Cathedral: Indeed it is given to Superstition, alwayes to be fond of the youngest Saint. But long since King *Henry* the eighth hath put a period to all emulations betwixt their memories.

* *Brit. in Hereford-shire.*

The Bishops of *Hereford*, so highly honoured this *Thomas*, that (waving their ancient Arms) they assumed the paternal Coate of *Cantilupe* (viz. *Gules 3 Leopards heads*)

heads inverted, each with a Flower de Luce in his Mouth, Or,) to be successively the Arms of their See. This *Cantilupe* lived the latest of any *Englishman* who was canonized, so that blind zeal may even close her Stomack, and make up her Mouth with the Sweet-meats of his memory.

Martyrs.

Sir JOHN (Son to Sir *Thomas*) OLDCASTLE was a Native of this County, whereof he was Sheriff in the seventh of *Henry* the fourth, Lord *Cobham* in the right of his Wife; a right valiant man, but great follower of *Wickliffe*, so that he lost his life on that account.

As his body was hanged and burnt in an unusual posture at *Tyburne*, so his memory hath ever since been in a strange suspense betwixt *Malefactor* and *Martyr*: Papists charging him with Treason against King *Henry* the fifth, and heading an Army of more then ten thousand men, though it wanted nine thousand nine hundred ninety and nine thereof, so far as it appears solidly proved.

But it hath ever been the Practice of the Devil and his instruments angry with Gods Servants for their Religion, to accuse them for Sedition, perceiving Princes generally more jealous of their own honour then Gods Glory, and most careful to cut off such as oppose their power or persons; Thus *Christ* was accused for Disloyalty to *Cesar*; and *St. Paul*, for raising of Tumults, though they (as it is plain in the * Text) either raised themselves, or were raised by the *Pharisees* and *Saducees*, *Pauls* professed Enemies. But I have so worne out the Neb of my Pen in my Church-History, about clearing the Innocency of this worthy Knight, that I have nothing to add new thereunto. *Marian* Martyrs this Diocess affordeth none, such the Moderation of *Robert Parfen* the Bishop thereof.

Cardinal.

ADAM de EASTON. We were at a great losse, had we but his bare Sirname to direct us to the place of his Nativity, seeing scarcely one County in *England*, which hath not one or more *Eastons* or * *Eatons* (the same in effect) therein. But thanks be to our * Author, who hath fixed his Birth (though but with an *ut videtur*) in this Shire.

Pretenders to Skill in *Palmestry* would perswade us, that such, the *Table* in whose hands is narrow beneath and broad above, are marked out for Poverty in their youth, and plenty in their old Age. I will not say, such the Signature in the hands of our *Adam*, but sure I am such his success. Mean his birth, homely his breeding, hard his fare, till by his Industry he was advanced Dr. of Divinity in *Oxford*, wherein he became a great Scholar, skill'd in *Greek* and *Hebrew* (rare accomplishments in that age) and was very dexterous in all civil Negotiations. He was afterwards made Cardinal, with the Title of *St. Cicilie*, by Pope *Urban*, against whom *Clement* the seventh was elected and erected by others.

Fierce the Fight between *Bears* and *Boars*, but far fiercer betwixt two *Anti-Popes*, giving no Quarter to the opposite party, if brought into their power. *Urban* suspecting Treachery in some of his Cardinals, imprisoned seven of them at once, and putting five of them into Sacks, sunk them into the Sea. Oh most barbarous Urbanity! Our *Adam* being the sixth hardly escaped with Life, and may be said in some sort put into a Sack, (though of a larger size) I mean a streight Dungeon, where he remained half starved for five years together, till the Death of Pope *Urban*. But Pope *Boniface*, his Successour, restored him to all his honours and dignities, sent him over into *England*, to King *Richard* the Second with most ample Commendation.

Returning to *Rome*, he lived there in all plenty and pomp, and dyed *September* the seventeenth, 1397. Pity it is so good a Scholar should have so barbarous an Epitaph, scarce worth our Translation.

<p><i>Artibus iste Pater famosus in omnibus Adam,</i> <i>Theologus summus, Cardi-que-nalis erat.</i> <i>Anglia cui patriam, titulum dedit ista Beata</i> <i>Ceciliaq; — morſq; ſuprema polum.</i></p>	<p><i>Adam</i> a famous Father in Arts all, He was a deep Divine, <i>Cardi-and-nall</i>, Whom <i>England</i> bred, <i>S. Cicilie</i> hath given His Title ---- Death at last gave heaven.</p>
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He

* Acts 23. 6.

* Three *Eatons* there are in this County.
* *Bish. Godwin* in his Catal. of Cardinals, p. 173. out of whom this is collected.

He was interred when dead in the Church of St. *Cicilie*, which intituled him when alive, though no happiness; an honour, which no other *English* man (to my observation) of his *Order* ever Injoyed.

Prelates.

JOHN BRETON, *alias* BRITTON, D^r. of the Lawes. He meriteth a high place in this Catalogue; and yet I am at a perfect loss, where to fix his Nativity, and therefore am forced to my last Refuge, as the * Marginal Character doth confess.

* S. N.

He was a famous Lawyer, living in the Reign of King *Edward* the First, at whose Commandement, and by whose Authority he wrote a learned Book of the *LAWES* of *ENGLAND*, the Tenor whereof runneth in the Kings name, as if it had been penned by himself. Take one instance thereof. 12. Chapter.

We will, that all those, who are fourteen years old, shall make Oath that they shall be sufficient and Loyall unto Us, and that they will be neither Felons, nor assenting to Felons: and We will, that all be, &c.

This Style will seem nothing strange to those, who have read *Justinian* his *Institutions*, which the Emperour assumed unto himself, though composed by others.

It is no small Argument of the Excellency of this Book, that notwithstanding the great variation of our Lawes since his time, that his work still is in great and general Repute. Thus a good face conquereth the disadvantage of old and unfashionable Clothes. He was preferred Bishop of *Hereford*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the Third. And although there be some difference betwixt Authors about the time, wherein he lived and died (some assigning a latter date) I confide in Bishop † *Godwin* (his Successour in the same See) computing his death to happen May 12. in the Third of King *Edward* the First, Anno 1275.

† In his Catalogue of the Bishops of *Hereford*.

* *Godwin* in his Catalogue of Bishops.

ADAM de ORLTON, was born in the City of *Hereford*. * Proceeding Doctor of Law, he became afterwards Bishop in the place of his Nativity. This is he so Infamous in History for cutting off the life of King *Edward* the Second, with his Ridling Unpointed Answer.

Edwardum Regem occidere nolite timere bonum est.

To kill King *Edward* you need not to fear it is good.

It is hard to say, which of these two were the Original, and which the Translation; It being equally probable that the *English* was *Latined*, as that the *Latin* was *Englified* by such Authors as relate this transaction.

This mindeth me of a meaner passage (*sic Canibus Catulos*) which to refresh both the Reader and my self, I shall here insert. A Schoolmaster being shut out of his School at *Christmasts* came to Composition with his Scholars, and thus subscribed the Articles tendred unto him;

Aqua est conditio non nego quod petitis.

But being readmitted into his house, He called all his Scholars to account for their Rebellion; they plead themselves secured by the *Act of Oblivion* he had signed. He calls for the Original, and perusing it thus pointed it.

Aqua est Conditio? non; Nego quod petitis.

Thus power in all ages will take the priviledge to construe its own Acts to its own advantage. But to return to *de Orilton*, he made much bustling in the Land, passing through the Bishopricks of *Worcester* and *Winchester*, and died at last not much lamented, July 18. 1345.

JOHN GRANDESSON was born at * *Ashperton* in this County, a person remarkable on several accounts.

* *Godwin* in his Catalogue of the Bishops of *Exeter*.

1. *High Birth*, his Father *Gilbert* being a Baron, and his Mother *Sybill* Coheir to the Lord *Tregose*.

2. *Great Learning*, being a good Writer of that age, though *Bale* saith of him that he was *Orator animosior quam facundior*.

3. *High Preferment* attaining to be Bishop of *Exeter*.

For his 4. *Vivacity*, sitting Bishop in his See two and forty years.

5. *Stout Stomack* Resisting *Mephram* Archbishop of *Canterbury* vi & *Armis*, when he came to visite his Diocess.

6. *Costly Buildings*, Arching the Beautifull Roofe of his Cathedrall, Building and endowing a rich Colledge of Saint *Mary Otterey*.

He

He was the better enabled to do these and other great Benefactions by perswading all the secular Clergy in his Diocess to make him sole Heir to their Estates: He died July 15. Anno Domini, 1369.

THOMAS BRADWARDINE Arch-bishop of Canterbury. See him more properly in *Suffex*.
RICHARD CLIFFORD Bishop of London. See him more conveniently in *Kent*.

Since the Reformation.

MILES SMITH, D D. was born in the City of * *Hereford*, which I observe the rather, because omitted in his Funeral Sermon. His Father was a * *Fletcher*, and a man of no mean Estate, that Vocation being more in use formerly, then in our Age. He was bred first in *Brasen-Nose-Colledge*, then Chaplain of * *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*. A deep Divine, great Linguist, who had more then a single share in the last Translation of the Bible, as hereby will appear.

1. More then fourty * *Grave Divines* were employed in several places on that work.
2. When it had passed their hands, it was revised by a dozen select ones.
3. This done, it was referred to the final Examination of *Bish. Bilston*, and *Dr. Smith*.
4. *Doctor Smith* at last was injoynd to make the Preface to the Translation, as a comely gate to a glorious City, which remains under his own hand in the *University Library* in *Oxford*.

Yet was he never heard to speak of the work with any attribution to himself more then the rest.

He never sought any preferment he had, and was wont * merrily to say of himself, that he was *Nullius rei praterquam Librorum avarus*, Covetous of nothing but Books. King *James* preferred him Bishop of *Glocester* 1612. wherein he behaved himself with such meeknesse, that in all matters of doubt, the byass of his inclination did still hang *προς τὸ φιλόλογον*. He wrote all his books with his own hand) in that faculty not being short of the professors thereof) and being seventy years of age died and was buried in his own Cathedrall 1624.

Souldiers.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, Son of *Walter Devereux* Earle of *Essex*, was born at * *Nethwood* in this County, November the tenth, 1567. Whilst his Father as yet was onely Viscount of *Hereford*.

He was such a Master-piece of Court and Camp, and so bright a Light therein, that we will observe his morning, fore-noon, high-noon, afternoon and night.

His morning began at his first coming to Court, the gates whereof he entred with four great advantages of *Pitie*, *Kindred*, *Favour*, and *Merit*: *Pitie*, on the account of his Father lately dead (to say no more) and generally lamented: *Kindred* by his Mothers side, *Lettice Knowles*, near allied to the Queen: *Favour* being son in Law to *Leicester*, and so was a Favourits Favourite at the first day, though he quickly stood on his own legs without holding: *Merit*, being of a Beautiful Personage, Courteous Nature, Noble Descent, Fair (though much impaired) Fortune.

Fore-noon, when the Queen favourably reflected on him, as a Grand-Mother on a Grand-Child, making him the wanton to her fond and indulgent affection, as by this Letter written with her own hand, doth appear:

E S S E X,

Your sudden and undutiful departure from our presence, and your place of Attendance, you may easily conceive how offensive it is and ought to be unto Us. Our great Favours bestowed upon you without deserts, hath drawn you thus to neglect and forget your Duty: For other Construction we cannot make of these your strange Actions. Not meaning therefore to tolerate this your disordered Part; We gave directions to some of Our Privy Council to let you know our Express Pleasure for your Immediate Repair hither, which you have not performed as your Duty doth bind you, Increasing thereby greatly your former offence and undutiful behaviour, in departing in such sort without our Privy, having so special Office of Attendance and Charge near our Person. We do therefore Charge and Command you forthwith upon the Receipt of these our Letters, all Excuses and Delays set apart, to make your present and immediate Repair unto Us, to understand our further Pleasure. Whereof see you fail not, as you will be loth to incur our Indignation, and will Answer for the contrary at your uttermost Peril. The 15. of April 1589.

This

* So Master Stephens his Secretary informed me.

* See their names in our Church-Hist.

* See the preface of his works written by Mr. Stephens.

* Thomas Mills in his Catal. of Honours, page 863.

This letter angry in the *first*, and loving in the *fourth* degree, was written to him (sent by Sir *Thomas Gorges*) on this occasion. The Earle in pursuance of his own martial inclination, secretly left the Court to see some service in *France*. The Q. passionately loving his Person, grievously complained of his absence, and often said, *We shall have this young fellow knockt on the head, as foolish Sidney was, by his own forwardness*, and was restless till his return.

I behold him in his *high-noon*, when he brought Victory with him home from *Cadiz* and was vertical in the esteem of the Souldiery, and may be said to awaken the Queens jealousy by his popularitie.

His *After-noon* followed when he undertook the *Irish* action, too knotty service for his smooth disposition, being fitter for personal performance, then conduct and managing of martial affaires. And now his enemies work was halfe done, having gotten such a Gulf betwixt him and the Queen. For, as *Anteus* is said to have recruited strength, when he touched his Mother *Earth*: so this Earle, wrestling with his Enemies, suppressed them, and supported himself by his dayly access to the Queen, which distance now denied him.

His *Night* approached, when coming over without leave, he was confined by the Q. to his house, to reclaim, not ruine him. Hither a miscellaneous crew of sword-men did crowd, tendering him their service some of one perswasion some of another, some of all, some of no religion. Their specious pretence was to take evil Counsellors from the Queen, though it had been happie if they had been first taken away from the Earle. What his companie said they would doe, the Earle knew; but what would have been done by them, God knowes: The Earle rising, and missing of expected support from the City of *London* quickly sunck in the Queens final displeasure, *Anno Domini 1600.*

He was valiant, liberall to Scholars and Souldiers, nothing distrustful, if not too confident of fidelity in others. Revengefulness was not bred but put into his disposition. 'Tis hard to say, whether such as were his Enemies, or such as should be his friends, did him more mischief. When one flattered him to his face for his Valour, *no* said he, *my sins ever made me a coward*. In a word, his failings were neither so foul, nor so many, but that the Character of a right worthy man most justly belongs to his memory.

Writers.

ROGER of * *HEREFORD* born in that City was bred in the University of *Cambridge* being one of the prime Promoters of Learning therein after the Re-foundation of the University by the Abbot of *Crowland*. He was an excellent Astronomer, and Stars being made for signes, was a good Interpreter what by these signes were intended. He wrote a Book of *Judicial Astrologie*, whether to commend or condemn it, such onely can satisfie themselves that have seen his Book. He was also skilful in all Mettals and Minerals and his pretty curiosities made him acceptable to the Nobility of *England* flourishing under King *Henry the Second*, *An. Dom. 1170.*

WILLIAM LEMPSTER a *Franciscan*, and a Dr. of *Divinity* in *Oxford*, was born in that well known Town in this County. He wrote *Collations* on the *Master* of the *Sentences*, and *Questions* in *Divinity*, as * *J. Pits.* informeth me, adding withall,

Hac scripsit, novi, sed non quo tempore novi

Well I know these works he wrot
But for the time I know it not.

* Bale de scri.
Brit. Cent. 3.
Numb. 13.
Anno 1170.

* In Appendice
Ang. Script.

And I am content (for companies sake) with him to be ignorant of the exact date thereof.

Since the Reformation.

RICHARD HACKLUIT, was born of an ancient extract in this County, whose Family hath flourished at in good esteem, He was bred a Student in *Christ Church*, in *Oxford*, and after was *Prebendary* of *Westminster*, His Genius inclined him to the Study of *History*, and especially to the *Marine part* thereof, which made him keep constant Intelligence with the most noted Seamen of *Wapping*, until the day of his Death.

He set forth a large Collection of the English Sea Voyages, Ancient, Middle, Modern, taken partly out of private Letters, which never were (or without his care had

had not been) printed. Partly out of *Small Treatises*, printed, and since irrecoverably lost, had not his providence preserved them. For some *Tamphlets* are produced, which for their *cheapnesse* and *Smalnesse* men for the present neglect to buy, presuming they may procure them at their pleasure, which small Books, their *first* and *last* Edition being past, (like some Spirits that appear but once) cannot afterwards with any price or pains be recovered. In a word many of such useful Tracts of *Sea Adventures*, which before were scattered as *several Ships*, Mr. Hackluit hath imbodied into a *Fleet*, divided into *three Squadrons*, so many several Volumes. A Work of great honour to *England*, it being possible that many *Ports* and *Islands* in *America* which being *base* and *barren*, bear only a bare name for the present, may prove rich places for the future. And then these Voyages will be produced and pleaded, as, good *Evidence* of their *belonging* to *England*, as first discovered and denominated by *English-men*. Mr. Hackluit dyed in the beginning of *King Iames* his *Reign*, leaving a fair estate to an unthrifit *Son*, who embezill'd it, on this token, that he wanted, that he cheated the covetous *Usurer*, who had given him *Spick and Span new money*, for the *Old Land* of his *Great Great Grandfather*.

* See J. Davis of Hereford, challenging him for his Countryman. his Verses on his Display of Heraldry.

* Sir W. Segar in his Verse before his Book.

JOHN GVVILLIM was of *Vvelch* extraction, but born in this * County, and became a Pursuivant of Arms, by the name first of *Portsmouth*, then *Rougecroix*, but most eminent for his methodical *Display of Herauldry*, (confusion being formerly the greatest difficulty therein) shewing himself a good Logician in his exact Divisions, and no bad Philosopher, noting the natures of all Creatures given in *Armes*, joyning *fansie* and reason therein. Besides his Travelling all over the earth in beasts, his Industry diggeth into the ground in pursuit of the properties of *precious stones*, diveth into the Water in Inquest of the qualities of *Fishes*, flyeth into the Air after the Nature of *Birds*, yea mounteth to the very Skies about *stars* (but here we must call them *Estoiles*) and *Planets* their use and influence. In a word he hath unmysteried the mysterie of *Herauldry*, in so much, that one of his own * faculty, thus decanteth (in the Twilight of jest and earnest) on his performance.

But let me tell you, this will be the harm
In Arming others, you Your self disarm;
Our Art is now Anatomized so,
As who knows not, what we our selves do know?
Our Corn in others Mill is ill apaid.
Sic vos non vobis, may to us be said.

I suspect that his endeavours met not with proportionable reward. He dyed about the latter end of the Reign of *King Iames*.

JOHN DAVIES of *Hereford* (for so he constantly styled himself) was the greatest Master of the Pen that *England* in his age beheld, for

- 1 *Fast-writing*, so incredible his expedition.
- 2 *Fair-writing*, some minutes Consultation being required to decide, whether his Lines were written or printed.
- 3 *Close-writing*, A Mysterie indeed, and too Dark for my Dimme Eyes to discover.
- 4 *Various-writing*, Secretary, Roman, Court, and Text.

The Poetical fiction of *Briareus* the Gyant, who had an *hundred hands*, found a Moral in him, who could so cunningly and copiously disguise his aforesaid *Elemental hands*, that by mixing he could make them appear an *hundred*, and it not so many sorts, so many Degrees of Writing. Yet had he lived longer he would modestly have acknowledged Mr. *Guthings* (who was his Schollar and also born in this County) to excel him in that faculty, whilst the other would own, no such odious *Eminencie*, but rather gratefully return the credit to his Master again. Sure I am, when two such *Transcendent Pen-masters* shall again come to be born in the same shire, they may even serve fairly to engross the will & testament of the expiring Universe. Our Davies had also some pretty excursions into Poetry and could flourish matter as well as Letters, with his *Fancy* as well as with his Pen. He dyed at *London* in the midst of the Reign of *King James*, and lyeth buried in *St. Giles* in the fields.

* So informed by Master Cox Draper in London his Executor.

Romish

Romish Exile Writers.

HUMPHRY ELY born in this * County, was bred in St. Johns Colledge in Oxford; Whence flying beyond the Seas he lived successively at Doway, Rome and Rheims, till at last he settled himself at Pont-Muss in Lorain, where for twenty years together, he was Professor of Canon and Civil Law, and dying 1604. Was buried therein with a double Epitaph.

* *Pisf. etate 17*
Numero 1053.

That in Verse my Judgement commands me not to beleive, which here I will take the boldnesse to translate.

Albion Harescos velatur nocte, viator | Wonder not, Reader, that with Heresies
Desine Mirari, Sol sans hic latitat, | England is clouded; Here her SUN he LIE S.
The Prose-part my Charity induces me to credit; *Inopia ferme laborabat, alios ino-*
pia sublevans; He eased others of Poverty, being himself almost pinched therewith.

Benefactors to the Publick.

JOHN WALTER was born in the City of Hereford. Know, Reader, I could learn little from the * Minister which preached his funeral, less from his acquaintance, least from his Children. Such his hatred of vain glory, that (as if Charity were guiltinesse) he cleared himself from all suspicion thereof. Yet is our Intelligence of him though breif, true, as followeth;

* Mr. Richard
Henchman of
S. Mary Eotham

He was bred in London, and became Clerk of Drapers-hall: Finding the World to flow fast in upon him, he made a solemn Vow to God, that he would give the surplusage of his * estate (whatever it was) to pious uses. Nor was he like to those, who at first maintained ten thousand pounds too much for any man, which when they have attained, they then conceive ten times so much too little for themselves; but after his Cup was filled brim-full, to the aforesaid proportion, he conscientiously gave every drop of that which over-flowed, to quench the thirst of people parched with Poverty.

* Above Ten
Thousand
pounds.

I compare him to Elizabeth in the Gospel, who as if ashamed of her shame (so then reputed) taken from her hid her self five * Moneths, (so great her modesty;) such his concealing of his Charity, though pregnant with good works; and had not the Lanthorn of his body been lately broken, it is beleived the light of his bounty had not yet been discovered. He built and endowed a fair Almshouse in Southwark, another at Newington (both in Surrey) on which, and other pious uses, he expended well nigh ten thousand pounds, whereof twenty pounds per annum he gave to Hereford the place of his Nativity.

* Luke I. 24.

His Wife and surviving Daughters were so far from grudging at his gifts, and accounting that lost to them, which was lent to God, that they much rejoiced thereat, and deserve to be esteemed joint-givers thereof, because consenting so freely to his Charity. He dyed in the seventy fourth year of his age, 29. December, Anno Domini 1656. and was solemnly buried in London.

Memorable Persons.

ROSAMUND, that is saith my * Authour Rosemouth (but by allusion termed Rose of the World) was remarkable on many accounts. First, for her Father Walter Lord Clifford, who had large Lands about Cliffords-castle in this County. Secondly, for her self, being the Mistress-piece of beauty in that Age. Thirdly, for her Paramour King Henry the second, to whom she was Concubine. Lastly, for her Son William Longspee, the worthy Earl of Salisbury,

* *Verfegan De-*
cayed Intellig.
pag. 269.

King Henry is said to have built a Labyrinth at Woodstock, (which Labyrinth through length of time hath lost it self) to hide this his Mistress from his jealous Iuno, Queen Eleanor. But Zelotypia nihil impervium, by some device she got access unto Her, and caused her Death. Rosamund was buried in a little Nunnery at Godstowe nigh Oxford, with this Epitaph.

Hic jacet in Tumba Rosa mundi non Rosamunda, | This Tomb doth inclose the worlds fair Rose so sweet & full of favour
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet. | And smell she doth now, but you may guess how, none of the sweetest
[favour.

Her Corps may be said to have done penances after her Death. For Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, coming as Visitor to this Nunnery; and seeing Rosamund's body lying in the Quire, under a Silken Herse, with tapers continually burning about it, thought the

Herse of an Harlot, no proper Object for the Eyes of Virgins to contemplate on, therefore caused her bones to be scattered abroad. However after his Departure, those Sisters gathered her bones together again, put them into a perfumed bag, and inclosed them in lead, where they continued until outed again in the reign of King Henry the 8.

The Names of the Gentry of this County, returned by the Commissioners in the Twelfth year of King Henry the Sixth, 1433.

Thomas Bishop of Hereford

James de Audley

John Skudamore Chival.

John Russell.

} Knights for the } Commissioners to take the Oaths.
Shire.

Dom. Grey de Whilton Chiv.	Hugonis Monyngton Ar.	Iohannis VValdboet	Hugonis Hergest
VValteri Lucy Chivaler	Iohannis Monyngton Ar.	Richardi VVindelesley	Fohannis Pu
Radulphi de la Bere Chival.	VValteri Monyngton Ar.	Io. Mortimer de Bromyerd	VValteri Puy
Roberti VVhiteneý Chivaler.	Fohannis VVise Armig.	Thoma Harlowe	VVillicmi Huntington
Fohannis Baskerville Chival.	Wal. ap Rosser Vaughan A.	Iohannis Ragon	VVillicmi Carwardine
Iohannis Merbury Armiger.	Fohannis Dumbleton Ar.	Iohannis Broun	Johannis Chabenore
Richardi de la Mare Armig.	Thoma Parker Armigeri	Iohannis Smith	VVill. Smith de Tiberton
Tho. Bromwich sen. Armig.	Fohannis Skellwick Ar.	Thoma Dovile	VVillicmi Chamberleyn
Iohannis Brugge Armigeri	Fohannis Harper	Iohannis Panton jun.	Howel ap Howel ap Wil-
Tho. Bromwich jun. Armigeri	VVillicmi Garbons	Thoma Petit	Johan. Wiston [miston
Iohannis Melborn Armiger.	Thoma Brugge de Leye	Thoma Horsenet	Johan. Hunt de Snodhell
Iohannis Barre Armigeri	Thom. Brugge de Brugge	Richardi VVynne	Thoma Lightfoot
Thoma Donton Armigeri	Thoma Smith de Webley	Iohannis VVinter	Joh. ap Thom. de Dorston
Hugonis Mortimer Armigeri	Edmundi Gomond	Thoma Loveday	Galfredi ap Thomas
Tho. de Lastay senioris Arm.	Fohannis Alton.	Iohannis Sheref	Johannis Pychard
Iohannis Skudamore Armig.	Fohannis VVellynton	Thoma Everard	Thoma Bruyn
Richardi VVigmore Armig.	Roberti Hunte Armigeri	Iohannis Young	Georgii Braynton Majoris
VVillicmi Croft Armigeri	Roberti Bromwich	Thoma Tomkins	Civitatis Hereford.
VValteri Hackluit Armigeri	VVillicmi Bromwich	VVillicmi Shebrond	VValteri Mibbe
VVillicmi Criketot Armig.	R. Watteis de Bedingwey	Wil. Waleyn de Bickerton	Henrici Chippenham
Rich. VValwain de Mayde A.	Richardi Leon	Milonis Skulle	Johannis Fulk Draper
Maculmi VValwain Armig.	Iohanni Goure	Rogeri Admonsham	Johannis Mey
W. Walwain de Longford Ar.	VVillicmi Smethecote	Roberti Priour	Johannis Fuiſter
Nicholai VVallwayn Armig.	VVillicmi Hackluit	Johannis VVatts	Thoma Hore
Thoma Walwain de Stoke Ar.	Hugonis Hackluit	Richardi Rowenhal	Johannis Green
R. Walweyn de Lugwardyn a.	Iacobi E-verard	Johannis Comyn	Richardi Green
Willielmi Byriton Armigeri	Tho. Brugge de Tuenton	Richardi Gambdon	Richardi Prat
Iohannis Stapelton Armigeri	Richardi Upton	Henrici Comyn	Thoma Bradwardyn
VVillicmi Hereford Armig	Iohannis Upton	VVillicmi Blanchard	Richardi Russell
Richardi Habberhale Armig	Rogeri Erlyche	VVillicmi Monyngton	Richardi Barbonr
Iohannis Aberhale Armiger.	Iohannis de Ey	Johannis Arundell	Johannis Orchard
Iohannis Deverose Aamiger.	Egidii Hackluit	Thoma Arundell	Jacobi Orchard
Richardi Deverose Armigeri	Thoma Halle	Thoma Myutrick	Johannis Dudley
Iohannis De la Bere Armig.	Hugonis VVarton	VVillicmi Gray	Richardi Houghton
VVillicmi de la Bere Arm.	Iohannis Bluwet	Johannis Brugge de Rosse	Rogeri Collyng
Rogeri Bodenham Armigeri	Iohannis Luntelye	Henrici VVhite	Johannis Collier
Milonis VVatier Armigeri	Philippi Lyngeyn	Richardi Coekes	Thoma Choppynham
Radulphi Baskerville Armig.	Iohannis Bevere	Johannis VVollrich	Henrici Cachepolle
Thoma de La Hay Arm. jun.	VValteri Bradford	Johannis de VVall.	Thoma Knobelle
Rowlandi Lenthall Chivaler	Iohannis Bradford	VVilliam Lanke	Hugonis Clerk
Henrici Oldcastle Armigeri	VValteri VValker	Will. ap Thomas ap L.	Thoma Combe
Henrici Slake Armigeri	Thoma Morton	Will. Gerrard	Thoma Verbum
Richardi ap Harry Armigeri	Iohannis Salisbury	Richardi Treways	Johannis Elynner
Fohannis Dansey Armigeri	Iohannis VValker	Hugonis Cola	Io. Heyward de Bodenham
Henrici ap Griffith Armig.	VVillicmi Rafes	Richardi de La Hay	Ro. VVych de Ludwardyn.
Rogeri Wiggemore Armig.	Iohannis Sherer		

Sheriffs of Hereford-Shire.

HEN. II.

Anno

- I
- 2 Walt. de Hereford, for 5 years.
- 7 Will. de Bello Campo, for 9 years.
- 16 Idem, & Walt. Clicums.
- 17 Willielmus de la Lega.
- 18 Gilbertus Pypard.
- 19 Idem.
- 20 Willielmus de Braiofe.
- 21 Idem.
- 22 Radulphus Pulcherus, for 7 years.
- 29 Milo de Mucegros, & VWillielmus Torelle.
- 30 VWillielmus Torelle.
- 31 Radul. Arden,
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Idem.

RICH. I.

Anno

- 1 Radul. de Arden.
- 2 Hen. de longo Campo.
- 3 VWillielmus de Braiofa.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Hen. de longo Campo, & Willielmus de Braiofa.
- 6 Roger. Fitz-Mauricis.
- 7 Willielmus de Braiofa.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Willielmus de Braiofa, & Williemus de Burchhull.
- 10 Idem.

JOHAN.

Anno

- 1 Walter. de Clifford, & Gilbertus Clifford.
- 2 Willielmus de Braiofa, & Willielmus Burchhull.
- 3 Hubert. de Burgo, & Rich. de Signes, for 3 years
- 6 Willielmus de Cantulum, & Walter. de Puhier.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Walt. de Clifford, & Osbert. Pil. VWillielmi.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Gerer. de Atria, & Rich. de Burges.
- 11 Idem.
- 12 Endebard. de Cicomato, & Rich. de Burges.
- 13 Enozelcardus, de Cico-

mato, & Rich. Burgeis (five Burzeis, for 4 years.

HEN. III.

Anno

- 1 Walt. de Lascy, &
- 2 Tho. de Anesey.
- 3 Walt. de Lascy, & Warinus de Grindon. for 3 years.
- 6 Walt. de Lascy, & Tho. de Anesey.
- 7 Walt. de Lascy.
- 8 Radulph. fil. Nic. & Hen. fil. Nic. frater ejus, for 3y.
- 11 Radul. fil. Nich. & Hen. frat. ejus, & Jo. de East, for 3 years.
- 14 Joan. de Fleg.
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Johan. de Munemus.
- 17 Williel. filius Warrini.
- 18 Idem.

- 19 Amaricus de Sto. Aman.
- 20 Amari, de Sto. Amando, & Ricard. de Fardingston.
- 21 Idem.
- 22 Amari, de Sto. amando, & Matth. de Coddray, for 3 years.
- 25 Amaricus de Cancell, for 7 years.
- 32 Waleranus.
- 33 Waleranus de Bradlegh.
- 34 Hugo de Kinardell.
- 35 Hen. de Bradlegh.
- 36 Idem.
- 37 Williel. de Sto. Omero.
- 38 Idem.
- 39 Joan. de Brekon (five Brecon) for 3 years.
- 42 Hen. de Penebrige.
- 43 Idem & Ric. de Baggiadin.
- 44 Robertus de Meyfy.
- 45 Idem.
- 46 Robertus de Meyfy, & Adam. de Bidetford, for 7 years.
- 53 Barthol. de Buly, & Adam. de Botiler, for 3 years

EDW. I.

Anno

- 1 Barthol. de Stutely, & Adam de Botiler.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Joan. de Wate.

G g 2

- 4 Egid. de Berkel, for 3 years
- 7 Roger. de Burghall.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Rog. de Burg. for 10 years
- 19 Hen. de Solers, for 3 ye.
- 22 Johan. de Acton, for 6 ye.
- 28 Milo Picard, for 6 years.
- 34 Johan. de Acton.
- 35 Tho. Rossal.

EDW. II.

Anno

- 1 Walt. de Halits, for 4 ye.
- 5 Rog. de Chandos, for 3ye.
- 8 Richard. de Baskervil.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Hugo Hakluit.
- 11 Idem.
- 12 Roger. de Elmerugge.
- 13 Idem.
- 14 Roger Chandos, for 5 ye.

EDW. III.

Anno

- 1 Roger. de Chandos, for 5 y.
- 6 Johannes de Rous.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Johan. Mauger. Robert Chandos, & Jo. le Rous
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Rich. Walwayn, for 7 yea.
- 17 Johan. Walwayn.
- 18 Williel. de Radour, for 3 years.
- 21 Tho Pichard.
- 22 Joha. Sholle, & Tho. Pichard.
- 23 Rich. Danfy, & Johan. Sholle.
- 24 Rich. Danfy.
- 25 Tho. de Aston.
- 26 Rich. de Burges.
- 27 Idem.
- 28 Rich. Bregg.
- 29 Rich. de la Bere.
- 30 Tho. Atte. Barre, & Ric. de la Bere.
- 31 Ed. Hacklut, for 3 years.
- 34 Thomas Chandois.
- 35 Ric. de la Bere, for 10 yea.
- 45 Tho. Chandois.
- 46 Will. Devereux de Rod.
- 47 Tho. Chandois.
- 48 Idem.
- 49 Edw. de Burges.
- 50 Walter Devereux, & Tho. de la Bere.
- 51 Idem.

This

This County had Sheriffs long before King Henry the Second, as may appear by the direction of this Writ, in the first of King Henry the First.

* Matth. Paris,
Anno Dom.
1100.

* Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Hugoni de Boclande Vicecomiti,
& omnibus fidelibus suis, tam Francis quàm Anglicis in Hereford-
shire salutem, &c.

But such the uncertainty of their Succession, it will be very well, if we can continue our Catalogue from the general Æra in other Counties.

Edward the Second.

8. RICHARDUS de BASKERVIL.]

This name is of Great Antiquity in these parts, whose Ancestours immediately after the Conquest, were benefactours to the Abby of Saint Peters in Gloucester, as by the ensuing will appear.*

* Monast. Ang-
licanum pag.
113.

1. Bernardus de Baskerville cum semetipso, quando habitum Monachi suscepit dedit Ecclesiæ sancti Petri Glouc. unam Hidam tarra in Cumba VValterus et Robertus de Baskerville confirmant tempore Homelini Abbatis.
- 2 Anno Domini 1109 Robertus de Baskervilla. De Ierusalem * reversus dedit Ecclesiæ sancti Petri Gloc. Unam Hidam extra muros quidem Civitatis, ubi est nunc Hortus Monachorum, Rege Henrico Confirmante, tempore Petri Abbatis

* Idem. p.115.

As these came out of Normandy from a Town so named, so are they extant at this Day in this County, and have formerly been famous, and fortunate for their Military Achievements.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes.
RICH. 2.					
Anno			2 Johan. Merbury		
1 Rob. Whitney, ar.*	Whitney	* Az. a Cross Chequy Or & Gules.	3 Johan. Bodenham	ut prius	
2 Sim. de Brugge		Ar. on a Cross S. a Leopards	4 Johan. Brugge	ut prius	
3 Joh. VValwayne		head, Or,	5 Johan. Ruffel		Arg. a Chevron betwixt three
4 Hugo. Carew		G. a Bend within a bordure, Erm.	6 Thom. Holgor		Crosses Crosets fitchee Sable.
5 Sim. de Brugge	ut prius	Or, three Lions pass. Gardant. S.	7 Johan. Merbury		
6 Joh. VValwayne	ut prius		8 Rich. de la Bere		
7 Rog. Pauncefort			9 Idem		
8 Tho. de la Barre	Kinnerley	Gules, 3 Lions Rampant, Argent.	HEN. 6.		
9 Nic. Maudin		Azure, a Bend argent Cotized,	Anno		
10 Tho. Oldcastle		Or, twixt 6 Martlets of the same.	1 Rich. de la Mare		Sable, a Bend Lozengee Arg.
11 Rinardus, five Ki-		Argent, a Towre triple towred,	2 Row Lenthal		G. a Fess Chequy Or. and Az.
nardus, de la Bere		Sable.	3 Guid. Whittington	Hampton.	
12 Tho. de la Barre	ut prius		4 Johan. Merbury		
13 Tho. VValwayn	ut prius		5 T. de la Hay Jun.		
14 Hu. de Monington		Ar. a Chev. betwixt 3 Unicorns	6 Ro. Whitney, mil.	ut prius	
15 Tho. Oldcastle	ut prius	Sable.	7 Ric. de la Mare		
16 Mafere, de la Ma.			8 Joh. Merbury		
17 Tho. VValwayne	ut prius		9 Jo. Skudemore, m.	ut prius	
18 Joh. VValwayne	ut prius		10		
19 Tho. de la Barre	ut prius		11 R. Whitney, mil.	ut prius	
20 Idem	ut prius		12 T. de lay Hay	ut prius	
21 Tho. Clanowe			13 Tho. Merbury		
22 Idem			14 Tho. Mille		
HEN. 4			15 Rob. VWhitney	ut prius	
Anno			16 J. Pauncefoote	ut prius	
1 Joh. ap. Harry			17 VValtery Skull		
2 Wil. Lucy, mil. &		[Ar.	18 Ric. VValwin	ut prius	
Leon Haklut miles	Yetton.	G. crusale Or 3. Pikes hauriant,	19 VVil. Lucy	ut prius	
3 Joh. Bodenham		G. 3 Battle-axes, Or,	20 Idem	ut prius	
4 Idem.	ut prius	Azure, a Fess betwixt 3 Chesse-	21 Hen. Charleton	ut prius	* Arg. a Bond.... betwixt six Li-
5 Idem.	ut prius	Rocks. Or	22 Tho. Parker		ons Heads Erased of the Field
6 Joh. Merbury			23 Rad. VValwain	ut prius	
7 Jo. Oldcastle, mil.	ut prius		24 Tho. Mille.		
8 Jo. Skudamore, m.	Holm-Lacy.		25 Hum. Stafford		Or, a Chev. G. a Quarter Erm.
9 Jo. Smert	ut prius	Gules. 3 Stirrups leathered and	26 Walt. Devereux	VVebley	Arg. a Fess. Gules in Chief three
10 Joh. Bodenhams	ut prius	Buckled, Or.	27 Walt. Skull, mil.	ut prius	Torteanxes.
11 VVill. VValwein	ut prius		28 Joh. Skudemore	ut prius	
HEN. 5.			29 Joh. Berry, mil.		
Anno			30 Tho. Parker, ar.		Er. a Lion Ramp. Gules crowned
1 Robert VWhitney	ut prius		31 Tho. Cornwayl		Or, within a Border engrailed,
			32 VVil. Lucy, ar.	ut prius	S. Bezantee.
			33 Jo. Barry, mil.		
			34 VValt. Skul, mil	ut prius	

Name

Name	Place.	Arms	Name	Place	Arms
35 Io. Skudamore, m.	ut prius	[Inverted Or. G. 2 Angels Wings Pale-ways Ar. 2 Lyons Pass. S. Corone, Or. Ar. a Cheveron Gules betwixt 3 Hearts Proper.	15 Jaco. Baskerville	ut prius	Ar. 3 left-hand Gauntlets, Or.
36 Ioh. Seymor, mil.			16 Jo. Skudamore, a.	ut prius	
37 VV. Catesby, m.			17 Hen. Vain, Arm.	KENT	
38 Iam. Baskervill	Erdley		18 Rich. Cornwall	ut prius	
EDVV. 4.			19 Tho. Baskervil, a.	ut prius	
Anno,			20 Tho. Lingein, m.	ut prius	
1 Ioh. VVelford			21 Edw. Croft, mil.	ut prius	
2 Tho. Monington	ut prius.		22 Ri. Vaughan, m.	ut prius	
3 Idem	ut prius		23 Ric. Walwein, ar.	ut prius	
4 Sim. Melburn, ar.			24 T. Monington, a.	ut prius	
5 Ioh. Baskervill, m.	ut prius		25 Edw. Croft, mil.	ut prius	
6 Ioh. Lingein, ar.			26 Mic. Lister, Arm.		
7 Tho. Cornwall, ar.	ut prius		27 Wil. Clinton, ar.		
8 *VVal. VVigmore			& Tho. Clinton, ar.	ut prius	
9 VV. Baskervil, m.	ut prius		28 Joh. Skudamor, a.	ut prius	
10 *Ric. Croft, sen. a.	Croft-cast.		29 Joh. Blount, ar.	ut prius	
11 Ric. Croft, sen. m.	ut prius		30 J. Packington, ar.		
12 Ioh. Lingein, m.	ut prius		31 Mich. Lister, ar.		
13 Tho. Monington.	ut prius		32 Tho. Monington	ut prius	
14 Iam. Baskervil, m.	ut prius		33 Rich. Vaughan		
15 Rob. VVhitney	ut prius		34 Jac. Baskervil, m.	ut prius	
16 Rich. Crofts, mil.	ut prius		35 Joh. Skudamore	ut prius	
17 Radulph. Hackluit	ut prius		36 Joh. Leingein, ar.	ut prius	
18 I. Mortimer, mil.			37 Step. ap Harry, a.		
19 R. de la Bere, m.			38 Rog. Bodenham.	ut prius	
20 Simon Melborne					
21 Ia. Baskervil, m.	ut prius		EDVV. 6.		
22 Iohan. Mortimer.	ut prius		Anno,		
			1 Joh. Cornwall, m.	ut prius	
RICH. 3.			2 Th. Baskerville, ar.	ut prius	
Anno.			3 Johan. Harley, Ar.	Brampton	
1 Rich. de la Bere m.	ut prius		4 Jac. Baskerville	ut prius	
2 Tho. Cornwall, m.	ut prius		5 Jam. Baskervil	ut prius	
3 Rich. Crofts, mil.	ut prius		6 Joh. Skudamore, a.	ut prius	
HEN. 7.			PHILR. & MA.		
Anno,			Reginæ,		
1 Johan. Mortimer	ut prius		Anno,		
2 Johann. Lingein	ut prius		1 Johan. Price, miles		
3 Roger. Bodenham	ut prius		2 Tho. Howard, Ar.	ut prius	
4 Henric. Skudamore	ut prius		3 Johan. Baskervil	ut prius	
5 Joh. Devereux, m.	ut prius		4 Tho. VVinifton, ar.	ut prius	
6 Tho. Monington	ut prius		5 Rich. Monington		
7 Rich. Greenway			6 Rog. Bodenham, a.	ut prius	
8 Ric. de la Bere, m.					
9 Jo. Mortimer, mil.	ut prius		ELIZ. Reginæ.		
10 Edw. Blunt, ar.	ut prius		Anno,		
11 Joh. Lingein, mil.	ut prius		1 Geor. Cornwall, m.	ut prius	
12 Hen. Harper, ar.	ut prius		2 Tho. Blount, Ar.	ut prius	
13 Joh. Lingein, Ar.	ut prius		3 Joh. Harley, Arm.	ut prius	
14 Rich. Greenway	ut prius		4 Joh. Huband, Ar.		
15 Hen. Mile Arm.			5 Geo. ap Harry, Ar.		
16 Rich. Miners, ar.			6 Jam. Baskervil	ut prius	
17 Joh. Mortimer, m.	ut prius		7 Jo. Skudamore, ar.	Keln Church	
18 T. Cornwaile, m.	ut prius		8 Georgius Price, ar.		
19 Idem.	ut prius		9 VVill. Shelley, ar.	SUSSEX.	
20 Edw. Croft, ar.	ut prius		10 Tho. Clinton, ar.		
21 J. Lingein jun. m.	ut prius		11 Th. Baskerville, a.	Nett-wood	
22 R. Cornwaile, Ar.	ut prius		12 Joh. Baskervil, a.	ut prius	
23 Rad. Hackluit ar.	ut prius		13 Joh. Huband, m.		
24 Hen. Mile, Ar.			14 Hngo ap Harry		
			15 Joh. Abrahā, Ar.		
			16 Jac. VVhitney, m.	ut prius	
			17 George Price, ar.		
			28 Juc. VVarcomb		
			29 Tho. Morgan, ar.		
			20 Wa. Baskervil, a.	ut prius	
			21 VVill. Cecil, ar.	Altrinnis	
			22 Fran. Blount, ar.	ut prius	
			23 Ja. Skudamore, a.	ut prius	
			24 Tho. Conisby, a.	ut prius	
			25 Ric. Walweyn, a.	Langford	
			26 Hu. Baskerville, a.	ut prius	
			27 Ro. Bodenham, a.	ut prius	
			28 Ja. Whitney, m.	ut prius	
			29 Jac. Boyle, Arm.		
			30 Joh. Berington, a.	Comtar	
			31 Th. Baskerville, a.	ut prius	
			32 Cha. Brudges, ar.	ut prius	
			33 Will. Rudham, a.	Rudham	
</					

Name.	Place	Arms	Name	Place.	Arms
34 Rich. Tomkins, a.	Moniton	Ar. a Chever. betwixt 3 Pheasant Cocks Or.	17 VVill. Uner, Ar.	Cast. Frome	Sable, a Cheveron between 3. Lions heads coupes, Arg.
35 Ro. Bodenham, a.	ut prius		18 Edw. Leingein, a.	ut prius	
36 Tho. Harley, ar.	ut prius		19 Joh. Bridges, ar.		Gules & Fests ingrailep Ar.
37 Georg. Price, ar.	ut prius		20 Sam. Aubrie, m.		Ar. 3 More-cocks proper combed and jealoped G. a cheif Azure.
38 Eustac. Whitney.	ut prius		21 Iac. Redd, Arma.		
39 Nich. Garnons, a.	Garnons	G. 2 Lyons passant Or, wishin a Border Azure.	23 Fran. Pember, ar.		
40 Thomas Conisby	ut prius		CHAR. Reg.		
41 Wil. Dauntsey, a.	Brinsop	Barry Wavy of 6. peaces Arg. and Gules.	Anno,		
42 Hen. Vaughan, a.	ut prius		1 Egidius Bridges, r.	Wilton	Argent on a cross. S. a Leopards head, Or.
43 Ja. Skudamore, m.	Sauntield		2 Fitz Will. Conisby	ut prius	
44 Rich. Hyatt, Ar.	ut prius		3 VVill. Read, Arm.		
45 Tho. Harley			4 Iohan. Kirle, Bar.	ut prius	
JACOB Reg.			5 Iac. Kirle, armig.	ut prius	
Anno,			6 Walop. Brabazon	Eaton	G. on a Bend Arg. 3 Martlets of the first.
1 Tho. Harley, Ar.	ut prius		7 Roger. Dansey, ar.	ut prius	
2 Joh. Blount, Arm.	ut prius		8 Ph. Holman, arm.		
3 Joh. Berington, ar.	ut prius		9 Ioh. Abraham, arm.	ut prius	
4 Jacob. Tomkins, a.	ut prius		10 Wil. Sku damore	ut prius	S. 3 Grey-hounds courant Arg.
5 Will. Rudhal, ar.		[Flower de Lyces Or.	11 Tho. Wigmore, a.		
6 Joh. Kirle, arm.	MuchMarcle	Vert a cheveron betwixt 3 Gules Seme de Crosse Crostlets & Lyon Rampant Or.	12 Rog. Vaughan, a.		
7 Rich. Hopron, mil.	Hopton		13 Hen. Lingein, ar.	ut prius	
8 Hu. Baskervil, mil.	ut prius		14 Rob. Whitney, m.	ut prius	
9 Hum. Cornwall, a.	ut prius		15		
10 Rob. Kirle, arm.	ut prius		16		
11 Joh. Colles, Arm.			17 Isaacus Seward		
12 Fran. Smalman, a.	Kinnesley		18 Hac fecit		
13 Rich. Cox, Arm.			19 inania		
14 Row. Skudmor, a.	ut prius	[3 Mullets of the first.	20		
25 Ambro. Elton, ar.	Lidbury	Paly of 6 Or & G. on a Bend S.	21 Mavors.		
16 Herb. Westfaling		A. a Crbs tw. 4. Cheval. traps O.	22 Amb. Elton, ju. a.	ut prius	

K. HENRY the Sixth.

26. WALTER DEVEREUX.

I have vehement and (to use the Lord Coke his Epithet) necessary presumptions, to perswade me, that he was the same person, who married Anne, Daughter and sole heir unto VVilliam Lord Ferrers of Chartley, and in her right was afterwards by this King created Lord Ferrers. He was Father to,

1. John Lord Ferrers of Chartley, who married Cecily Sister to Henry Bonrcher, Earl of Essex, and was father to,
- 2 VValter Devereux Lord Ferrers, created Viscount Hereford, by King Edward the Sixth, and was Father to,
- 3 Sir Richard Devereux Knight, dying before his Father, and Father to,
- 4 VValter Devereux, first Earl of Essex of that Family,

Of whom largely hereafter, God willing, in Carmarthen-shire the place of his Nativity.

EDWARD the Fourth.

14 JAMES BASKERVILLE Miles. } This Leash of Knights were persons of
18 JOHN MORTIMER Miles. } approved Valour and Loyalty to K. Hen.
19 RICHARD de la BERE Miles. } the Seventh, by whom (being Knights Bachelours before) they were made Knights Bannerets in the beginning of his Reign, I confesse some difference in the date and place, * one assigning the Tower of London, when Jasper was created Duke of Bedford; * another with far more probability naming Newark, just after the fighting of the battle of Stoke hard by. Nor doth it sound a little to the honour of Hereford-shire, that amongst the thirteen, then banneretted in the Kings Army, three fall out to be her Natives.

* Stows Chro
pag. 471.
* Selden in his
Titles of Hon.
pag. 700. ex
Manuscripto.

HENRY the Eighth.

II RICHARDUS CORNVAIL]

He was a Knight howsoever it cometh to passe he is here unadditioned. I read, how Anno Domini 1523. in the 15. of K. Henry the Eighth, he was a prime person among those many Knights which attended the Duke of Suffolk into France, at what time they sum-

summoned and took the Town of *Roy*, and * *Sir Richard* was sent with four hundred men, to take possession thereof, the only service of remarke, performed in that expedition.

Queen ELIZABETH.

Reader, let me confesse my self to thee. I expected to have found in this Catalogue of Sheriffs *Sr. JAMES CROFTS* (knowing he was this Countryman, whose family flourished at *Crofts Castle*) but am defeated, seeing his constant attendance on *Court* and *Camp* privileged him from serving in this Office. This worthy * Knight was accused for complying with *Wiat*, and notwithstanding his most solemn Oath in his own defence, he was imprisoned by *Queen Mary*, convicted of high Treason, restored by *Queen Elizabeth*, and made Governour of the Town and Castle of *Barwick*.

At the siege of *Leith* he behaved him most valiantly in repelling the Foe, and yet when in a second assault the *English* were worsted, the blame fell on him, (as if he favoured the *French* and maligned the *L. Gray* then General) so that he was outed of his Government of *Barwick*. Yet he fell not so into the Queens final Disfavour, but that she continued him Privy Councillor, and made him Comptroller of her Household. He was an able man to manage War, and yet an earnest desirer and advancer of Peace, being one of the Commissioners in 88. to treat with the *Spaniard* in *Flanders*: I conceive he survived not long after. His ancient Inheritance in this County is lately devolved to *Herbert Crafts* D.D. and Dean of *Hereford*.

40. *THOMAS CONISEY Mil.*] I have heard from some of this County a pretious Report of his Memory, how he lived in a right worshipful Equipage, and Founded a place in *Hereford* for poor people, but to what proportion of Revenue, they could not inform me.

43. *JAMES SKUDAMORE Knight*]

He was Father unto *Sr. John Skudamore* created by King *Charles* Viscount *Slego* in *Ireland*. This Lord was for some years imployed Leiger Embassadour in *France*, and during the Tyranny of the *Protectorian* times, kept his secret Loyalty to his Sovereign, Hospitality to his Family, and Charity to the Distressed *Clergy*, whom he bountifully relieved.

The Farewell.

I am credibly informed, that the Office of the *Under-Sheriffe* of this County is more beneficial, than in any other County of the same proportion; his *Fees* it seems increasing from the Decrease of the States of the *Gentry* therein. May the Obventions of his office hereafter be reduced to a lesser summe. And seeing God hath blessed (as we have formerly observed) this County with so many *W's*, we wish the Inhabitants thereof the Continuance and Increase of one more, *WISDOME*, expressing it self both in the improving of their spiritual Concernment, and warily managing their secular Estates.

*Earls & Vicounts
of Hereford*

* Lord Herbert
in the Life of
King Henry
the Eighth,
pag. 151.

*Camdens E-
liz.* in appa-
ratu.

* *Idem* anno
1560.



HUNTINGTON-SHIRE is surrounded with North-hampton, Bedford and Cambridge-shires, and being small in Extent hardly stretcheth 20 miles outright, though measured to the most advantage. The general goodness of the ground may certainly be collected from the plenty of *Convents* erected therein at Saint Neots, Hinchington, Sauntrie, Saint Ives, Ramsie, &c. So that the fourth foot at least in this shire was *Abbey land* belonging to *Monks* and *Friers*, and such weeds we know would not grow but in rich Ground. If any say that *Monks* might not chuse their own *Habitations* being confined therein to the pleasures of their *Founders*; know there were few *Founders* that did not first consult some religious Person in the erection of *Convents*, and such would be sure to chuse the best for men of their own Profession. Sure I am it would set all England hard to show in so short a distance, so pleasant a Park as *Waybridge*, so fair a Meadow as *Portsholme*, and so fruitful a Town for Tillage as *Godmanchester*, all three within so many miles in this County.

No peculiar Commodity or Manufacture (save with others equally intercommoning) appearing in this County, let us proceed.

The Buildings.

KIMBOLTON Castle, This being part of the jointure of Queen Katharine Dowager, was chosen by her to retire thereunto as neither too neer to London to see what she would not, nor so far off but that she might hear what she desired. Here she wept out the Remnant of her widowhood (while her husband was yet alive) in her devotions. This Castle came afterwards by gift to the *Wingfields*, from them by sale to the *Montagues*; Henry late Earle of Manchester sparing no cost which might add to the beauty thereof.

HINCHING-BROOKE, once a Nunnery and which I am confident will ever be a Religious house whilst it relateth to the truly Noble Edward Montague (Earl of Sandwich) the owner thereof. It sheweth one of the Magnificent roomes which is to be beheld in our Nation.

We must not forget the House and Chappel in *litle Godding* (the inheritance of Master Ferrer) which lately made a great Noise* all over England. Here three Numerous female families (all from one Grand-Mother) lived together in a strict discipline of devotion. They rise at midnight to Prayers, and other people most complained thereof, whose heads I dare say never ak't for want of sleep. Sure I am, strangers by them were entertained, poore people were relieved, their Children instructed to read, whilst their own Needles were employed in learned and pious work to binde Bibles: Whereof one most exactly done was presented to King Charles. But their society was beheld by some as an Embrio Nunnery suspecting that there was a Pope Ioane therein, which causeless Cavill afterwards confuted it selfe, when all the younger of those Virgins, practised the Precept of St. Paul, to marry, bear Children, and guide their houses.

* In the beginning of the long Parliament.

I Tim. 5. 14.

Medicinal Waters.

There is an Obscure Village in this County neare St. Neots called *Haile-weston* whose very name Soundeth something of *sanativeness* therein, so much may the Adding of what is no Letter, alter the meaning of a Word, for.

1. *Aile* Signifieth a Sore or Hurt, with complaining the effect thereof.
2. *Haile*, (having an affinity with * *Heile* the Saxon Idol for *Esculapius*) Importeth a cure, or Medicine to a Maladie.

Now in the afore-said Village there be two *Fountain-lets* which are not farre asunder.

1. One sweet, conceived good to help the dimness of the eyes.
2. The other in a manner salt, esteemed sovereign against the Scabs and Leprosie.

* James 3. 11.

What saith St. * *James*; Doth a Fountain send forth at the same Place sweet Water and bitter? meaning in an Ordinary way, without Miracle. Now although these different Waters flow from several Fountains; Yet seeing they are so near together, it may justly be advanced to the Reputation of a Wonder.

Proverbs

* Camden's Brit. in Dorset-shire.

Proverbs.

This is the way to BEGGARS BUSH.]

It is spoken of such who use dissolute and improvident courses which tend to poverty; *Beggars Bush* being a tree notoriously known, on the left hand of *London road* from *Huntington* to *Caxton*. I have heard, how *King James*, being in progress in these parts, with *Sir Francis Bacon* the Lord Chancellor, and having heard that morning, how *Sir Francis* had prodigiously rewarded a mean man for a small present, *Sir Francis* (said He) *you will quickly come to beggars bush, and I may even goe along with you, if both be so bountifull.*

*RAMSEY the * Rich-]*

This was the *Cresus* or *Cræsus* of all our English Abbies. For having (but *fixty Monks* to maintaine therein, the Revenues thereof according to the standard of those times amounted unto * *Seven Thousand pounds* a year, which in proportion was a *hundred pound* for every *Monk*, and a *thousand* for their *Abbot*. Yet at the *dissolution of Monasteries*, the Income of this Abby was reckoned but at * *One thousand nine hundred eighty three pounds* by the year, whereby it plainly appears how much the Revenues were under rated in those valuations.

But how soon is *Cræsus* made *Codrus*, and *Ramsay* the *Rich*, become *Ramsay* the *Poor*. The wealth of the Town, relative with the Abby, was dissolved therewith, and moe the *Mendicants* since in *Ramsay* than the *Monks* were before. However now there is great hope that *Ramsay* after the two extremes of *Wealth* and *Want*, will at last be fixed in a comfortable mediocrity, the wish of * *Agur* being granted unto him, *give me neither poverty nor riches*, especially since it is lately erected (or rather restored) to the Dignity of a *Market-Town*. And surely the convenient scituation thereof since the draining of the *Fens*, doth advantage it to be a *Staple-place* for the sale of *fat and lean Cattle*.

Saints.

ELFLED, daughter of *Ethelwold* Earl of *East Angles* (Founder of the Monastery of *Ramsay* in this County) was prefer'd Abbess of *Ramsay*, & confirm'd by *K. Edgar* therein. She is reported to excel in austerity and holiness of life. When her Steward complained unto her, that she had exhausted her coffers with the profuseness of her Charity, she with her prayers presently recruited them to their former fulness. VVhen her candle, as she read the Lesson, casually went out, there came such a brightness from the * *Fingers* of her right hand, that it inlightned the whole Quire; which is as true as the *New Lights* to which our modern Sectaries do pretend, the one having Miracles, the other Revelations at their *fingers-ends*. She died *Anno Dom. 992.* being buried in the *Lady-Church* at *Ramsay* with high veneration.

Prelates.

WILLIAM de WHITLESEY, no printed Author mentioning the Place of his birth and breeding. He was placed by us in this County, finding *Whitlesey* a Town therein (so memorable for the *Mere*) and presuming that this *William* did follow suit with the best of *his Cote* in that age, surnamed from the places of their Nativity. Mr. *Parker* (I tell you my story and my stories-man) an industrious Antiquary, collecteth out of the Records of the Church of *Ely*, that (after the resignation of *Ralph de Holbeach*) *William de Whitlesey* Arch-deacon of *Huntington*, 1340. was admitted third Master of *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*. Yet hath he left more signal Testimony of his affection to *Oxford*, which he freed * from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Lincolne*, allowing the Scholars leave to choose their own Chancellor.

He was Kinsman to *Simon Islip* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who made him *Vicar General*, Dean of the *Arches*, and successively he was preferred Bishop of *Rocheſter*, *Worceſter*, *London*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. An excellent Scholar, an eloquent Preacher, and his last Sermon most remarkable to the Convocation on this Text, *Veritas * liberabit vos*, *The truth shall make you free*. It seems by the story, that in his Sermon he had a particu-

* 1. Speed, (or Sir Robert Cotton rather) in the description of *Huntingtonshire*.
* Camdens Brit. in *Huntingtonshire*.
* Speeds Catalogue of Religious Houses folio 8c9.

* Proverbs 30.8.

* R. Buckland in *Vitis Sanctarum Mulier. Anglic.* page 242.

M. Sc. Scel. Cant. in the Masters of Peter H.

* Antiquit. Brit. pag. 254.

* John 8. 2.

lar reflection on the privileges of the Clergy, as exempted by preaching the truth from payment of Taxes, save with their own free consent. But all would not serve their turn, for in the contemporary Parliament the Clergy unwillingly-willing granted a yearly Tenth to supply the pressing occasions of King Edward the Third. This William died Anno Dom. 1375.

Since the Reformation.

FRANCIS WHITE was born at St. Neots in this County, (and not in Lancashire as I and others have been * mis-informed) witness the Admission book of Caius-Colledge and the Testimonie of his brothers * son still alive. The Father to this Francis was a Minister and had 5 sons who were Divines and two of them most eminent in their generation. Of these, this Francis was bred in Caius-Colledge, on the same Token, That when he was Bishop of Ely (and came to consecrate the Chappel of Peter-House) he received an Entertainment at that Colledge, where with a short speech he encouraged the young students to ply their books by his own Example, who from a poor Scholar in that house by Gods blessing on his Industry, was brought to that preferment.

By the Lord Grey of Grobie he was presented to Broughton Ashby in Leicestershire, and thence (why should a Candle be put under a bushel?) he was brought to be Lecturer of St. Pauls in London, and Parson of St. Peters in Cornhill; whence he was successively preferred, first Deane, then Bishop of Carlisle, after Bishop of Norwich, and at last of Ely.

He had several solemn Disputations with Popish Priests and Jesuites (Father Fisher and others) and came off with such good success, that he reduced many seduced Romanists to our Church. He often chose Daniel Featly D.D. his assistant in such disputes; so that I may call this Prelate and his Doctor, Jonathan and his Armour-bearer (being confident that the Doctor, if alive, would not be displeased with the comparison as any disparagement unto him) jointly victorious over the Romish Philistines. He died Anno. 163... leaving some of his learned workes to Posterity.

Writers.

The Candid Reader is here requested to forgive and amend what in them is of casual transposition.

HENRY SALTRY was born in this * County, and became a Cistercian Monk in the Monastery of Saltry, then newly founded by Simon Saint Liz, Earl of Huntingdon. He was also instructed by one Florentian an Irish Bishop. He wrote a profitable book for his own Religion in the maintenance of Purgatory, which made him esteemed in that superstitious age. He flourished Anno Dom. 1140.

GREGORY OF HUNTINGTON, so called from the place of his Nativity, was bred a Benedictine Monke in Ramsay, Where he became * Prior or Vice-Abbot, a place which he deserved, being one of the most Learned men of that age for his great skill in Languages.

For he was through-paced in three Tongues, Latine, Greek (as appears by his many Comments on those Grammarians) and Hebrew, which last he learned by his constant conversing with the Jewes in England.

But now the fatal time did approach, wherein the Jewes (full loth I assure you) must leave the Land, and many precious books behind them. Our Gregory partly by love, partly by the Kings power (both together will go far in driving a bargain) purchased many of those rarities to dispose them in his Convent of Ramsay; which as it exceeded other English Monasteries for a Library, so for * Hebrew books that Monastery exceeded it self. After this Gregory had been Prior of Ramsay no fewer then 38 + years, flourishing under King Henry the Third. He died in the Reign of K. Edward the First about 1280.

HUGH of Saint NEOTS was born in that well known Market-Town, bred a Carmelite in Hitching in Hartfordshire. Hence he went to study in Cambridge, where for his worth, the Degree of Doctorship was by the University * gratis, (quare whither without paying of Fees, or keeping of Acts) conferred upon him. To him Bale, (though that be the best Bale which hath the least of Bale, and most of Leland therein) giveth this Testimony, that living in the Egyptian Darknes, he sought after the light of Truth, adding that he was Piscis in Palude nihil trahens de Sapore Palustri, a Fish in the Fens, drawing nothing of the mud thereof, which is a rarity indeed. Many his Sermons; and he wrote a Comment on Saint Luke. He died 1340. and was buried at Hitching.

ROGER

* By Master Holmes his Secretary, being himself deceived without intent to deceive.

* Mr. White, Druggist in Lombard-street.

* J. Bale and J. Pitz. De Script. Brit.

* Pitz. De Script. Brit. Cent. 4 Num. 22.

* Vide infra Jo. Yong in the Writers since the Reformation.

† Pitz. de Ang. script. in Anno 1255.

* Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 5. Num. 28.

WILLIAM RAMSEY was born in this County famous for the richest *Benedictines* Abbey in England, yet here he would not stay but went to *Crowland*, where he prospered so well that he became Abbot thereof. He was a * *Natural Poet*, and therefore no wonder, if faults be found in the feet of his verses. For it is given to thorough-paced-Naggs, that amble naturally, to trip much whilest artificial *pacers* goe surest on foot. He wrote the life of St. *Guthlake*, St. *Neots*, St. *Edmond*, the King, &c. all in verse.

But that which may seem a wonder indeed is this, that being a Poet, he paid the vast debts of others, even fourty thousand * Mark for the ingagement of his Co-vent, and all within the compasse of eighteen Moneths, wherein he was Abbot of *Crowland*. But it rendreth it the more credible, because it was done by the assistance of King *Henry* the Second, who to expiate the blood of *Becket* was contented to be melted into *Coin*, and was prodigiously bountiful to some Churches. Our *William* died 1180.

HENRY of HUNTINGTON * Son to one *Nicholas*, where born, unknown, was first a Canon of the Church of *Lincolne*, where he became acquainted with one *Albine* of *Angiers* born in *France*, but Fellow-Canon with him of the same Church. This *Albine* he afterwards in his writings modestly owned for his Master, having gained much learning from him.

He was afterwards Chaplain to *Alexander* that Great Bishop of *Lincoln*, (*Magnificent* unto *Madnesse*) who made him Arch-Deacon of *Huntington*, whence he took his Denomination. A Town which hath received more Honour from him than ever it can return to him, seeing *Huntington* had never been mentioned in the mouths, nor passed under the Pens of so many foreigners, but for the worthy History of the *Saxon Kings*, written by this *Henry*. Let me add, that considering the *sottishness* of *Superstition* in the age, he lived in, he is less smoohted therewith, than any of his contemporaries, and being a secular Priest doth now and then abate the pride of Monastical pretended perfection. He flourished under King *Stephen* in the year of our Lord, 1248. and is probably conjectured to die about the year 1260.

ROGER of ST. IVES was born at that noted Town of this County, being omitted by *Bale* but remembered by * *Pits* (though seldome sounding when the other is silent) for his activity against the *Lollards*, and Sir *John Old-Castle*, against whom he wrote a book, flourishing in the year 1420.

Since the Reformation.

JOHN YONG was a Monk in *Ramsay Abbey* at the dissolution thereof. Now by the same proportion that a penny saved is a penny gained, the preserver of books is a Mate for the Compiler of them. Learned *Leland* looks on this *Yong*, as a Benefactor to posterity in that he saved many *Hebrew* books of the Noble Library of *Ramsay*.

Say not such preserving was purloining, because those books belonged to the King seeing no conscience need to scruple such a nicety: Books (though so precious that nothing was worth them) being in that juncture of time counted worth nothing. Never such a Massacre of good Authours, some few only escaping to bring tidings of the Destruction of the rest.

Seeing this *Yong* is inserted by * *Bale*, and omitted by *Pits*, I collect him to favour of the Reformation. As for such who confound him with *John Yong*, many years after Master of *Pembroke-Hall*, they are confuted by the different dates assigned unto them, this being his Senior 30 years, as flourishing, *Anno Dom.* 1520.

JOHN WHITE, brother to *Francis White* Bishop of *Ely*, was born at Saint *Neots* in this County, bred in *Caius* (olledge in *Cambridge*, wherein he commenced Master of Arts. He did not continue long in the University, but the University continued long in him; so that he may be said to have carried *Cambridge* with him into *Lancashire*, (so hard and constant in his study) when he was presented Vicar of *Eccles* therein. Afterwards Sir *John Crofts* a *Suffolk* Knight, being informed of his abilities and pitying his remote living on no plentiful Benefice, called him into the South, and was the occasion that King *James* took cognizance of his worth, making him his Chaplain in Ordinary. It was now but the third moneth of his attendance at Court, when he sickened at *London* in *Lumbard-street*, dyed and was buried in the Church of *S. Mary* * *Woolnoth* 1615. without any other Monuments, save what his learned works have left to posterity, which all who have either learning, piety, or Ingenuity, do, yea must most highly comend.

* Bale Cent.
3. Numb. 9.

* Pittz. de
script.
Britt. Anno
1180.

* I. Bale de
scrip. Britt.
Cent. 2. Num.
92. & Pittz.
in Anno, 1148

* Anno 1420.

A M P.

* De script.
Britt. Cent. 9.
Num. 9.

* So I am in-
formed by his
son Mr. White a
Druggist, li-
ving in *Lum-
bard-street*.

SIR ROBERT COTTON Knight and Baronet son to *John Cotton Esquire* was born at *Cunnington* in this County descended by the *Bruces* from the bloud Royall of *Scotland*. He was bred in *Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge* where when a youth; He discovered his inclination to the studie of *Antiquity* (they must *Spring early* who would *spring high* in that *knowledge*) and afterwards attained to such eminency, that sure I am he had no *Superiour* if any his *equal* in the skill thereof.

But that which rendred him deservedly to the praise of present and future times, yea the wonder of our own and forreign Nations, was his collection of his Library in *Westminster*, equally famous for

1. *Rarity*, having so many Manuscript *Originals*, or else *copies* so exactly Transcribed, that, *Reader*, I must confesse he must have more skill then I have to distinguish them.
2. *Variety*, He that beholdeth their *number*, would admire they should be *rare*, and he that considereth their *rarity* will more admire at their *number*.
3. *Method*, Some Libraries are *labyrinths*, not for the *multitude*, but *confusion* of Volumes, where a stranger seeking for a book may quickly loose himself, whereas these are so exactly methodized (under the heads of the twelve *Roman Emperours*) that it is harder for one to misse then to hit any Author he desireth.

But what addeth a luster to all the rest is the favourable accessse thereunto, for such as bring any competency of skill with them, and leave *thankfulness* behind them. Some *Antiquaries* are so jealous of their books, as if every hand which toucheth would ravish them, whereas here no such suspicion of *ingenious persons*. And here give me leave to register my self amongst the meanest of those who through the favour of Sir *Thomas Cotton* (inheriting as well the courtesie as estate of his Father Sir *Robert*) have had admittance into that *worthy treasury*.

Yea, most true it is what one saith, That the grandest *Antiquaries* have here fetcht their *materials*.

* *Omnis ab illo*

*Et Camdene tua, & Seldeni gloria crevit,
Camden to him, to him doth Selden owe,
Their Glory, what they got from him did grow.*

* *Weavers funeral Monuments in the Preface.*

I have heard that there was a design driven on in the *Popes Conclave* after the death of Sir *Robert*, to compass this Library to be added to that in *Rome*, which if so, what a *Vatican* had there been within the *Vatican*, by the accession thereof. But blessed be God the Project did miscarry to the honour of our Nation, and advantage of the Protestant Religion.

For therein are contained many *privacies* of *Princes*, and *transactions* of State, inso-much that I have been informed, that the *Fountains* have been fain to fetch water from the *stream*; and the Secretaries of State, and Clerks of the Council, glad from hence to borrow back again many *Originals*, which being lost by casualty or negligence of Officers, have here been recovered and preserved. He was a man of a publick spirit, it being his principal endeavour in all Parliaments (wherein he served so often) That the prerogative and privilege might run in their due channel, and in truth he did cleave the pin betwixt the *Sovereign* and the *Subject*. He was wont to say, *That he himself had the least share in himself*, whilst his Country and Friends had the greatest interest in him. He died at his house in *Westminster*, May the 6. *Anno Domini*, 1631. in the 61. year of his Age, though one may truly say, *his age was adequate to the continuance of the Creation*, such was his exact skill in all antiquity. By *Elizabeth* daughter and co-heire of *William Brocas Esquire*, he had onely one son, Sir *Thomas* now living, who by *Margaret* daughter to the Lord *William Howard* (Grandchild to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*) hath one son *John Cotton Esquire*, and two daughters *Lucie* and *Francis*. The *Opera posthuma* of this worthy Knight, are lately set forth in one Volume to the great profit of posterity.

STEPHEN MARSHALL was born at *God-Manchester* in this County, and bred a Batchellour of Arts in *Emanuel Colledge in Cambridge*. Thence he went very early a *Reaper in Gods Harvest*, yet not before he had well sharpened his *Sickle* for that service.

He

He became Minister at *Finchfield* in *Essex*, and after many years discontianuance, came up to *Cambridge* to take the degree of *Bachelour of Divinity*, where he performed his exercise with general applause.

In the late *long lasting Parliament*, no man was more gracious with the principal Members thereof. He was their *Trumpet*, by whom they *sounded* their solemn *Fasts*, preaching more *publick Sermons* on that occasion, then any *four* of his *Function*. In their *Sickness* he was their *Confessor* in their *Assembly* their *Councillour*, in their *Treaties* their *Chaplain*, in their *Disputations* their *Champion*.

He was of so *supple* a *soul* that he *brake not a joynt*, yea, *sprained not a Sinew* in all the alteration of times; and his friends put all on the account, not of his *unconstancy*, but *prudence*, who in his own practice (as they conceive) *Reconciled* the various *Lectons* of *Saint Pauls* * *precept*, *erving the Lord*, and the *Times*.

And although some severely censure him for deserting his Principles, yet he is said on his *death-bed* to have given full satisfaction to such who formerly suspected his sincerity to the *Presbyterian Discipline*, dying *Anno Dom. 1655*. He was solemnly buried in the *bbey* at *Westminster*.

Exile-Romish-Writers.

RICHARD BROUGHTON was born at *Great * Stenckley* in this County, bred at *Rhemes* in *France*, where he received the Order of Priesthood, and was sent over into *England* for the propagation of his partie. Here he gave so signal testimony and fidelity to the cause, that he was (before many others) preferred. * *Assistent* to the *English Arch-Priest*.

He wrote many books, and is most esteemed by those of his own Religion, for his *English Ecclesiastical History* from the first planting of the Gospel, to the coming in of the Saxons. But in plain truth, there is little *milk*, no *creame* and almost all *whely* therein, being farced with *Legendary stuff*, taken from Authors, some of condemned, most of suspected credit. If by the *Levitical * Law*, a *bastard* should not enter into the congregation of the Lord (understand it, to bear Office therein) to the tenth generation: it is pity, that adulterated Authours being an illegitimate off-spring should be admitted to bear rule in Church-History. This Broughton was living in the latter end of the Reign of King James.

Benefactors to the Publicke.

AMBROSE Son to *John Nicholas* was born at *Needenworth* in this County, whence he went to *London* and was bound apprentice to a *Salter*, thriving so well in his Trade that *Anno 1576* he became *Lord Mayor of London*. He founded Twelve *Almes* houses in *Mungwel-street* in that City, indowing them with *Competent* maintenance.

Sir WOLSTAN (Son to *Thomas Dixie*) was born at *Catworth* in this County, bred a *Skinner* in *London* whereof he became *Lord Mayor Anno 1585*. He was a man made up of deeds of *Charitie* the particulars whereof are too long to recite. He gave 600. pound to *Emanuel Colledge* in *Cambridge* to the founding of a *Fellowship*, Erected a *Free-school* at *Bosworth* in *Leicestershire* and Endowed it; where his family flourish at this day in a worshipfull Estate.

RICHARD FISHBOURN was born in the Town of *Huntington*; cut out of no mean *Quarry*, being a Gentleman by his Extraction. Leaving a Court life (as more pleasant then profitable) He became servant to Sir *Baptist Hicks*, afterwards *Viscount Camden*, and by Gods blessing on his industry attained a great Estate; whereof he gave two thousand pounds for the buying out of *Impropriations* in the *Northern* parts, and setting a preaching Ministry where most want thereof, he bequeathed as much to the *Company of Mercers*, whereof he was free, and the same summe to *Huntington* the place of his Nativity, with *one thousand marks* to *Christ Church Hospital*. The whole summe of his benefactions amounted to *ten thousand seven hundred pounds* and upwards, briefly summed up in his *Funeral Sermon* (commonly called *Corona Charitatis*) preached by Master *Nathaniel Shute*, wherein (to use his Expression) He *supped up many things with a very short breath*, contracting his Deeds of Charity to avoid tediousness.

* Rom. 12. 11

τὰ κρῖα
τῶ καίρου
διδόντες.

* In the preface of his Church History.

* Pits de Script. Ang. pag. 815.

* Deut. 23. 2

* Reckoned by Mr. Stow in his Survey of London.

Nor must it be forgotten how this Gentleman lying on his death-bed, when (men are presumed to speak with unmasked consciences) did professe that to his knowledge he had got *no part of his goods unjustly*. No man of his Quality won more Love in health, Prayers in sickness, and Lamentation at his Funeral; dying a single man, and buried in Mercers Chappel, May the 10. 1625.

Memorable Persons.

Sir OLIVER CROMWELL Knight, son of Sir Henry Cromwell, Knight of Hinchinbrooke in this County, is Remarkable to Posterity on a four-fold account. First, For his hospitality and prodigious entertainment of King James and his Court. Secondly, for his upright dealing in bargain and sale with all chapmen, so that no man, who soever purchased Land of him, was put to charge of three pence to make good his Title; Yet he sold excellent penniworths, insomuch that Sir John Leamon (once Lord Mayor of London) who bought the fair Manour of Warboise in this County of him, affirmed; That it was the cheapest Land that ever he bought, and yet the dearest that ever Sir Oliver Cromwell sold. Thirdly, for his Loyalty, alwayes beholding the Usurpation and Tyranny of his Nephew, God-Son, and NAME-SAKE with Hatred and Contempt. Lastly, for his Vivacity, who survived to be the oldest Gentleman in England, who was a Knight; Though not the oldest Knight who was a Gentleman; seeing Sir George Dalston, younger in years (yet still alive,) was Knighted some dayes before him. Sir Oliver died, Anno Dom. 1654.

The Names of the Gentry of this County, returned by the Commissioners, in the Twelfth year of King Henry the Sixth.

William Bishop of Lincoln,
John de Tiptofte, Chivaler,
Roger Hunt,
William Waton. } Knights for the } Commissioners.
Shire.

Abbatis de Ramsey
Abbatis de Sautre
Prioris de Huntington
Prioris de S. Neoto
Prioris de Stonle
Archidiaconi Eliensis
Rectoris de Somerham Prebendarii, Ecclesia Lincolnienf.
Domini de Leighton, Rectoris
Ecclesia de Bluntesham
Vicarii Ecclesia de Gurmecest.
Vicarii Ecclesia de S. Neoto
Rectoris de Ript. Abbatis
Nicholai Stivecle Militis
Roberti Stonham armigeri
Everardi Digby armigeri
Radulphi Stivecle armigeri
Thoma Devyll armigeri
Thoma Nesenham armigeri
Henrici Hebbe.
Johannis Bayons armigeri
Rogeri Lowthe
Edwardi Parker
Walteri Taillard
Johannis Eyr
Johannis Bekefwell
Willielmi Castell
Willielmi Waldeheefe
Thoma Fremam

Ioannis Donald
Walteri Mayll
Roberti Boteler de Alyngton
Roberti Boteler de Hilton
Johannis Kirkeby
Johannis Sankyn
Roberti Langton
Reginaldi Rokefden
Johannis Pulter
Roberti Wene
Johannis Sampson de Somerssh.
Thoma Clerevax
Radulphi Pakynnton
Willielmi Est
Richardi Est
Roberti Creweker
Willielmi Maister
Johannis Morys
Willielmi Druell de VVerefle.
Radulphi Ioe
Johannis Devyll de Chescerton
Johannis Cokerham
Richardi Basingham
I. Cokeyn Parker de Kimbolton
Richardi Burgham
Richardi Parker de Bukden
Thoma Alcumbury
Willielmi Boteler de VVerefle
Vvill. Iudde de Sancto Ivone

Vvillielmi VVassingle
Vvillielmi VVardale
Vvillielmi Colles
Laurentii Merton
Thoma Fudde
Willielmi Boteler de Ramsey
Thoma Barbour de Eadem
Thoma Rede
Thoma Irle
Willielmi Holland
Williel. Smith de Alcumbury
Williel. Hayward de Buckworth
Richardi Boton
Johannis Crofs senioris
Edmundi Fairstede
Willielmi Erythe
Willi. Skinner de Brampton
Willielmi West
Thoma Daniel
Willielmi Daniel
Johannis Barbour
Thoma Parker de S. Neoto
Edm. Faillour de Kymbolton
Thoma Bowelas
Willielmi Peete
Willielmi Talers
Thoma Aungevin
Walteri Godegamen
Johannis Cage

Johannis

Johannis Manypenny
Johannis Copgray clerici
Willielmi Arneburgh
Henrici Attehill
Johannis Charwalton
Edmundi Ulfe

Willielmi Hare
Johannis Dare
Willielmi Sturdivale
Richarde Brigge
Mich. Carleton Ballivi ejusdē
Ville Huntington

Georgei Giddyng
Iohannis Chikson
Iohannis Pecke
Thome Charwalton
Iohannis Abbotsle

I meet with this uncomfortable passage in Mr. *Speeds* (or rather in Sir *Robert Cottons*) description of this Shire.

Thus as this City, so the old families have been here with time out worne, few onely (of the many former) now remaining, whose Sirnames before the Reign of the last Henry were in this Shire of any eminency.

Let others render a reason, why the ancient families in this County (more in proportion then else where) are so decayed. This seemeth a probable cause why many new ones are seated herein, because *Huntington-shire* being generally Abby-land, (as is aforesaid) after the Dissolution many new purchasers planted themselves therein.

Sheriffes of this Shire alone.

Names	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
K. CHARLES			15 Will. Armyn ar.	Orton	<i>Erm. a Salt. engrailed G. on a chief o' the 2. a Lion Passant, Or.</i>
12 Tho. Cotton Bar.	Cūnington	<i>Azure an Eagle displaid Arg.</i>	16 VVill. Leman	VVarbois	<i>Az. a Fess betwixt 3 Dolphins. Ar.</i>
13 Ioh. Hewer, Bar.	Warelsly	<i>S. a Cheveron Counter-Battellee between 3 Owles, Argent.</i>	17 Rich. Stone mil.	Stuckly	<i>Arg. 3. Cinque foils S. a Chief Az.</i>
14 Tho. Lake* Knight	Stoughton	<i>*S. a Bend betwixt 6 Crofs Crostlets fitchie Arg.</i>			

Cambridge-shire and this County may pass for the Embleme of *Man and Wife* who have long lived lovingly together, till at last upon some small disgust they part *Bed and Board* and live asunder: Even from the time of King *Henry the Second*, these two shires were united under one *Sheriff*, (as Originally they had *one Earle of the Royal blood of Scotland*) Till in the Twelfth of King *Charles*, (on what Mutual distast I know not, they were divided.

* *Camdens*
Brit. in Cam-
bridge-shire,

But the best part of the Embleme is still behind: As such separated persons doe on second thoughts some times return together again, as most for their *Comfort, Convenience, Credit and Conscience*, so these two Counties (after six years Division) have been re-united under the same *Sheriff*, and so continue to this day.

The Farewell.

Much of this Counties profit depends on the *Northern roade* crossing the body thereof from *God-Mondchester* to *Wainsforde-Bridge*. A Road which in the winter is the ready way, leading not only to trouble but *Danger*; Insomuch that here it comes to pass, (what war caused in the dayes of * *Shamgar*) The high wayes are un-employed and Travellers walk through by-wayes, to the present prejudice and future undoing of all ancient Stages. And indeed though *STIF-CLAY* (commonly called *Stukley*) be the name but of one or two Villages in the midst, yet their Nature is extensive all over the County, consisting of a deep Clay, giving much annoyance to Passengers May a mean mans motion be heard? Let the repaying of bad places in that High way, (which is now the *Parish*,) be made the County Charge, whereby the burden will become the lesse (born by more backs) and the benefit the more, when the wayes thereby shall effectually be mended and maintained.

Earls of Huntington

* *Judges 5.6.*



KENT, In the Saxon Heptarchie was an entire Kingdome by it self, an honour which no other sole County attained unto. It hath the Thames on the North, the Sea on the East and South, Sussex and Surrey on the West. From East to West it expatiateth it self into fifty three miles: But from North to South expandeth not above twenty six miles. It differeth not more from other Shires then from it self, such the variety thereof. In some parts of it; *Health and Wealth* are at many miles distance, which in other parts are reconciled to live under the same Roof; I mean abide in one place together. Nor is the wonder great, if places differ so much which lie in this Shire far asunder, when I have * read, that there is a farm within a mile of *Graves-End*, where the cattle alwayes drinking at one common Pond in the Yard; if they graze on one side of the Houle, the butter is yellow, sweet and good; but if on the other, white, fowrish, and naught. Yet needeth there no *Oedipus* to unriddle the same, seeing one side lieth on the chalke, and hath much *Tre-foile*; the other on the Gravel abounding onely with *Couch-grass*.

* *Hartlib's Leg.*
pag. 170.

* In his *Chron.*
pag. 845.
parag. 30.

A considerable part of this County is called the *VVealde*, that is, a *VVood-land ground*, the Inhabitants whereof are called the *VVealdish-men*. And here, Reader, I humbly submit a small *Criticisme* of mine to thy censure. I read in *M. * Speed* in *VVyats Rebellion* how Sir *Henry Isley* and the two *Knevets* conducted five hundred *VVelch men* into *Rocheſter*. I much admired how so many *Cambro-Britans* should straggle into *Kent*, the rather because that *Rising* was peculiar to that County alone; since I conceive these *VVelch men* should be *Wealdish-men*, viz. such who had their habitation in the woodie side of this shire.

However, the goodness of the soyl generally may be guessed from the greatness of the *Kentish* breed, where both the Cattle and the Poultry are allowed the largest of the land, A *Giant-Ox* fed in *Rumney-Marsh* was some 6 years since to be seen in *London*, so high, that one of ordinary stature could hardly reach to the top of his back.

Here let me observe a slip of the penn in Industrious Master *Speed*. The Aire, saith he, of *Kent* is both wholesome and temperate (which is confessed most true, but mark what followeth) as seated nearest to the *Equinoctial*, and farthest from the *Northern Pole*. But let his own general Map be appealed to as judge, being therein both true and impartial, and it will appear that some part of *Devonshire* lieth South of *Kent* well nigh a whole *Degree*, or threescore miles. Thus we see other mens, other men see our mistakes; so necessary is mutual *Candor* and *Charity*, because he who forgiveth to day may have need to be forgiven to morrow. And yet I deny not but that *Kent* of all *English* Counties is nearest to *France*, not because *Southern-most*, but because the Sea interposed is there the Narrowest.

Natural Commodities.

Cherries.

These were fetched out of *Flanders*, and first planted in this County by King *Henry* the Eighth, in whose time they spred into thirty two parishes; and were sold at great rates. I have * read that one of the Orchards of this primitive plantation consisting but of thirtie acres produced fruit of one year sold for one thousand pounds; plentie it seems of *Cherries* in that garden, meeting with a scarcitie of them in all other places.

* *Hartlib's Legacy* pag. 15.

No *English* fruit is *Dearer* then those at first, *Cheaper* at last, *pleasanter* at all times; nor is it lesse wholesome then delicious. And it is much that of so many feeding so freely on them, so few are found to surfeit. Their several sorts doe ripen so successively that they continue in season well nigh a quarter of a year. It is incredible how many *Cherries* one Tree in this County did beare in a plentiful year. I mean not how many pound (being the fruit of other trees) have been weighed thereon (the Common fallacy of the word *bear* amongst the Country folke) but simply how many did naturally grow thereupon.

We leave the wholesomness of this fruit both for Food and Physick to be prayed by others, having hitherto not met with any discommending it. As for the outlandish Proverb, *He that eateth Cherries with Noble-men, shall have his eyes spured out with the stones*, It fixeth no fault in the Fruit, the Expression being merely Metaphorical, wherein the folly of such is taxed, who associate themselves equal in expence with others in higher dignity and estate till they be loosers at last, and well laughed at for their pains.

Saint

Saint-Foine.

SAINT-FOINE or *Holy-hay*; Superstition may seem in the name, but I assure you there is nothing but good husbandry in the sowing thereof, as being found to be a great *Fertilizer* of *Barren-ground*; It is otherwise called *Polygala*, which I may English much Milk, as causing the *Cattle* to give abundance thereof. Some call it the *small clover Grass*, and it prospereth best in the worst ground.

It was first fetcht out of *France* from about *Paris*, and since is sown in divers places in *England*, but especially in *Cobham-Park* in this County, where it thriveth extraordinary well on *dry chalky banks* where nothing else will grow. If it prospereth not equally in other *dry places*, it is justly to be imputed to some error in the managing thereof, as that the ground was not well prepared or made fine enough, that the seed was too sparing, or else old and decayed, that *cattle* cropt it the *first year*, &c. It will last but *seven years*, by which time the native grass of *England* will prevail over this *Foreigner*, if it be not sown again.

Trouts.

We have treated of this Fish before, * and confesse this *repetition* had been a breach of the Fundamental Laws, premised to this Book, were it not also an *addition*; *Kent* affording *Trouts* at a Town called *Forditch* nigh *Canterbury*, differing from all others in many considerables.

*In *Bark-shire*.

1. *Greatness*, many of them being in bignesse near to a *Salmon*.
2. *Colour*, cutting white (as others do red) when best in season.
3. *Cunning*, onely one of * them being ever caught with an *Angle*; whereas other *Trouts* are easily tickled into taking and flattered into their destruction.
4. *Abode*, remaining nine moneths in the *Sea*, and three in the fresh water.

*By Sir George Hastings, Mr. Waltham in his compleat Angler pag. 94.

They observe their coming up thereinto almost to a day and the men of *Forditch* observe them as exactly, whom they catch with nets, and other devices.

Weld or Wold.

Know, Reader, that I borrow my *Orthographie* hereof (if it be so) from the *Dyers* themselves. This is a little seed sown in this County some fourty years since (when first it was brought into *England*) with *Barley*, the growth whereof it doth not hinder in any degree. For, when the barley is mowed down in Harvest, then this *Weld* or *Wold* first peeps out of the Earth, where it groweth, till the *May* following when it is gathered; And thus Husband-men with one sowing reap two Crops: yet so as it taketh up their ground for two years.

The use hereof is for the dying of the best *Yellow*. It hath some times been so low as at four pounds a Load, (which containeth fifteen hundred weight) and sometimes so dear that it was worth fifteen pounds, betwixt which prices it hath its constant motion; and now is in the *Aequator* betwixt both, worth seven pounds ten shillings. It was first sown in this County and since in *Northfolk* and in other places.

Madder.

This is very useful for *Dyers*, for making of *Redds* and *Violets*. It is a Weed whose root onely is useful for dying, (whilest the leaves only of *Woade* are serviceable for that purpose) and there are three kinds thereof.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------|---|----------------------|---|--------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Crop-Madder</i> | } | worth | } | betwixt 4. and 5. l. | } | the hundred. | | |
| 1. <i>Umber-Owe</i> | | | | | | | } | betwixt 3. and 4. l. |
| 3. <i>Pipe or Fat-Madder</i> | | | | | | | | |

Some two years since this was sown by Sir *Nicholas Crispe* at *Debtford*, & I hope will have

have good success; first because it groweth in *Zeland* in the same (if not a more *Northern*) Latitude. Secondly, because *wild-Madder* growes here in abundance; and why may not *Tame Madder* if *Ciculated* by Art. Lastly because as good as any grew some thirty years since at *Barn-Elms* in *Surrey*, though it quit not Cost through some Error in the first Planter thereof, which now we hope will be rectified.

Flaxe.

I am informed by such who should know, that no County in *England* sends better or more to *London*. Yet doth not our whole Land afford the tenth part of what is spent therein: so that we are fain to fetch it from *Flanders*, *France*, yea as far as *Egypt* it selfe. It may seem strange, that our Soile, kindlie for that seed, the use whereof and profit thereby so great, yet so little care is taken for the planting thereof, which well husbanded would find linen for the rich, and living for the poor. Many would never be indicted *Spinsters*, were they *Spinsters* indeed, nor come to so publick and shameful punishments, if painfully imployed in that Vocation.

When a Spider is found upon our clothes, we use to say, *some money is coming towards us*. The Moral is this, such who imitate the industry of that contemptible creature (which taketh hold with her hands, and is in Kings * *Palaces*) may by Gods blessing weave themselves into wealth and procure a plentiful estate.

* Prov. 30.
28.

Manufactures.

Though clothing (whereof we have spoken before) be diffused through many Shires of *England*, yet is it as vigorously applyed here as in any other place, and *Kentish* cloth at the present keepeth up the credit thereof as high as ever before.

Thread.

I place this the last, because the least of *Manufactures*, *Thread* being counted a thing so inconsiderable: *Abraham* said to the King * of *Sodom*, that he would take nothing from a *Thread* to a *Shoe latchet*; That is, nothing at all. It seems this *Hebrew Proverb* surronded the Universe, beginning at a *Thread*, a contemptible thing, and after the incircling of all things more precious, ended where it begun at a *Shoe-latchet* as mean as *Thread* in valuation.

* Gen. 14. 23.

But though one *Thread* be little worth, many together prove useful and profitable, and some thousand of pounds are sent yearly over out of *England* to buy that Commodity: My * Author telleth me, that *Thread* is onely made (I understand him out of *London*) at *Maidstone* in this County, where well nigh a hundred hands are imployed about it. I believe a thousand might be occupied in the same work, and many idle women who now onely spin *Street-thread* (going tatling about with tales,) might procure, if set at work a comfortable lively-hood thereby.

* Hartlib in
his Legacy,
page 32.

The Buildings.

The Cathedral of *Rotcheſter* is low and little proportional to the *Revenews* thereof. Yet hath it, (though no *Magnificence*) a venerable aspect of Antiquity therein. The King hath (besides other) three fair *Palaces* in this Shire, *Greenwich* with a pleasant medlay prospect of *City*, *Country*, *Water* and *Land*, *Eltham* not altogether so wholsome, and *Oxford*, which Arch-Bishop *Varham* did so enlarge and adorne with Building, that *Cranmer* his Successor was in some sort forced to * exchange it with King *Henry* the Eighth on no gainful conditions. To lesson the Clergy to content themselves with Decency without *sumptuousness*, lest it awaken Envy, and in fine they prove loofers thereby.

* Camden
Brit. in Kent.

COBHAM, the House of the late Duke of *Richmond*, and . . . the fair Mansion of Sir *Edward Hales* Baronet (adequate to his large Estate) when finished, will carry away the credit from all the buildings in this County.

The

The Wonders.

A marvellous accident happened *August 4. 1585.* in the Hamlet of * *Mottingham* (pertaining to *Eltham* in this County) in a Field, which belongeth to Sir *Percival Hart*. Betimes in the morning the ground began to sink, so much that three great Elm-trees were suddenly swallowed into the Pit; the tops falling downward into the hole: and before ten of the Clock they were so overwhelmed, that no part of them might be discerned, the Concave being suddenly filled with water. The compasse of the hole was about 80. yards, and so profound, that a sounding-line of *fifty Fathoms* could hardly find or feel any bottom. *Ten yards* distance from that place, there was another piece of ground sunk in like manner, near the High-way, and so high a dwelling-house, that the Inhabitants were greatly terrified therewith.

* *Villare Cantianum*, page 136.

The Navy Royal.

It may be justly accounted a *Wonder of Art*; and know the *Ships* are properly here handled, because the *most, best and biggest* of them have their *Birth* (built at *Woolwich*) and Winter abroad nigh *Chattam* in the River of *Medway* in this County. Indeed before the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth* the *ships Royal* were so few, they deserved not the name of a *Fleet*, when our *Kings* hired Vessels from *Hamborough, Lubeck, yea, Genoa* it self. But such who in stead of their own servants use *chair folke* in their houses, shall find their work worse done, and yet pay dearer for it.

Queen *ELIZABETH*, sensible of this mischief, erected a *Navy-Royal* (continued and increased by her successors) of the best ships *Europe* ever beheld. Indeed much is in the matter, the excellency of our *English-Oake*; more in the making, the cunning of our shipwrights; most in the *manning*, the *courage* of our *Seamen*, and yet all to Gods *blessing* who so often hath crowned them with success.

If that man who hath *versatile ingenium* be thereby much advantaged for the *working* of his *own fortune*; Our ships, so active to *turn and winde* at pleasure, must needs be more useful than the *Spanish Gallions*, whose unwieldiness fixeth them almost in one posture, and maketh them the stedier markes for their enemies. As for *Flemish bottoms*, though they are finer built, yet as the slender *Barbe* is not so fit to charge with, they are found not so useful in fight. The great *SOVERAIGN* built at *Dulwich*, a *Leiger-ship* for State is the greatest Ship our *Island* ever saw. But great *Medals* are made for some grand solemnity, whilest *lesser Coyn* are more current and passable in payment.

I am credibly informed; that that *Mystery of Ship-Wrights* for some descents hath been preserved successively in Families, of whom the *Petts* about *Chattam* are of singular regard; *Good success have they with their skill*, and carefully keep so precious a pearl, lest otherwise amongst many *Friends* some *Foes* attain unto it. It is no *Monopoly* which concealeth that from common enemies, the concealing whereof, is for the common good. May this *Mystery of ship-making* in *England* never be lost till this *floating world* be arrived at its own Haven, the End and Dissolution thereof.

I know what will be objected by Forreigners, to take off the lustre of our *Navy-Royal*, viz. That (though the Model of our great Ships *primitively* were our own yet, we fetched the first Mold and Pattern of our Frigots from the *Dunkerks*, when in the dayes of the *Duke of Buckingham* (then Admiral) we took some Frigots from them, two of which still survive in his Majesties Navy by the name of the *Providente*, and *Expedition*.

All this is confessed, and *honest men*, may lawfully learn something from *thieves* for their own better defence. But it is added, we have *Improved our Patterns*, and the *Transcript* doth at this day exceed the *Original*: witnesse some of the swiftest *Dunkirks* and *Ofenders*, whose *wings* in a *fair flight* have *failed* them, overtaken by our *Frigots*, and they still remain the Monuments thereof in our Navy.

Not to disgrace our Neighbouring Nations, but vindicate our selves, in these *nine* following particulars, The *Navy-Royal* exceeds all *Kingdoms* and *States* in *Europe*.

1. *Swift sailing.*

Which will appear by a comparative *Induction* of all other *Nations*.

First for the *Portugal* his *Caravils* and *Caracks* whereof few now remain (the charges of maintaining them far exceeding the profit they bring in) they were the veriest *Drones* on the Sea, the rather because formerly their *Seeling* was dam'd up with a certain kind of *morter* to dead the shot, a fashion now by them disused.

The *Frenchh* (ow *dexterous* soever in Land-battles) are *Left-handed* in Sea-fights, whose best ships are of *Dutch* Building.

The *Dutch* build their ships so *floaty* and *boyant* they have little hold in the Water in comparison of ours, which *keep the better Winde* and so out sail them.

The *Spanish*-Pride hath infected their ships with *Loftiness* which makes them but the fairer marks to our shot.

Besides the winde hath so much power of them, in bad weather, so that it drives them *two Leagues* for *one* of ours to the *Lee-ward*, which is very dangerous upon a *Lee-shore*.

Indeed the *Turkish* *Frigots* especially some 36 of *Algier* formed and built much near the *English* mode, and manned by *Renegadoes*, many of them *English*, being already too *nimble* heeld for the *Dutch*, may hereafter prove mischievous to us, if not seasonably prevented.

2. *Strength.*

I confine this only to the *Timber* whereof they are made, our *English Oak* being the best in the World. True it is (to our shame and sorrow be it written and read) the *Dutch* of late have built them some ships of *English Oak*, which (through the Negligence or Covetousness of some *Great ones*) was bought here and transported hence. But the best is, that as *Bishop Latimer* once said to one who had preached his *Sermon*, that he had gotten his *fiddle-stick* but not his *rosin* so the *Hollanders* with our *Timber* did not buy also our *Art of ship-Building*.

2 Sam. 18. 8.

Now the ships of other Countries are generally made of *Fir* and other such slight wood whereby it cometh to passe, that, as in the *Battle* in the Forest of *Ephraim* (wherein *Absolon* was slain,) the *Wood* devoured more People that Day then the *Sword*, the *splinters* of so brittle *Timber*, kill more than the shot in a *Sea fight*.

3. *Cemelynes.*

Our *Friggots* are built so *neat* and *snug* made *long* and *low*: so that (as the *Make* of some *Womens Bodies* handsomely concealeth their *pregnancy* or *Great Belly*) their *Contrivance* hideth their bigness without suspicion, the *Enemy* not expecting *thirty*, when (to his cost) he hath found *sixty* *Peeces* of *Ordnance* in them. Our *Masts* stand generally very upright whereas those of the *Spaniards* hang over their *Poop* as if they were ready to drop by the Board, their *Deckes* are unequal, having many *Risings* and *fallings*, whereas ours are even. Their *ports* some higher in a *Tire* then others, ours drawn upon an *Equal Line*. Their *Cables* bad, (besides subject to rot in these Countries) because bought at the second hand, whereas we make our best markers, fetching our *Cordage* from the *Fountain* thereof.

4. *Force.*

Besides the *strength* inherent in the structure (where of before) this is *accessary* consisting in the *Weight* and number of their *Guns*, Those of the

Sixth	Rates carrying	{ 10.12.14.16.18.20. 22.26.28.30. 38.40.44.48. 50. 50.54.56.60. 60.64.70.	} Ordnance mounted.
Fifth			
Fourth			
Third			
Second			

The *Royal-Sovereign* being one of the first rates when she is fitted for the Seas, carrieth one hundred and four *Peeces* of *Ordnance* mounted.

5. *Sea-men*

5. Sea-men.

Conragious and skilful. For the first we remember the Proverb of Solomon; *Let another praise thee, not thy own mouth, a stranger, not thy own lips.* The Spaniards with sad shrug and Dutch with a sorrowful shaking of their heads give a tacite assent hereunto.

Skillful. Indeed Navigation is much improved especially since Saint Pauls time, inso-much, that, when a man goes bunglingly about any work in a ship, I have heard our English-men say; *such a man is one of Saint Pauls Mariners.* For though no doubt they were as ingenious as any in that Age to decline a Tempest, yet modern experience affords fairer fences against foul Weather.

6. Advantageous Weapons.

Besides Guns of all sorts and sizes from the Pistol to whole Cannon, they have Round-double-head-Bur-spike-Crow-Bar-Case-Chain shot. I joyn them together because (though different Instruments of death) they all concur in doing Execution. If they be Wind-ward of a ship, they have Arrows made to shoot out of a bow with fire-workes at the end, which if striking unto the Enemies Sails will stick there I fire them, and the ship if they lye board and board they throw hand-Granadoes with stinck-pots into the ship which make so noisom a smell that the Enemy is forced to thrust their heads out of the Ports for air.

7. Provision.

1. Wholsome, our English Beef and Pork keeping sweet and sound longer then any Flesh of other Countries, even twenty six moneths to the East and West-Indies.

2. More plentiful, than any Prince or State in all Europe alloweth. The Sea-men having two Beef, two Pork, and three Fish-dayes; besides every Sea-man is alwayes well stored with Hooks to catch Fish, with which our Seas do abound. Inso-much that many times six will diet on four mens allowance, and so save the rest therewith to buy fresh meat, when landing, where it may be procured. I speak not this that hereafter their allowance from the King should be the lesse, but that their Loyalty to him, and thankfulness to God may be the more.

8. Accommodation.

Every one of his Majesties Ships and Friggot-Officers have a distinct Cabin for themselves, for which the Dutch, French and Portugals do envy them, who for the most part lye sub dio under ship-decks.

9. Government.

Few offences comparatively to other Fleets are therein committed, and fewer escape punishment. The Offender, if the fault be small, is tried by a Court-Martial, consisting of the Officers of the Ship, if great, by a Council of Warre, wherein only Commanders and the Judge Advocate. If any sleep in their watches it is pain of death. After 8 a clock none save the Captain, Lieutenant, and Master, may presume to burn a candle. No smoaking of Tobacco (save for the priviledged aforesaid) at any time, but in one particular place of the ship, & that over a Tub of water. Preaching they have lately had twice a week, Praying twice aday: but my Intelligencer could never hear, that the Lords Supper for some yeares was administred aboard of any ship, an Omission which I hope hereafter will be amended.

But never did this Navy appear more triumphant, then when in May last it brought over our Gracious Sovereign being almost becalmed (such the fear of the winds to offend with over-roughness,) the prognostick of his Majesties peaceable Reign.

The Farwel.

Being to tak our leave of these our wooden walls, first I wish that they may conquer with their Mast and Sailes without their Gunnes, that their very appearnace may fright their foes into Submission.

But if in point of Honour or safety they be necessitated to ingage, may they alwayes keep the Wind of the Enemy, that their shot may flye with the greater force, and that the smoake of their Poudre pursuing the Foe may drive him to fire at hazard. May their

Gun-

Gunner be in all places of the Ship, to see where he can make a shot with the best advantage, their *Carpenter and his Crew* be allwayes in the *Hold* presently to drive in a *wooden plug* (whereas a shot comes betwixt *wind and water*) and to clap a *board* with *Tar and Camels Hair* upon it till the *dispute* be over. Their *Chirurgion* and his assistants be in the same place (out of danger of shot) to dress the wounded. Their *Captain* to be in the uppermost, the *Lieutenant* in every part of the Ship to encourage the *Sea-men*. The *Chaplain* at his *Devotions*, to importune Heaven for success and encouraging all his by his good *Council*, if *Time* will permit.

Medicinal Waters.

TUNBRIDGE - WATER.]

It is usual for *Providence* when intending a *Benefit* to *Mankind* to send some *signal chance* on the *Errand* to bring the *first Tidings* thereof; most visible in the *Newes* of *Medicinal Waters*.

The first *Discovery* of this *Water* (though variously reported) is believed from a *Foot-man* to a *Dutch Lord*, who passed this way, and drinking thereof found it in taste very like to that at the *Spaw* in *Germany*.

Indeed, there is a great *Symbolizing* betwixt them in many *concurrences*, and I believe it is as *Sovereign* as the other, save that it is true of *Things* as of *Persons*, *Major è longinquo Reverentia*. Surely it runneth thorough some *Iron-Mine*, because so good for *Splenitick* distempers. But I leave the full *Relation* to such, who having *experimentally* found the *Vertue* of it can set their *Seal of Probatum est* unto the commendation thereof.

Proverbs.

A KENTISH Yeoman]

It passeth for a *plain Man* of a *plentiful estate*, *Yeomen* in this *County*, bearing away the *Bell* for wealth from all of their rank in *England*.

* *Verlegan* in his restoring of decayed Intelligence.

Yeomen contracted for *Yemen-mein* are so called, saith a great* *Antiquary* from *Gemein*, (G in the beginning is usually turned into Y as *Gate into Yate*) which signifieth *Common* in old *Dutch*, so that *Yeoman* is a *Commoner*, one undignified with any *title of Gentility*. A condition of *People* almost peculiar to *England*, seeing in *France*, *Italy* and *Spain*, (like a lame *Dye* which hath no points betwixt *Duce* and *Cinque*) no *medium* between *Gentlemen* and *Peasants*. Whereas amongst us the *Yeomen*, *Ingenui*, or *Legales Homines*, are in effect the *Basis* of all the *Nation*, formerly most mounting the *subsidy-Book* in *Peace* with their *purses*, and the *Muster Roll* in war with their *Persons*. *Kent* as we have said affordeth the richest in this kind whence the *Rime*.

A *Knight* of *CALES*, and a *Gentle-man* of *WALES*, and a *Laird* of the *North-Countree*.

A *Yeoman* of *KENT* with his yearly *Rent* will buy them out all *Three*.

CALES Knights were made in that voyage by *Robert Earle* of *Essex* anno Dom. 1596 to the number of *sixty*, whereof (though many of great birth and estate) some were of low *fortunes*, and therefore *Queen Elizabeth* was halfe offended with the *Earle* for making *Knighthood* so common. Of the numerousness of *Welsh Gentlemen* we shall have cause to speak hereafter. *Northern Lairds* are such who in *Scotland* hold *Lands* in chief of the *King*, whereof some have no great *Revenue*, so that a *Kentish Yeoman* (by the help of an *Hyperbole*) may countervail, &c.

Yet such *Yeomen* refuse to have the *Title* of *Master* put upon them, contenting themselves without any addition of *Gentility*, and this mindeth me of a *Passage* in my memory. One immoderately boasted, that *there was not one of his name in all England*, but that he was a *Gentleman*, to whom one in the company returned, *I am sorry, Sir, you have never a good-man of your name*.

Sure I am in *Kent* there is many a *hospitable Yeoman* of great ability, who though no *Gentleman* by *Descent* and *Title*, is one by his *Means* and *state*, let me also adde by his *courteous carriage*, though constantly called but *Goodman*, to which *Name* he desireth to answer in all respects.

A Man of K E N T.]

This may relate either to the *Liberty*, or to the *courage* of this *County-men*. *Liberty*, the tenure of *Villanage* (so frequent elsewhere) being here utterly unknown, and the bodies of all *Kentish* persons being of *free condition*. In so much that it is holden * sufficient for one to avoid the *Objection of bondage*, to say that his *Father was born in Kent*. Now seeing *servi non sunt viri quia non sui juris*, A bond-man is no man, because not his own man; the *Kentish* for their *Freedome* have atchieved to themselves the name of *Men*.

Others refer it to their courage, which from the time of King *Canutus* hath purchased unto them the precedence of marching in our *English Armies* to lead the *Van*.

J O A N N E S Sarisbur.

*Ob egregia virtutis meritum, quod potenter
& patenter exercuit, Cantia nostra prima
Cohortis honorem, & primos congressus
Hostium, usque in hodiernum diem in
omnibus preliis obtinet.*

De Nugis * Curial. 6. cap. 16.

For the desert of their worthy valour, which they so powerfully and publickly expressed, Our *Kent* obtaineth even unto this day the honor of the first Regiment, and first assaulting the Enemy in all Battails.

* Fitz Herbert
r 5. in Title of
Villanage.

* Thus cited,
for hitherto
I have not
read the Ori-
ginal by Mr.
Selden in his
Notes on
Poliolbion,
page 303.]

Our Authour lived in the Reign of *Henry* the Second, and whether *Kentish-men* retain this Priviledge unto this day (wherein many things are turned *upside-down*, and then no wonder if also *forward and backward*) is to me unknown.

Neither in K E N T nor Christendome.]

This seems a very insolent expression, and as *unequal a division*. Surely the first Authour thereof had small skill in *even distribution* to measure an *Inch* against an *Ell*; yea to weigh a *grain* against a *pound*. But know Reader, that this *home- proverb* is calculated onely for the *elevation* of our own Country, and ought to be restrained to *English-Christendome*, whereof *Kent* was first converted to the Faith. So then *Kent* and *Christendome*, (parallel to *Rome* and *Italy*) is as much as the *First cut*, and all the *Loafe* besides. I know there passeth a report, that *Henry* the fourth King of *France*, mustering his Souldiers at the siege of a City, found more *Kentish-men* therein, than Forraigners of all *Christendome* beside, which (being but seventy years since) is by some made the Original of this *Proverb*, which was more ancient in use; and therefore I adhere to the former Interpretation, alwayes provided,

————— *Si quid novisti rectius istis, ? If thou know'st better, it to me impart;
Candidus imperti; Si non, his utere mecum. S If not, use these of mine with all my heart.*

For mine own part I write nothing; but *animo revocandi*, ready to retract it when better evidence shall be brought unto me. Nor will I oppose such who understand it for *Periphrasis* of *NO-WHERE*; *Kent* being the best place of *England*, *Christendome* of the *World*.

K E N T I S H Long-T A I L E S.]

Let me premise, that those are much mistaken, who first found this *Proverb* on a Miracle of *Austin* the Monk, which is thus reported. It happened in an *English Village* where Saint *Austin* was preaching, that the *Pagans* therein did beat and abuse both him and his associats, opprobriously tying *Fish-tails* to their back-side. In revenge whereof an impudent Author relateth, Reader, you and I must blush for him, who bath not the modesty to blush for himselfe) how such Appendants grew to the hind-parts of all that * Generation. I say they are much mistaken, for the Scène of this *Lying Wonder* was not laied in any Part of *Kent*, but pretended many miles off, nigh *Cerne* in *Dorsetshire*.

To come closer to the sence of this *Proverb*, I conceive it first of outlandish extraction, and cast by forraigners as a note of disgrace on all the *English*, though it chanceth to stick only on the *Kentish* at this Day. For when there happened in *Palestine* a difference betwixt Robert brother of Saint *Lewis* King of *France* and our *William Longspee* Earle of *Salisbury*, heare how the *French-man* insulted over our nation.

* Hierome's
Porter in the
Flowers of the
lives of the
Saints, p. 515.

MATTHEW PARIS. Anno Dom. 1250. pag. 790.

O timidorum caudatorū formidolositas! quāmbecatus, quāmundus praesens foret exercitus, si à caudis purgaretur & caudatis. } O the cowardlines of these fearful Long-tails! How happie, how cleane would this our armie be, were it but purged from tails and Long-tailes.

That the *English* were *nicked* by this speech appears by the reply of the Earle of *Salisbury* following still the *metaphor*; *The son of my father shall presse thither to day, whither you shall not dare to approach his horse taile.*

Some will have the *English* so called from wearing a *pouch* or *poake*,) a *bag* to carry their *baggage* in) behind their backs, whilest probably the proud *Monseigns* had their *Lacques* for that purpose. In proof whereof they produce ancient pictures of the *English Drapery* and *Armory*, wherein such conveyances doe appear. If so, it was neither sin nor shame for the common sort of people to carry their own necessities, and it matters not much whether the pocket be made on either side, or wholly behinde.

If any demand how this nick-name (cut off from the rest of *England*) continues still entaild on *Kent*? The best conjecture is, because that county lieth nearest to *France*, and the *French* are beheld as the firstfounders of this aspersiō. But if any will have the *Kentish* so called from drawing and dragging boughs of trees behind them, which afterwards they advanced above their heads and so partly cozened partly threatned King *William* the Conqueror to continue their ancient customes, I say, if any will impute it to this original, I will not oppose.

KENTISH Gavel-Kind]

It is a custome in this County, whereby the lands are divided equally among all the sons, and in default of them, amongst the daughters; that is, *Give all kind, kind* signifying a *Child* in the *low Dutch*. This practice, as it appeares in *Tacitus*, was derived to our *Saxons* from the ancient *Germans*.

breed,]

Teutonibus priscis patrios succedit in agros ? Mongst the old *Teuch* left one o'retop his *Mascula stirps omnis, ne foret ulla potens.* } To his Sire's land doth every son succeed.

It appeareth that in the eighteenth year of King *Henry* the sixth, there were not above fourty persons in *Kent*, but all their land was held in this tenure. But on the petition of divers Gentlemen this custome was altered by Act of Parliament in the 31. of King *Henry* the eighth, and *Kentish*-lands for the most part reduced to an uniformitie with the rest in *England*.

DOVER-COURT, All speakers and no hearers]

There is a Village in *Essex* not far from *Harwich* called *Dover-Court* formerly famous for a *Road* burnt in the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth. But I take it here to be taken for some *Tumultuous Court* kept at *Dover*, the Confluence of many Blustering Sea-men, who are not easily ordered into awful attention. The *Proverb* is applyed to such irregular conferences, wherein the People are all *Tongue and no Eares*, parallel to the Latine *Proverb, Cyclopum Respublica*, being thus charactered that therein *ἑδαις ἀνδρες ἑδὴν ἑδὴν*.

The Father to the Bough]

The Son to the Plough.]

That is, though the *Father* be executed for his *Offence* the *Son* shall neverthelesse succeed to his Inheritance.

In this County if a * *Tenant in Fee-simple* of Lands in *Gavel-kind* commit *Felony*, and suffer the judgement of Death therefore, the *Prince* shall have all his *Chattels* for a forfeiture. But as touching the *Land*, he shall neither have the *Escheat* of it, though it be immediately holden of himself, nor the *Day, year and wast*, if it be holden of any other; for in that case the *Heir*, notwithstanding the offence of his *Ancestor*, shall enter immediately and enjoy the lands after the same *Customes* and *services* by which they were holden before, In assurance whereof the former *Proverb* is become *Currant* in this County. But this *Rule* holdeth in case of *Felony* and of *Murther* onely, and not in case of *Treason*, nor (peradventure) in *Piracy*, and other *Felonies* made by *Statutes* of

* W. Lambert
his perambu-
lation of *Kent*.
page 550. and
551.

of later times, because the custome cannot take hold of that which then was not in being. It holdeth moreover, in case where the offender is *justiced by Order of Law*, and not where he withdraws himself after the fault committed, and will not abide his lawful trial.

TENTERDENS Steeple is the Cause of the Breach in Goodwyn Sands.]

It is used Commonly in derision of such, who being demanded to render a reason of some important Accident assign *Non causam pro causa*, or a *Ridiculous and improbable cause thereof*, and hereon a story depends.

When the *Vicinage in Kent* met to consult about the Inundation of *Goodwyn sands* and what might be the Cause thereof, an Old man imputed it to the building of *Tenterden Steeple* in this County; for those sands (said he) were *firm Lands before that steeple was built which ever since were overflowed with Sea-water*. Hereupon all heartily laughed at his *unlogical Reason*, making that the *effect in Nature* which was only the *consequent in time*, not flowing from but following after the building of that steeple.

But *One story is good till another is heard*. Though this be all whereon this *Proverb* is generally grounded I met since with a * supplement thereunto. It is this. Time out of mind mony was constantly collected out of this County to fence the East bancks thereof against the eruption of the Seas. And such Sums were deposited in the hands of the *Bishop of Rochester*. But because the Sea had been very quiet for many years, without any encroachings; The Bishop commuted that money to the building of a Steeple and endowing of a Church in *Tenterden*. By this diversion of the Collection for the maintenance of the Banks, the Sea afterwards brake in upon *Goodwyn Sands*. And now the *old man* had told a *rational tale*, had he found but the due favour to finish it. And thus sometimes, that is causelessly accounted *ignorance in the speaker* which is nothing but *impatience* in the *Auditors* unwilling to attend the end of the discourse.

A Jack of Dover]

I find the first mention of this *Proverb* in our *English Ennius, Chaucer*, in his *Proeme to the Cook*.

And many a *Jack of Dover* he had sold
Which had been two times hot and two times cold.

This is no *Fallacy* but good *Policy* in an houshold, to lengthen out the Provision thereof, and though lesse toothsome may be wholesome enough: But what is no *false Logick* in a Family is *false Ethicks* in an *Inn*, or *Cooks-shop*, to make the abused *Guest* to pay after the rate of *New and Fresh* for meat at the *second and third hand*.

Parallel to this is the Latine Proverb *crambe bis cocta*, *crambe* being a kind of *Colewort*, which (with vinegar) being *raw* is good, *boiled* better, twice boiled noysome to the *Palat* and *nauseous* to the *stomach*.

Both *Proverbs* are applicable to such who grate the ears of their *Auditors* with *ungratefull Tautologies*, of what is worthlesse in it selfe, *tolerable* as once uttered in the notion of *Novelty*; but abominable if repeated for the tediousnesse thereof.

Princes.

JOHN OF ELTHAM Second Son to *King Edward* the Second by *Isabell* his Queen was born at *Eltham* in this County. He was afterwards created *Earle of Cornwall*. A spritely Gentleman, and who would have given greater evidence of abilities, if not prevented by death in the prime of his age. He dyed in *Scotland* in the tenth yeare of the reign of *King Edward* the Third.

Be it observed that hitherto the younger Sons to our *English Kings*, were never advanced Higher than *Earls*. Thus *Richard* Second son to *King John* never had higher *English Honour* then the *Earle of Cornwall*, though at the same time he were *King* of the *Romans*: But this *John* of *Eltham* was the last Son of an *English King*, who dyed a plain *Earl*, the Title of *Duke* coming afterwards into fashion. Hence it was that all the younger Sons of *Kings*, were from this time forwards Created *Dukes*, except expiring in their infancy.

BRIDGET OF ELTHAM fourth Daughter of *K. Edward* the fourth and *Elizabeth* his Q. was born at *Eltham* in this County. Observing her three eldest Sisters not over happy in their husbands, she resolved to wed a *Monastical life* and (no whit ambitious) of the place of an *Abbess*, became an ordinary votary in the *Nunnery* at *Dartford* in this County, founded by *K. Edward* the 3. The time of her death is uncertain, but this is certain, that her dissolution hapned some competent time before the *dissolution* of that *Nunnerie*.

* Vincent in
his Discovery
of Broke his
errors, p. 481.

EDMUND youngest Son to King Henry the 7. and Elizabeth his Queen. (bearing the name of his Grand-father Edmund of Haddam) was born at Greenwich in this County 1495. He was by his Father created Duke of Somerset, and he dyed before he was full five years of age at Bishops Hatfield in Hartford shire, which then was the Nursery for the Kings Children: Little notice generally is taken of this Prince, and no wonder, for.

Who onely act short parts in Infant age,
Are soon forgot, they e're came on the Stage.

He died *Anno Dom.* 1500. in the 15. year of his Fathers Reign, and lieth buried (without any Monument) in Westminster.

HENRY the Eighth, second son of King Henry the Seventh, was born at Greenwich. A Prince who some praise to the Skies, others depreesse to the Pit, whilst the third (and truer) sort embrace a middle way betwixt both.

Extream.

Some carry him up as the Paragon of Princes. The great advancer of Gods Glory and true Religion, and the most Magnificent that ever sat on the Throne. Master Fox in his *Acts and Monuments*, is sometimes very superlative in his Commendation; And so are most Protestant Authours who wrote under his Reign.

Mean.

Polidor Virgil hath an Expression of him to this Effect, *Princeps in quo aequali quasi temperamento magnæ inerant Virtutes ac non minora vitia. A Prince in whom great Virtues and no less Vices, were in a manner equally tempered.*

Extream.

Sir Walter Rawleigh in his Preface to his great *History*, whose words may better be read there than Transcribed thence, makes him the truest Map of Tyranny. Inso-much, that King James (who could not abide that any under a King, should speak against a King) was much offended thereat. And those words worst became the writer so much advanced by the daughter of the said K. Henry.

For mine own part, I humbly conceive, God effected more by his work as the Instrument than he was directed by Gods Word as the principal. Indeed he was a Man of an Uncomptrolable spirit, carrying a MANDAMUS in his mouth, sufficiently sealed when he put his hand to his Hilt. He awed all into Obedience, which some impute to his skilfulnesse to Rule, others ascribe to his Subjects ignorance to resist.

Let one pleasant passage (for Recreation) have its Pass amongst much serious Matter. A company of little boyes were by their School-Master not many years since appointed to act the Play of King Henry the Eighth, and one who had no presence but (an absence rather) as of a whyning voice, puling spirit, Consumptionish body was appointed to personate K. Henry himself, only because he had the richest Cloaths and his parents the best people of the parish: but when he had spoke his speech rather like a Mouse than a Man, one of his fellow Actors told him; If you speak not H O H with a better spirit your Parliament will not grant you a penny of Money.

But it is vain to Glean in the stubble seeing the Lord Herbert hath so largely wrote the life of this King that nothing of moment can be added thereunto. He dyed January 28. 1546.

MARY eldest Daughter to King Henry the Eighth and Q. Katharine of Spain was born at Greenwich the 18. of February 1518. She did partake of both her parents in her person and properties, having from her Father a broad face, big voyce, and undaunted spirit; from her Mother a swarthy complexion, and a mind wholly devoted to the Romish Religion. She attained the crown by complying with the Gentry of Norfolk and Suffolk, promising them to continue Religion as established by K. Edward the 6. after the breach of which promise she never prospered. For first she lost the hearts of her subjects, then her hopes of a Child, then the company (not to say affection) of her husband, then the City of Calais, then her mirth, then her health, then her life, which ended on the 17. of November, 1558.

Queen ELIZABETH Second Daughter to King Henry the Eighth was born at Greenwich: Septemb. 7. 1533. She was Heire only to the eminences of her Father, his Learning, Bounty, Courage and Success; Besides Grace and true goodness, wherein she was Daughter to her Mother.

Her *Learning* appears in her two Latine speeches to the University, and a third little better then *Ex tempore* to the *Poland Ambassador*. Her *bounty* was better then her *Fathers*, less flowing from *Humour*, and more founded on *Merit*, and ordered with *Moderation*; seeing that's the best *Liberality* that so enricheth the *Receiver* that it doth not impoverish the *Giver*.

Her *Courage* was undaunted, never making her self so cheap to her Favorites, but that she still valued her own Authority, whereof this an eminent instance;

A prime Officer with a White staffe (whose name I purposely forbear) coming into her presence, the Queen willed him to confer such a place now voyd on one of her servants whom she commended unto him. *Pleaseth your Highnesse, Madam*, saith the Lord, *The disposal thereof pertaineth to me by vertue of this white staffe conferred upon me*. True, said the Queen; yet I never gave you your office so absolutely, but I still reserved my self of the *Quorum*. But of the *Quorum*, Madam, returned the Lord, presuming on the favour of her Highnesse.

Hereat the Queen in some passion snatching the staff out of his hand; *you shall acknowledge me*, said She, of the *Quorum Quorum Quorum* before you have it again. The Lord waited Stafflesse almost a day (which seemed so long unto him as if the Sun stood still) before the same was reconferred upon him.

Her success was admirable, keeping the King of Spain at Armes. End all her Reign. She was well skilled in the *Queen-craft*; and by her policy and prosperity she was much beloved by her people insomuch that since it hath been said, *That Queen Elizabeth might lawfully doe that, which King James might not*. For although the Laws were equally the rule to them both, yet her popularity sugared many bitter things, her subjects thanking her for taking those Taxes which they refused to pay to her Successor. She died at Richmond March 24. Anno Domini 1602.

MARY, Daughter to King James and Anne of Denmark his Queen, was born at * Greenwich April 8. about eleven a clock at night, and soon after baptized with greater state, than the memory of any then alive in England could recover. King James was wont pleasantly to say, that he would not pray to the Virgin Mary, but he would pray for the Virgin Mary; meaning his own Daughter. But it seems his prayers prevailed not (Divine Providence having otherwise determined it) for her long life, who expired in her infancy, and lies buried at Westminster.

* Stow his Chronicle, pag. 862.

SOPHIA, youngest daughter to King James and Queen Anne, was born at * Greenwich the 22. day of June 1606. and departed this life three dayes after. This Royal Babe lieth buried nigh Queen Elizabeth, in the North part of the Chappel of King Henry the Seventh, represented sleeping in her Cradle, wherewith vulgar eyes, especially of the Weaker sex, are more affected (as level to their Cognizance, more capable of what is pretty, than what is pompous) than with all the magnificent Monuments in Westminster.

* Stow in his Survey of London, (continued by How) p. 512.

CHARLES eldest Son of King Charles and Q. Mary, was born at Greenwich Anno 1629. A fright of his Mother is generally reported to have accelerated, or rather antedated his nativity. The Popish Priests belonging to the Queen stood ready, watching to snatch the Royal Babe to their superstitious baptism; but the tender care of King Charles did out-vigil their watchfulness, commanding Doctor Web (His next Chaplain in attendance) to Christen it according to the Church of England. This done, within few houres he expired, and lyes buried at Westminster.

Saints.

EALPHAGE born of good parentage, had his education during his youth in Gloucestershire, then he became a Monk at Glastenbury. But, that place not sufficiently suiting the severity of his solitary soul, removing thence he built himself a Hut at Bath, which smal Cell in proceess of time (the longest line proceedeth from a little point at first) proved the beautiful Priory in that place. Hence by Dunstan he was preferred Bishop of Winchester continuing therein twenty two years; And at last became Bishop of Canterbury.

It happeneth that the cruel Danes seizing on that City put it under Decimation. Start not, loyal reader, at the word, if in the late Tyranny of the times thou thy self hast been against all right and reason Decimated in thy Purse, as now the poor Citizens of Canterbury were in their Persons. For the Danes, under pretence of Tribute detained, Saved the tenth part of the Citizens alive, Destroyed the other nine parts, no fewer amounting unto eight hundred and four, than seven thousand two hundred & thirty six.

* Godwin in his Catalogue of Archbishops of Canterbury.

As for Arch-Bishop *Alphage*, they demanded of him a greater summe, than he could pay or procure, whose wealth consisted chiefly in his Piety, no currant Coin with the *Pagan Danes*; So that after seven moneths imprisonment they barbarously murdered him near *Greenwich* about the year 1013.

His Corpse was first buried in *Saint Pauls*, and then removed by the command of King *Canutus* to *Canterbury*. Impudent Monks have almost as much wronged his memory, as the *Danes* did his Person, farcing his life with such abominable lies, that thereby the very truth therein is rendred suspected.

AGELNOTH Son to Count *Agelmar*, was a * *Calendred* Saint in this County being Elected *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* from being *Dean* over the *Canons* in that *Convent*.

This is the first time I find the *Dignity* of *Decanus* or *Dean* in *England* so called from *Δέκα*, *Ten*, having (it seemeth at the first) *Inspection* just over that *Number*, though since an *Heteroclit* in *England*, as, either over fewer, but *Six* in *Normich*, *Bristol*, &c. or many more in other *Cathedrals*.

He was so pious in his Life, that he was commonly called the *GOOD*. And here one may justly wonder, God having two *Grand Epithets* *OPTIMUS* and *MAXIMUS* most give the former the go-by, and strive onely for the latter, to be the Greatest, though Greatnesse without Goodnesse is both *Destructive* to him that hath it, and *Dangerous* to all others about him.

Going to *Rome* to get his *Pall* from the *Pope*, by him he was courteously entertained, and deserved his welcome, who gave him (saith my * *Author*) for the Arm of *Saint Augustine* Bishop of *Hippo*) one hundred *Talents* of *Silver*, and one *Talent* of *Gold*, citing Bishop *Godwin* for his author; But indeed that Bishop though reporting the hundred *Talents* of *Silver*, mentioneth not at all that of *Gold*.

Perchance Mr. *Weaver* had lately read (still obversing his fancy) how * *Pharaoh K.* of *Egypt* having taken away King *Jehoaahash*, condemned the land in An Hundred *Talents* of *Silver*, and A *Talent* of *Gold*; and to me it is a double wonder; First, that this *Archbishop* would give; Secondly, that he could give, living in a harraged Land, (wherein so much Misery and little Money) so vast a sum.

However this mindeth me of a passage in *Saint Augustine* speaking of the *Reliques* of the deceased, *Si tamen Martyrum*, if so they be of *Martyrs*; and let me chuse the words of this *Father* on this *Father*, *Si tamen Augustini*, If this were the arm of *Saint Augustine* and not of some other *Ordinary* (not to say *Infamous*) person.

Well, were one as good a *Mathematician*, as He, who collected the stature of *Hercules* from the length of his *Foot*, it were easie to proportion the Price of *Saint Augustines* whole body, from this valuation of his arme. And now having so dearly bought it, let him dispose thereof as he pleaseth, and let no man grudge if he gave it to *Coven-try* rather than *Canterbury*.

He expended much in repairing (or rather renewing) of his *Cathedral* of *Canterbury* lately destroyed by the *Danes*, assisted therein by the bounty of King *Canutus*, who at the instance and by the advice of this *Prelate*, did many worthy works. Our *Agelnoth*, after he had set 17. years in his *See*, died *October 29.* in the year 1038.

Martyrs.

WILLIAM WHITE was born in this * *County*, and entering into Orders, became a great maintainer of the Opinions of *Wicliffe*. He was the first married Priest in *England*, since the *Popes* solemn prohibition thereof. I find *Johan* his wife, commended for her modesty and patience, and that she was * *conjux tali digna marito*. Indeed she shared very deep in her husbands sufferings, hardly coming off with her life at the last. For he, though leaving his living (as unsafe to hold) still kept his calling, and preached about all the Eastern parts of the Land. The same mouth which commanded the *Disciples* in time of Peace, * *Goe not from house to house*, so to avoid the censure of *Lewity*, advised them also, when * *ye are persecuted in one City fly to another*, so to provide for their own security. Such the constant practice of this *W. VVhite*, who was as a *Partridge* dayly on the wing, removing from place to place. At last he was seised on at *Normich*, by *VVilliam Alnwick* the cruel Bishop thereof, and charged with 30 Articles, for which he

was

* *Weaver* Fun. Sermon. p. 301.

* *Cowel's* Interp. in the word *Dean*.

* *VV* *Weaver* in primis.

* 2 Chr. 36.3.

* *Bale* de script. Brit. pag. 564.
* *Idem* *Ibidem*.

* *Luk.* 10.7.
* *Mat.* 10. 23.

was condemned and burnt at *Norwich* in *September* * 1428. He was the Protomartyr of all born in this County, and had not five before him in all *England*, who suffered merely for Religion, without any mixture of *matter of State* charged upon them.

* *Fox Aits and Monuments.*

As for *M A R I A N* Martyrs, we meet with many in this County though not to be charged on *Cardinal Pool* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* further then his bare permission thereof.

It is observed of *Bears*, that they love to kill their own Prey, and (except forced by Famine) will not feed on what was dead before. Such a *Bear* was *bloody Bonner*, who was all for the quick and not for the dead, whilst clean contrary *Cardinal Pool* let the living alone, and vented his spleen onely on the dead (whom he could wrong, but not hurt) burning the bones of *Martin Bucer* and *Paulus Phagins* at *Cambridge*. Such *Martyrs* therefore, as suffered in this Shire, were either by the cruelty of *Griffin* Bishop of *Rocheſter*, or of *Thornton* Suffragan of *Dover*.

Confessors.

S I M O N F I S H Esquire, was born in this * County, bred a Lawyer in *Graies-Inn* *London*. Here he acted that part in a *Tragedy*, wherein the pride of *Cardinal Wolfeſey* was personated, and wherewith that prelate was so offended, that *Fish* was fain to fly, and live two years beyond the Seas. There he made, and thence sent over into *England*, a small but sharp Treatise, called *The Supplication of Beggars*, termed by * *Maſter Fox* a *Libel*, underſtand him a little Book; Otherwiſe prizing and praiſing it for a *Maſter-piece* of *Wit-learning* and *Religion*, diſcovering the Superſtition of that age. This by *Queen Anna Bollen* was preſented to *King Henry the Eighth*, who therewith was ſo highly affected, that he ſent for the Author home, and favoured him in great proportion.

* *J. Bale* in his Book titled *Scriptores noſtri temporis*, pag. 102.

* *Aits and Monuments.* P. 1014.

However, many nets were laid by the Popiſh party againſt him, eſpecially by *Sir Thomas More* his implacable Enemy, yet *Fish* had the happineſſe to eſcape the hands of Men, and to fall into the hand of God more immediately, Dying of the Plague, 1531. and lieth buried at *St. Dunſtan* in *London*.

Sir J A M. H A L E S was born, did live & was richly landed in this county, one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*, a man of moſt ſignal Integrity. When the reſt of the Judges (frighted at the frowns of the *Duke of Northumberland*) ſubſcribed the diſinheriting of the *Lady Mary*, and *Lady Elizabeth*, he onely reſuſed, as againſt both *Law* and *Conſcience*.

Yet afterwards in the firſt of *Queen Mary* he fell into the diſpleaſure of *Bishop Gardiner*, (which like *Juniper* coals once kindled hardly quenched) for urging the obſervation of ſome Lawes of *King Edward* the Sixth. For this he was imprifoned, hardly uſed, and ſo threatned by his Keeper, that he endeavoured to have killed himſelf, which being after let at liberty he afterwards effected, drowning himſelf in a ſmall water near his houſe, fear and melancholly ſo much prevailing upon him; *Mr. Fox* concludeth the ſad Poem of his final eſtate with this Diſtich.

Cū nihil ipſe videt, propria quin labe laboret, Seing nought thou ſeeſt but ſaling in the beſt,
Tu tua fac cures, cætera mitte Dco. Mind thy own matters & leave God the reſt.

We muſt look on his foul Deed with anger, and yet with pity on the doer thereof, Frown on the one, and weep for the other. For ſeeing he had led a right godly life, and had ſuffered ſo much on the account of his Conſcience, I hope that his ſtation in this place, will not be cavilled at by any charitable perſons. He died *Anno Dom.* 1555.

Cardinals.

J O H N K E M P ſon to *Thomas*, Grand-child to *Sir John Kemp* Nephew to *Sir Roger Kemp* both Knights, was born at *Wie* in this County, (where he built a fair Colledge for Seculars) bred alſo in *Merton Colledge* in *Oxford*, ſucceſſively *Bishop* of *Rocheſter*, *Chicheſter* and *London*; afterwards Arch-Bishop of *York* and *Canterbury*, Cardinal firſt by the Title of *Saint Balbine*, then of *Saint Ruſine* in *Rome*; all his preferments are comprehended in the old following * verſe.

Bis Primas, ter Praſul erat, bis Cardine functus.

* Made by *Thomas Kemp* his Kinſ-man *Bishop* of *London*.

He

He had another honour to make up the *Distich*, being twice *Lord Chancellor of England*, so that I may add;

Et dixit Legem bis Cancellarius Anglis.

Such are mistaken, who report him the first raiser of his Family to a *Knightly* degree, which he found in that *Equipage*, as is aforesaid, though he left it much improved in Estate by his bounty, and some of his *name* and *bloud* flourish in *Kent* at this day. He died a very old man, *March* the 22. *Anno* 1453.

* *Villare Cant.*
p. 24.

RICHARD CLIFFORD. His Nativity may bear some debate *Herefordshire* pretending unto him. But because *Robert Clifford* was his * brother (in the first of King *Henry* the Fourth High Sheriff of this County, and richly landed therein) I adjudge him a *Cantian* and assign *Bobbing* as the most probable place of his birth. His worth preferred him Bishop of *London* 1407. and he was sent by King *Henry* the Fourth as his Embassadour to the Council of *Constance*. I could hold my hand from ranking him under the Topick of *Cardinals*, confident that no ingenious person would take exception thereat. For first he was one in Merit and Desert. Secondly, in general Desire and Designation. Thirdly, (though no actual *Cardinal*) he acted as a * *Cardinal* when joyned to their *Conclave* to see fair play amongst them at the choosing of a new Pope. Yea some mentioned him for the place, who (counting it more credit to make, than be a Pope) first nominated *Cardinal Columna*, and he clearly carried it by the name of *Martin*. During his abode at *Constance* he preached a Latine Sermon before the Emperour and Pope. He answered his name *de clivo forti*, or of the strong Rock indeed, viz. * *David*; being a most pious person, returning home he lived in good esteem, with Prince and People, until his death, which happened 1421. being buried nigh the present Monument of *Sr. Christopher Hatton*.

* All collected out of *Godwin* his Bishops of *London*.

* Lord be thou my strong Rock. Pl. 31. 3.

Prelates.

a *Tho. Wike* in his chron. of *Osney*.

RALPH of MAYDENSTAN. I presume this the ancient Orthography of *Maydston* (a noted Town in this County) the rather, because I met with no other place in *England*, offering in sound or syllables thereunto. An * Author giveth him this short but thick commendation;

Vir magna literatura & in Theologia Nominatissimus.

Insomuch that in the Reign of King *Henry* the Third 1234. He was preferred Bishop of *Hereford*.

This Prelate bought of one *Mount-hault* a Noble-man, a fair house in, and the Patronage of *Sr. Mary Mount-hault* (commonly, but corruptly called *Mount-haw*) in *London*, leaving both to his successors in the See of *Hereford*. Know Reader, that all *English* Bishops in that age had Palaces in *London* for their conveniency, wherein they resided and kept great Hospitality during their attendance in Parliament.

Now, although the School-men generally hold, that Episcopacy is *Apex consummata Religionis*, then which *Nihil amplius*, Nothing higher or holier in this life; and though many Friars have been preferred Bishops as a progressive motion both in *Dignity* and *Sanctity*: Yet our *Ralph* was of a different judgement herein. This made him in the year 1239. turn his ^b *Miter* into a *Coule*, and become a *Franciscan*, first at *Oxford*, then at *Glocester*, where he died about the year 1244.

b *Godwin* in the Bishops of *Hereford*.

HENRY de WINGHAM (a well known Town in this County) was by *K. Henry* the Third, preferred Chancellor both of *England* and *Gascony*, Dean both of * *Totten-Hall* (quare where this place is) and *Saint Martins*, and twice Embassadour into *France*.

* *Godwin* in the Bishop of *London*.

It happened that one *Ethelmar*, wom-brother to King *Henry* the Third was then Bishop of *Winchester*. A person who properly comes not under my pen; First, for his *Foreign nativity*. Secondly, (so much as he was *English*) he was an UNWORTHY, wanting ^c *Age*, *Ability*, and *Orders* to qualifie him in that place.

c *Godwin* in the bishops of *Winchester*.

Hereupon the Monks of *Winchester* endeavouring to eject him chose *Wingham* a man of Merit (and Might in the Court) to be their Bishop, which honour he wisely refused, fearing to incur the Kings displeasure. It was not long before his *Modesty* and *Discretion* were

were rewarded with a *peaceable* (in sted of that *litigious*) Bishoprick, when chosen to *London* 1259. But he enjoyed his *See* not full *two* years dying *July* 13. 1261. And was buried in his own Cathedral.

HENRY OF SANDWICH, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, was consecrated Bishop of *London* 1263. He took part with the seditious Barons against King *Henry* the Third, for which he was deservedly * *excommunicated* by *Othobon* the Popes Legate. Going to *Rome* it cost him well nigh an *Apprenticeship* of *Patience*, dancing attendance almost *seven* years before he could gain his *Absolution*. * Which obtained, he returned home, and dying *September* 16. 1273. was buried in his own Church of *St. Pauls*.

RICHARD OF GRAVES-END Arch-Deacon of *Northampton* was (after *Fulk Lovel* had freely refused it) Consecrated [at *Coventry*] Bishop of *London*, Anno 1282. He was the first Founder of a *Covent* of *Carmelites* at *Maldon* in *Essex*, and dying at *Fulham* 1303. was buried in his own Cathedral.

SIMON MEPHAM was born at *Mepham* in this County. * He was bred in *Merton-Colledge* in *Oxford*; he was a good Scholar, as those dayes went, chosen by the Monk of *Cant.* approved by King *Edward* the Third, and consecrated by the command of the Pope, Archbishop of *Cant.* He is only Famous for two things; his expensive suit with the Monks of *Canterbury*, wherein at last he got the better, though it cost seven hundred pounds in the Court of *Rome*. Secondly, his magnificent Visitation in person of the *Dioceses* South of *Thames*, till he was resisted by *Grandison* Bishop of *Exeter*. This affront did half break *Mephams* heart; and the Pope siding with the Bishop against him, brake the other half thereof, hastning his death, which happened Anno Domini, 1333.

HAYMO of HITHE was born therein, a small Town on the Sea-side, *Hithe* in old *English* signifying a *Landing-place*, as *Queen-Hithe*, *Garlick-Hithe*, &c. in *London*. He was made Bishop of *Rocheſter* in the *Twelfth* of King *Edward* the Second to whom he was Confessour. I believe him Owner of good temporal means; First, because he made so much building on a mean Bishoprick, erecting the great Hall and fair Frontispice at his Palace in *Halling*, and repairing all the rooms thereof, not forgetting the Town of his *Nativity*, where he erected and endowed the * Hospital of *Saint Bartholomew* for ten poor people. Secondly, because in his old age he lived on his own Estate, resigning his Bishoprick, which the charitable conceive done not out of Discontent but Desire of retirement to compose himself the better for his Dissolution, which happened about the year 1355.

JOHN of SHEPEY, Prior of *Rocheſter*, succeeded *Haymo* aforesaid in the same See, and for some time was Treasurer of *England*. His death happened Anno Domini 1360.

WILLIAM READ. I place him in this County with confidence, having clearly conquered all suspicions to the contrary: First, because of his Name then flourishing at *Read* in * *Marden* in this County: Secondly, because the Provost-place of *Wingham-Colledge* therein was his first publick preferment. To which I may adde that he was bred Fellow of *Merton-Colledge* (abounding with *Cantians*, since a Bishop in *Kent*, was Founder thereof) and he merited much of that Foundation, not onely building a fair Library therein, but furnishing it with books, and *Astronomical Tables* of his own making, which (they say) are still to be * seen therein with his lively picture inserted.

In his reduced age he applied himself to Divinity, and by King *Edward* the Third was preferred Bishop of *Chicheſter*. Retaining his *Mathematical Impressions* he commendably expressed them in *Architecture*, erecting a Castle *Egregii operis*, saith my * Author, at *Amberley* in *Suffex*. His death happened, Anno Dom. 1385.

THOMAS KEMP, brothers son to *John Kemp* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was born of a Knightly Family in this County, bred in *Oxford*, whereof he became Proctor Anno 1437. By Papal provision he was made Bishop of *London*, Consecrated by his Uncle at *York-House* (now *White-Hall*) and sate in his See * forty years from the Twenty eighth of *Henry* the Sixth, till the Fifth of *Henry* the Seventh, so that he saw the wars between *Lancaster* and *York* begun, continued, concluded; and the two *Roses* tied together in one Royal *Possie*. I know not whether his benefactions were adequate to his long possessing of so wealthy a place, finding him to have curiously arched and leaded the Divinitie Schools in *Oxford*, and built the Crosse nigh the Church of *St. Pauls*

* So was also his Countryman *Benedict* of *Gravesend* Bishop of *Lincoln*, otherwise not to be remembered.

* *Godwin* in his Catalogue of the bishops of *London*.

* *W. Lambert* in his perambulation of *Kent*;

* *Godwin* in his Bishops of *Rocheſter*.

* *Villave Cantianum* p. 321

* *Godwin* in the Bishops of *Chicheſter*.

* *Baleus*.

* *Godwin* in his Bishops of *London*.

as it stood in our memories, but lately demolished, though guilty of no other Superstition, save accommodating the Preacher and some about him with convenient places. Me thinks, though *Idle Cresses* standing onely for shew were published for offenders, this *usefull one*, which did such service, might have been spared: but all is *Fish*, which comes to the *Net* of Sacriledge. This Bishop died, *Anno Dom.* 1489.

JAMES GOLDWELL was born at *Great Chart* in this County, bred in *All-Souls-Colledge* in *Oxford*, promoted first to be *Dean of Salisbury* and Secretary to King *Edward* the Fourth, and at last made Bishop of *Norwich*. He not onely repaired the Church at *Great Chart* where he was born, but also founded a * Chappel on the South-side thereof, where his picture is in the *East-window*, with his *Rebus*, [viz. a *Golden-Well*] in every Quarry of the same. He died, *Anno Dom.* 1498.

THOMAS GOLDWELL was born at *Goldwell* in the Parish of *Great Chart* in this County, where his Family had long flourished, till * lately alienated. He was by Queen *Mary* preferred Bishop of *Saint Davids*, and as a *Volunteer* quitted the Land in the First of Queen *Elizabeth*. Going to *Rome* he made a *deal of do to do* just nothing; prevailing by much importunity with the Pope to procure large *Indulgencies* for such who superstitiously were in Pilgrimage to, and offered at the *Well* of *Saint Winifrid* in his Diocese. The obscurity of his death denieth us the exact date thereof.

Reader, I am sensible how imperfect my list is of the Bishops in this County: The rather because I have heard from my worthy friend and excellent Historian Mr. *Fisher*, Fellow of *Merton-Col.* that this his native shire of *Kent* had *twelve* Bishops at one time, whilst I can hardly make up *twelve* Bishops at all times before the Reformation. But my defects will be perfectly supplied by such who shall *Topographically* treat of this subject in relation to this County alone.

Since the Reformation.

JOHN POYNET was born in this * County; bred (say some) in *Kings-Colledge* in *Cambridge*. Sure I am he was none of the Foundation therein, because not appearing in Master *Hatcher* his exact Manuscript Catalogue. * *Bale* is rather to be believed herein, making him to be brought up in *Queens-Colledge* in the same University.

But where ever he had his Education, he arrived at admirable Learning, being an exact Grecian and most expert Mathematician. He presented King *Henry* the 8. with a *Horologium* (which I might English *Dial*, *Clock* or *watch*, save that it is epitheted * *Sciotericum*) observing the shadow of the Sun, and therein shewing not only the hours, but dayes of the Month, change of the Moon, ebbing and flowing of the Sea, &c. I confesse the modern mystery of Watch-making is much completed (men never being more curious to divide, more carelesse to imploy their time) but surely this was accounted a master-peece in that age.

His Sermons so indeared him to King *Edward* 6. that he preferred him (whilst as yet scarce thirty six yeares of age) to the Bishoprick of *Roshester*, then of *Winchester*. But alas! these honors soon got were as soon lost, being forced to fly into high *Germany* in the first of Queen *Mary*. Where before he was fully fourty, and before he had finished his Book begun against *Thomas Martin* in defence of Ministers marriage, he died at *Strasburg* the 2. August 1556. And was buried there with great Lamentation.

RICHARD FLETCHER was born in this * County, Brother to Doctor *Giles Fletcher* the Civilian and Embassadour in *Russia*, and bred in *Bennet-Colledge* in *Cambridge*. He was afterwards Dean of *Peterborough* at what time *Mary Queen of Scots* was beheaded at *Fotheringhay*, to whom he made saith my Authour * *Verbosam Orationem* a *Wordy speech* of her past, present and future condition, wherein he took more pains that he received thanks from her who therein was most concerned.

Hence he was preferred Bishop of *Peterborough*, and at last of *London*; my * Authour saith he was *Presul Splendidus*, and indeed he was of a comly prefence and Queen *Elizabeth* knew full well.

Gratior est pulcro veniens è corpore virtus } The Jewel vertue is more Grac'd
When in a proper person Cas'd.

Which made her alwayes on an equality of Desert to reflect favourably on such who were of Graceful countenance, and stature.

* *Westers Fun.*
Mon. p. 296.

* *Willare Can-*
onum, p. 145.

* Bishop *God-*
win in his Bi-
shops of
Winchester.
a *J. Bale* de
Script. Brit.
cent. 8. Numb.
62.

* Bishop *God-*
win, us prius.

* So his near
relation in-
formed me.
* *Gamdens*
Eliz. Anno
1589.

* *Idem* in *Anno*
1596.

In one respect this Bishop may well be resembled to *John Peckham* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of whom I find this Character,

* *Quaquam gestu & incessu, saepe tamen in sermone gloriosus videretur & elatus; animo tamen fuit benignissimo & perquam comi.*

Although he seemed a boaster, and puffed up both in gesture and gate, and sometimes in his speech also: yet was he of a loving disposition & exceeding courteous.

* Bishop Godwyn in his Catalogue of the Arch-B. of Cant. and the life of *J. Peckham*.

Such a one was Bishop *Fletcher*, whose pride was rather *on him*, than *in him*, as only gate and gesture-deep, not sinking to his heart, though causelessly condemned for a proud man, as who was a good *Hypocrite* and far more humble than he appeared.

He married a Lady of this County, * who one commendeth for very vertuous, which it so, the more happy she in her self, though unhappy that the world did not believe it. Sure I am, that Queen *Elizabeth* (who hardly held the second matches of Bishops excusable) accounted his marriage a trespass on his gravity, whereupon he fell into her deep displeasure. Hereof this Bishop was sadly sensible, and seeking to lose his sorrow in a mist of smock, died of the * immoderate taking thereof, *June* the fifteenth, 1596.

* Sir Richard Baker in his Chron.

* *Cambdens* Elix. in Anno 1596.

BRIAN DUPPA, D. D. the worthy Bishop of *Winchester* was born at *Lewsham* in this County: staying for farther instructions, I am forced to deferre his life to our Additions.

States-Men.

Sir EDWARD POYNINGS, Knight, was in martial performances inferior to none of his age, and a Native of this County, as from the Catalogue of the *Sheriffs* therein may be collated. We will insist only on his *Irish Action*, being employed by King *Henry* the seventh to conjure down the last walking Spirit of the *House of York*, which haunted that King, I mean *Perkin Warbeck*.

Having ferreted him out of *Ireland*, he seriously set himself to reclaim that barbarous Nation to civility, and in order thereunto passed an Act in Parliament, whereby all the Statutes made in *England* before that time, were enacted, established, and made of force in *Ireland*. He caused also another Law to be made, that no Act should be propounded in any Parliament in *Ireland*, till first it had been transmitted into *England*, approved there by the King, and returned thence under his broad Seal.

Now though this Act seemeth *prima facie*, prejudicial to the liberty of the *Irish Subjects*, yet was it made at the request of the *Commons* upon just & important cause, being so sensible of the oppression, and Laws imposed by private Lords, for their particular ends, that they rather referred themselves to the Kings Justice, than to the merciless mercy of so many Masters.

Also to conform *Ireland* to *England*, he procured the passing of an Act; that the *Irish Barons* should appear in Parliament in their Robes, which put a face of Grandeur and State on their Convention. And indeed formalities are more than Formalities in matters of this nature, essentiall to beget a veneration in barbarous people, who carry much of their Brain in their Eyes.

He thriftily improved the Kings Revenues, and obtained a Subsidy of twenty six shillings eight pence, payable yearly for five years, out of every six score Acres manured. The worst was, the burden fell on their backs, whose Islands were most industrious, whereby the Sovereign became not more wealthy, but the Subjects more lazy, the mischief being as apparent as the remedy impossible. Many more large Laws of his making found but narrow performance, viz. only within the Pale. Nor was *Henry* the seventh (though in title) in truth Lord of all *Ireland*, but by the favour of a Figure, and large Synecdoche, of a part for the whole. These things thus ordered, Sir Edward was recalled into *England*, created a Baron, and dying in the beginning of King *Henry* the eight, left a numerous natural, but no legitimate issue.

Sir ANTHONY St. LEGER, is rationally reputed a *Kentish man* (though he had

also a *Devonshire Relation*) as will appear to such who peruse the *Sheriffs* of this *County*. He was properly the first *Vice-Roy* of *Ireland*, seeing *shadows* cannot be before their *substance*, and in his *Deputy-ship* *Henry* the eight (in the 33. year of his reign) assumed the Title of *King* and *Supream Head* of the *Church* of *Ireland*.

To him all the *Irish Nobility* made their solemn submission, falling down at his feet upon their knees, laying aside their *Girdles*, *Skeines* and *Caps*. This was the fourth solemn submission of the *Irish* to the *Kings* of *England*, and most true it is, such seeming submissions have been the bane of their serious subjection. For out of the *Pale* our *Kings* had not power either to *Punish* or *Protect*, where those *Irish Lords* (notwithstanding their *Complemental Loyalty*) made their list the law to such whom they could overpower. He caused also certain *Ordinances of State* to be made, not altogether agreeable with the *Rules* of the *Law* of *England*, a satisfactory reason hereof, being given in the * *Preamble* to them.

*In the Council Book of Ireland, in the 33 of King Hen. 8.

Quia nondum sic sapiunt leges & Fura, ut secundum ea jam immediate vivere & regi possint.

Because the [*Irish*] as yet do not so favour the *Laws* [*of England*] as immediately to live after, and be ruled by them.

Thus the greatest Statesmen must sometimes say, *by your leave* to such as are under them, not acting alway according to their *own ability*, but *others capacity*.

He seized all the *Abby Lands* in *Ireland* for the *Kings* use, a flower of the *Crown* which alone had made a *Possey*, if continued thereunto. But alas the *Revenues* of *Abby Lands* are as ruinous as their *buildings*, nothing more than the *rubbish* thereof remaining in the *Kings Exchequer*. He made a *Law*, that *no Children* should be admitted to *Church livings*, which importeth the frequency of that abuse in former times. He perswaded *O Neile*, *O Brian*, &c. to go over into *England* to surrender their lands into the *Kings* hands, promising they should receive them again from him by *Letters Patents*, with the Addition of *Earls*, which was done accordingly. At his desire the *King* conferred on them Houses nigh *Dublin*, that residing there, they might suck in *Civility* with the *Court air*. These things thus settled he returned into *England*, and died (as I take it) in the reign of *King Edward* the sixth.

Sir HENRY SIDNRY, was son to Sir *William Sidney* of *Pensherst* in this *County*, who by his own worth, was advanced into the favour of *Queen Elizabeth* (never a whit the lesse for marrying *Mary Dudley*, sister to *Robert Earl* of *Leicester*;) he was by her made *Knight* of the *Garter*, *Lord President* of *Wales*, and for eleven years (*off* and *on*) *Deputy* of *Ireland*.

Now, though generally the *Irish* are querelous of their *Deputies* (what Patient for the present will praise his *Chirurgion*, who soundly searcheth his sore?) yet Sir *Henry* left a good memory, and the monuments of a good Governor behind him.

1. He * made *Annaly* a Territory in *Loynstereffe* by the *Sept* of *Offerralles*, one entire Shire by it self, called the *County* of *Longford*; he likewise divided the *Province* of *Conaght* into six *Counties*.
2. In a *Parliament* held the eleventh of *Elizabeth*, he abolished the pretended and usurped *Captain-ships*, and all extortions incident thereunto.
3. He caused an *Act* to pass, whereby the *Lord Deputy* was authorized to accept the surrenders of the *Irish Seigniories*, and to re-grant estates unto them, to hold of the *Crown* by *English Tenures* and *Services*.
4. Because the interior sort of the *Irish* were poor, and not *Amesnable* by *Law*, he provided, that five of the best persons of every *Sept*, should bring in all the persons of their surname, to be justified by the *Law*.
5. A *Law* was made, that for the civil education of the youth, there should be one *Free schoole* at least, in every *Diocesse*.
6. To acquaint the people of *Mounster* and *Conaght* with the *English Government* again (disused amongst them for two hundred years) he instituted two *Presidency Courts* in those two *Provinces*.
7. To augment the *Revenues* of the *Crown*, he resumed and vested therein (by the

* Sir John Davis in his discovery of Ireland. pag. 251.

the power of the same Parliament) more than half the Province of *Ulster*, upon the attainder of *Shane O Neale*.

8. He raised Customs upon the principal Commodities of the Kingdom, and reformed the abuses of the Exchequer by many good instructions from *England*.

9. He established the *Composition* of the *Pale*, in lieu of *Purveyance* and *Sesse* of Souldiers.

It must not be forgotten, that he caused the *Statutes* of *Ireland* unto his own time, to be printed, and so (saith my * Author) *ex umbra in solem eduxit, he brought them out of the shadow into the sun-shine*. Whereas formerly they were only in *Manuscript*; a sad case, that men should be obliged to the observation of those Laws, scarce ever seen by one in an hundred subjected thereunto.

Being to leave *Ireland*, Anno 1578. and now ready to go up into his Ship, he took his * leave thereof with the words of the *Psalmist*, * *When Israel came out of Egypt, and Jacob from a strange people*; rejoicing in heart, that, he came with a clear conscience from that dangerous employment. He died at *Worcester*, May the fifth, 1586. and his Corps being brought to *Pensherst*, were there solemnly interred amongst his *Ancestors*. I will close his Life with this *Encomium* which I find in a Worthy * Author: *His disposition was rather to seek after the Antiquities, and the Weal-Publick of those Countries which he governed, than to obtain lands and revenues within the same; for I know not one foot of Land that he had, either in Wales or Ireland.*

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. Reader, I am resolved not to part him from his Father, such the Sympathy betwixt them, living and dying both within the compass of the same year. Otherwise, this Knight in relation to my Book, may be termed an *Ubiquitary*, and appear amongst *Statesmen*, *Souldiers*, *Lawyers*, *Writers*, yea *Princes* themselves, being (though not elected) in election to be King of *Poland*, * which place he declined, preferring rather to be a Subject to Queen *Elizabeth*, than a *Sovereign* beyond the Seas.

He was born at *Pensherst* in this County, son to Sir *Henry Sidney* (of whom before) and Sisters Son to *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, bred in *Christs Church* in *Oxford*. Such his appetite to Learning, that he could never be fed fast enough therewith; and so quick and strong his digestion, that he soon turned it into wholesome nourishment, and thrived healthfully thereon.

His homebred abilities travel perfected with forraign accomplishments, and a sweet Nature set a glosse upon both. He was so essential to the English Court, that it seemed maimed without his company, being a compleat Master of Matter and Language, as his *Arcadia* doth evidence.

I confesse I have heard some of modern pretended Wits cavil thereat, meerly because they made it not themselves: such who say, that his Book, is the *occasion* that many *pretious hours* are otherwise spent no better, must acknowledge it also the cause, that many *idle hours* are otherwise spent no worse, than in reading thereof.

At last, leaving the Court, he followed the Camp, being made Governor of *Flushing*, under his Uncle Earl of *Leicester*. But the Walls of that City (though high and strong) could not confine the activity of his mind, which must into the Field, and before *Zutphen* was unfortunately slain with a shot, in a *small skirmish*, which we may sadly term a *great battel*, considering our heavy losse therein. His Corps being brought over into *England*, was buried in the Quire of *St. Pauls* with general lamentation.

SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, Knight, was born in this County, wherein his Family long flourished at *Chiselhurst*, though I * read, that originally they fetch their name from *Walsingham* in *Norfolk*. He was bred in *Kings Colledge* in *Cambridge*, and gave the King of *Spain* his Bible to the Library thereof. As a traveller many years beyond the Seas he learnt experience, as an *Agent* he practised it there, and after his return, a *Secretary* of *State*: he taught it to many *Emisaries* imployed under him.

None alive did better ken the *Secretary* *Craft*, to get Counsels out of others, and keep them in himself. Marvellous his *sagacity* in examining *suspected persons*, either to make them confesse the truth, or confound themselves by denying it to their detection. Cunn

* *J. Wareus de script. Hibern. pag. 136.*

* *Camb. Eliz. Anno 1578. * Psal. 114.1.*

* Doctor Powell in his Hist. of Wales. Epist. to the Reader.

* Fragment. regal. in his Charact.

* *Camb. Brit. in Norfolk.*

ning his hands, who could unpick the Cabinets in the Popes Conclave; quick his ears, who could hear at *London*, what was whispered at *Rome*; And numerous the spies and eyes of this *Argus* dispersed in all places.

The *Jesuites* being out-shot in their own Bow, complain'd, that he out-equivocated their equivocation, having a *mental* reservation deeper and farther than theirs. They tax him for making *Heaven* bow too much to *Earth*, oft-times borrowing a point of conscience, with full intent never to pay it again, whom others excused by *Reasons of state*, and dangers of the times. Indeed his *Simulation* (which all allow lawful) was as like to *Dissimulation* (condemned by all good men) as *two things* could be, which were not the *same*.

He thought that *Gold* might, but *Intelligence* could not be *bought too dear*; The cause that so great a *States man* left so small an *estate*, and so *publick* a person was so *privately* buried in *Saint Pauls*, *Anno Dom. 1590*. His only Daughter *Frances* was successively matched to three *matchlesse men*, *Sir Phil Sidney*, *Robert Earl of Essex*, and *Richard Earl of Clanricard*.

Capital Judges and Writers on the Law.

Sir JOHN FINEUX, was by all probability born at *Swinkfield* in this County (as I am intormed from my good friend Mr. *Thomas Fineux*, a descendant from him) a place (* saith Mr. *Cambden*,) bestowed on his Ancestor by *T. Criol*, a great Lord in *Kent*, about the reign of King *Edward* the second. I learned from the same Gentleman, that he was *eight and twenty* years of age, before he betook him to the study of the Law, that he followed that profession *twenty eight* years before he was made a Judge, and that he continued a Judge for *twenty eight* years, whereby it appears, that he lived *four-score and four* years. This last exactly agrees with * Sir *Henry Spelman*, making him continue *Lord Chief Justice* of the *Kings Bench*, from the eleventh of King *Henry* the seventh, until the seventeenth of King *Henry* the eighth.

He was a great Benefactor unto *Saint Augustines* in *Canterbury*, whose Prior *William Mallaham* thus highly commendeth him in a * Manuscript Instrument,

Vir prudentissimus, genere insignis, Justitia praeclarus, pietate refertus, Humanitate splendidus & charitate fecundus, &c.

Now though some will say, his Convent may well afford him good words, who gave them good deeds; yet I believe this Character of him, can in no part be disproved. He died about the year 1526. and lies buried in *Christ Church* in *Canterbury*; who had a fair habitation in this City, and another in *Herne* in this County, where his Motto still remains in each window, *Misericordias Domini cantabo in Aeternum*.

Sir ROGER MANWOOD, born at * *Sandwich* in this County, applyed himselfe from his youth, to the study of the Common Law; wherein he attained to such eminency, that by Queen *Elizabeth* he was preferred second Justice of the *Common Pleas*, in which place he gave such proof of his ability and integrity, that not long after in * *Hillary Term*, in the 21. of Queen *Elizabeth*, he was made *chief Baron* of the *Exchequer*, discharging that office to his great Commendation, full *fourteen* years, till the day of his death. He was much employed in matters of State, and was one of the Commissioners who sate on the Trial of the Queen of *Scots*. His Book on the *Forest Laws* is a piece highly prized by men of his Profession. In Vacation time his most constant habitation was at *Saint Stephens* in *Canterbury*, where, saith my * Author, the poor inhabitants were much beholding to his bounteous liberality. He erected and endowed a fair Free Schoole at *Sandwich*, the place of his Nativity, and died in the 35. of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno Dom. 1593*.

Sir HENRY FINCH, Knight, was born in this County of Right Worshipful Extraction, (their ancient surname being *Herbert*) a Family which had and hath an hereditary happinesse of Eminency in the study of the Laws. He was *Sergeant at Law* to King *James*, and wrote a Book of the *Law*, in great esteem with men of his own profession: yet were not his studies confined thereunto, witnesse his Book of *The calling of the Jews*; and all ingenious persons which dissent from his judgement will allow him learnedly

* In his Remains, pag. 118.

* In his Glossary Verbo Jurisconsultus.

* Will. Somner in his Antiq. of Cant.

* Lambert in his perambulation of Kent, pag. 131.

* Sir Hen. Spelman in Gloss. Verbo Jurisconsultus.

* Camb. Brit. in Kent.

nedly to have maintained an error, though he was brought into some trouble by King *James*, conceiving that on his principles he advanced and extended the Jewish Commonwealth, to the depressing and contracting of Christian Princes free Monarchies. He was father unto Sir *John Finch*, Lord Chief Justice, and for a time Lord Keeper, and Baron of *Foreditch*, who is still alive.

Souldiers.

Kent hath so carried away the credit, in all ages, for Man-hood, that the leading of the *Front*, or *Van-guard* (so called from *Avant-guard*, or *Goe on guard*, because first in marching) in former times hath simply and absolutely belonged unto them; I say absolutely, for I find two other Shires contending for that place. The best is, it is but a *Book-Combate*, betwixt learned Writers; otherwise if real, such a division were enough to rout an Army, without other Enemy. But let us see how all may be peaceably composed.

It is probable, that the * *Cornish-men* led the *Van* in the days of King *Arthur*, who being a *Native* of *Cornwall*, had most cause to trust his own Country-men. But I behold this as a *temporary honour*, which outlasted not his life who bestowed it.

The men of *Archenfeld* in *Hereford-shire*, claimed by custom to lead the * *Van-guard*, but surely this *privilege* was *Topical*, and confined to the *Welsh Wars*, with which the aforesaid men, as *Borderers* were best acquainted.

As for *Kent*, *Cantia nostra prima cohortis honorem, & primos congressus hostium usque in Hodiernum diem in omnibus praliis obtinet*, saith my * *Author*.

Reader, It may rationally be concluded that the ensuing *Topick* had been as large in this as in any County in *England*, seeing it is bounded by the *Sea* on the *East* and *South* sides thereof, had not the *Author* departed this life before the finishing of the same.

Seamen.

WILLIAM ADAMS, was (as his own * *Pen* reporteth) born at *Gillingham* in this County, and take the brief account of his Life, being the first Englishman, who effectually discovered *Japan*.

Twelve years he lived at home with his Parents.

Twelve years he was Apprentice and Servant to *Nich. Diggins*, a brave Seaman, for some time he was Master of one of the *Queens Ships*.

Ten years he served the English Company of *Barbary Merchants*.

Fourteen years (as I collect it) he was employed by the *Dutch* in *India*.

For he began his Voyage 1598. Pilot to their Fleet of five Sail, to conduct them to *Japan*; and in order to the settlement of Trade endured many miseries. He who reads them will concur with *Cato*, and repent that ever he went thither by Sea, whither one might go by Land. But *Japan* being an *Island*, and unaccessible, save by Sea; our *Adams* his discretion was not to be blamed, but industry to be commended in his adventures. He died at *Firando* in *Japan* about 1612.

Civilians.

NICHOLAS WOTTON, Son to Sir *Robert*, was born at *Bockton-Malherb* in this County, a place so named (as it seems) from some *noxious* and *malignant herbs*, growing therein. What the *natural* plants there may be, I know not, sure the *moral* ones, are excellent, which hath produced so many of the Honourable Family of the *Wottons*; Of whom this *Nicholas*, Doctor of Civil Laws bred in *Oxford*, may be termed a *Center of Remarkables*; so many met in his person.

1. He was Dean of the two Metropolitan Churches of *Canterbury* and *York*.
2. He was the first Dean of those Cathedrals.
3. He was Privy Councillor to four successive Sovereigns, King *Henry* the eight, King *Edward* the sixth, Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*.

4. He

* *Michael Cornubienfis*, see *Cornwall*, title *Souldiers*.

* *Camb. Brit.* in *Hereford-shire*.

* *Joan. Sarisb. de nugis curial.* 6. cap. 18.

* *Purchase* his *Pilgrims*.

4. He was employed, *Thirteen* several times in *Embassies* to forraign Princes. Now because there are some of so diffident Natures, that they will believe no *total summe*, except they peruse the *particulars*, let them satisfie themselves with what followeth.

Five times to *Charls* the fifth *Emperor*.
Once to *Philip* his Son, King of *Spain*.
Once to *Francis* the first, King of *France*.
Once to *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, Govern-
 ness of the *Netherlands*.
Twice to *William* Duke of *Clive*.

Once to renew the peace between *England*,
France, and *Scotland*, *Anno Dom.* 1540.
Again to the same purpose at *Cambra*,
 1549.
Once sent Commissioner with others to
Edinburgh in *Scotland*, 1560.

We must not forget how in the first of *Queen Elizabeth*, the *Archbishoprick* of *Canterbury* was * proffered unto, and refused by him. He died *January* the twenty sixth, *Anno Dom.* 1566. being about seventy years of age, and was buried in *Canterbury*.

* *Holinsheds*
Chron. pag.
 1423.

GILES FLETCHER, (brother of *Richard Fletcher*, Bishop of *London*) was born in this County, as I am credibly * informed. He was bred first in *Eaton*, then in *Kings Colledge* in *Cambridge*; where he became Doctor of *Law*. A most excellent *Poet*, (a quality hereditary to his two Sons, *Giles* and *Phineas*) Commissioner into *Scotland*, *Germany*, and the *Low-Countries* for *Queen Elizabeth*, and her *Embassador* into *Russia*, *Secretary* to the City of *London*, and Master of the *Court of Requests*.

* From the
 mouth of Mr.
Ramsay, Mini-
 ster of *Rough-*
am in *Norfolk*,
 who married
 the Widow of
 Mr. *Giles Flet-*
cher Son to
 this Doctor.

His *Russian* *Embassie* to settle the *English* *Merchandise* was his master-piece, to *Theodor Ivanowich* Duke of *Muscovia*. He came thither in a dangerous juncture of time, viz. in the end of the year 1588. First, some forraigners (I will not say they were the *Hollanders*) envying the free Trade of the *English*, had done them bad offices. Secondly, a false report was generally believed that the *spanish Armado* had worsted the *English Fleet*; and the Duke of *Muscovy* (who measured his favour to the *English*, by the possibility he apprehended of their returning it) grew very sparing of his smiles, not to say free of his frowns on our *Merchants* residing there.

However our Doctor demeaned himself in his *Embassie* with such cautionness, that he not only escaped the *Dukes* fury, but also procured many priviledges for our *English Merchants*, exemplified in Mr. *Hackluit*. Returning home, and being safely arrived at *London*, he sent for his intimate friend Mr. *Wayland*, *Prebendary* of *S. Pauls*, and *Senior Fellow* of *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge* (Tutor to my Father, from whose mouth I received this report) with whom he heartily exprest his thankfulness to God for his safe return from so great a danger; for the *Poets* cannot fanfie *Ulysses* more glad to be come out of the *Den* of *Polyphemus*, than he was to be rid out of the power of such a barbarous Prince, who counting himself by a proud and voluntary mistake, *Emperour* of all *Nations*, cared not for the *Law* of all *Nations*; and who was so habited in blood, that had he cut off this *Embassadors* head, he and his friends might have sought their own amends; but the question is, where he would have found it?

* In his Vo-
 lumne of *En-
 glish Naviga-
 tion*, pag. 473.

He afterwards set forth a Book, called, *The Russian Commonwealth*, expressing the *Government* or *Tyranny* rather thereof; wherein, saith my * *Author*, are many things most observable. But *Queen Elizabeth* indulging the reputation of the Duke of *Muscovy* as a confederate Prince, permitted not the publick printing of that, which such who have private Copies, know to set the valuation thereon. I cannot attain the certain date of his death.

* *Camb.* in his
Eliz. *Anno*
 1583. when
 he was Agent
 in *Muscovy*, as
 afterward
Embassador.

Physicians.

ROBERT FLOID, who by himself is latined *Robertus de Fluctibus*, was born in this County, and that of a Knightly Family, as I am informed, bred (as I take it) in *Oxford*, and beyond the Seas. A deep Philosopher, and great Physician, who at last fixed his habitation in *Fan-Church-Street*, *London*. He was of the Order of the *Rosa Crucians*, and I must confesse my self ignorant of the first Founder and Sanctions thereof, perchance none know it, but those that are of it. Sure I am, that a *Rose* is the sweetest of Flowers, and a *Cross* accounted the sacredest of forms or figures, so that much of eminency must be imported in their composition.

His

His Books written in Latine are great, many and mystical. The last some impute to his Charity, clouding his high matter with dark language, lest otherwise the lustre thereof should dazle the understanding of the Reader. The same phrases he used to his Patients, and seeing conceit is very contributive to the well working of Physick, their fancy or faith-natural was much advanced by his elevated expressions.

His works are for the English to *sleight* or *admire*, for French and Forraigners to understand and use: not that I account them more judicious than our own Countrymen, but more inquiring into such difficulties. The truth is, here at home his Books are beheld not so good as Chrystal, which (some say) are prized as precious pearls beyond the Seas. But I conclude all with the Character, which my worthy (though concealed) Friend thus wrote upon him. *Lucubrationibus quas solebat edere profusissimas semper visus est plus sumere laboris, quam Populares nostri volebant fructum, quia hunc fere negligebant, præ tedio legendi, & prejudicio quodam oleam perdendi operamque, ob C A B A L A M, quam scripta ejus dicebantur olere magis quam P E R I P A T U M, & ob ferventius hominis ingentium, in quo plerique requirebant Judicium.* He died on the eighth of September, Anno Dom. 1637.

WILLIAM HARVEY, Son of Thomas Harvey, was born at Folkston in this County. His Father had a *Week* of Sons; whereof this William bred to learning, was the eldest; his other brethren being bound Apprentices in London, and all at last ended in effect in Merchants. They got great Estates, and made their Father the Treasurer thereof, who being as skilful to purchase Land, as they to gain Money, kept, employed, and improved their gainings to their great advantage; so that he survived to see the meanest of them, of far greater estate than himself.

Our William was bred in Caius Colledge in Cambridge, where he proceeded Doctor of Physick. Five years also he studied at Padua, making a good Composition of *Forraign* and *Domestick* learning: So that afterwards he was (for many years) Physician to King Charles the First. And not only *Doctor Medecina*, but *Doctor Medicorum*.

For this was he that first found out the *Circulation of the Blood*; an opinion which entred into the World with great disadvantages. For first, none will be acquainted with strangers at the first sight, as persons generally suspected; as if to be *unknown*, were part of being *guilty*. Secondly, the Grandees of this Profession were of the opposite judgement, heavy enough without any *Argument* to *overlay* (and so to *stifle*) any Infant opinion by their Authority.

But, *Truth*, though it may be questioned for a *Vagrant*, carrieth a Passport along with it for its own vindication. Such have since shaken friendly hands with *Doctor Harvey*, which at first tilted *Pens* against him. And amongst the rest *Riolanus* that learned Physician, if not *Ambabus ulnis*, with *one Arm* at the least doth embrace his opinion, and partly consent thereunto.

This Doctor, though living a Batchelor, may be said to have left three hopeful Sons to posterity; his Books,

1. *De circulatione sanguinis*, which I may call his *Son* and *Heir*; the Doctor living to see it at full age, and generally received.
2. *De generatione*, as yet in its minority; but, I assure you growing up apace into publick credit.
3. *De Ovo*, as yet in the nonage thereof, but infants may be men in due time.

It must not be forgotten, that this Doctor had made a good progresse, to lay down a Practice of Physick, conformable to his *Thesis*, of the *Circulation of Blood*; but was plundered of his Papers in our Civil War: Unhappy dissentions, which not onely murdered many then alive; but may be said by this, (call it *mischiefe* or *mischance*) to have destroyed more not yet born, whose Diseases might have been either prevented or removed, if his worthy pains had come forth into the Publick: And I charitably presume, that grateful posterity will acknowledge the improvements of this opinion, as Superstructures on his Foundation; and thankfully pay the fruit to his memory, who watered, planted, (not to say made) the root of this discovery.

He hath since been a second *Linacre* and great Benefactor to the Colledge of Physicians in London, where his Statue stands with this Inscription.

GULIELMO

G U L I E L M O H A R V E O
V I R O

Monumentis suis immortali

Hoc insuper

Coll. Med. London.

posuit.

Qui enim Sanguin. motum
(Ut & Animal. ortum) dedit

Meruit esse

Stator perpetuus.

He died in the eightieth year of his Age, June 3. Anno Dom. 1657.

Writers.

JOHN of KENT, so called, because born in this * County; after he had studied at home with good proficiency, went over into France, where he became Canon in the Church of Saint Maries in Angiers. But afterwards being weary of worldly wealth, he quitted that place, and turned a Franciscan Fryer, and by Pope Innocent the fourth, he was sent a joynt-Legate into England. He flourished in the year of our Lord, 1248.

HAIMO of FEVERSHAM, both had his first breath at, and fetched his name from Feversham in this County. When a man, he left the land, and repairing to Paris, applied his studies so effectually, that Leland saith he was inter Aristotelicos, Aristotelissimus.

He became a Franciscan in the Church of Saint Dennis it self, and returning into England, was elected Provincial of his Order. Afterwards he was called to reside in Rome for his advice, where quitting his Provincialship to his Successor, he was chosen General of the Franciscans. Surely he had much real, or reputed merit, being so highly prized by the Italians, who generally do as much undervalue us English, as they over-admire themselves. Speculum honestatis, the Glasse of honesty, saith * one, was the title given unto him, though dark and false this Glasse, if Bale may be believed, who taxeth him for being an Inquisitor after, and * Persecutor of good people, especially when imployed by the Pope into Grecia. Lying on his Death-bed, at Anagnia in Italy, the Pope in person came to visit him, which was no small honour unto him, but all would not prolong his life, which he ended Anno 1260. Having first, at the command of Pope Alexander the fourth, corrected and amended the Roman Breviary.

SIMON STOCK was born in this * County, and when but twelve years of Age, went into the Woods (whereof this Shire then afforded plenty) and became a Hermite. This Christian Diogenes had for his Tub, the Stock of a hollow Tree, whence he fetched his name, and (abating his Sex) was like the Nymphs called Hama-druides, which were the properties of Oak Trees. Here he had (saith Leland) Water for his Nectar, and wild Fruits for his Ambrosia. One may admire how this man here met with Learning, except by Inspiration, and except Books (as at the Original) were written on Barks of Trees, wherewith he conversed: yet the University of Oxford would force a Batchelor of Divinityship upon him: and many are the superstitious writings he left to posterity.

Reader, behold here how the Roaring Lyon hath translated himself into a Mimical Ape, endeavouring a mock Parallel betwixt this Simon and Simcon in the Gospel.

* Fitz. in Ang.
Ang. Scrip.
1248.

* Fitz. in Ang.
scrip. Anno
1260.
* Bale de scrip.
Cent. 4. Num.
27.

* Bale de scrip.
Brit. Cent. 4.
Num. 7. &
Fitz. in Anno
1265.

Old Simeon had a * Revelation that he should not die till he had seen our Saviour come in the Flesh.

This Simon aged 80. years, had a † Revelation, that before his death, he should behold a holy Order of Carmelites come out of Syria, which fell out accordingly.

* Luk. 2. 26.
† Bale 1b.

At their arrival in England, our Simon quitted his Oak, and advanced forward to meet them, as of whom, though he had no sight, he had a vision before, which is probably as true, as that he was fed seven years with Manna in Mount Carmel. He was chosen the General Governour of their Order all over Europe: and died in the hundred year of his age, Anno Dom. 1265. and was buried at Burdeaux in France.

THOMAS HASELWOOD. I find the name very ancient in a worshipful Family in Northampton-shire, and professe not only my inclination but propensity, to gain him for the credit of my Native Country. But that needs not to be (and I ought not to make it) rich with the wrong of others. Indeed I find a Haselwood (Transposition makes no Mutation) in Suffolk, and another in Northumberland: but their vast distance from the Monastery of Leeds in this County, wherein our Haselwood was bred an Augustinian Fryer, (with some other insinuations, too long to report) prevail with me to fix him in this place. He was an excellent Scholar himself, and a fortunate School-master to teach others, and became a faithful and painful Historian. Bale * (out of William Botiner, an industrious Collector of Antiquities) assigneth him to flourish under King Edward the second, 1321. but * Mr. Weaver light on a Manuscript of his making in Sir Robert Cottons Library, wherein he particularly speaks of the Achievements of Edward the black Prince, which I here thought fit to exemplifie.

A M P.

* Descript. Brit.
C. vi. 5. Num.
20.

* Funeral Mo-
vements, pag.
206.

Edwardus filius Edw 3. primogenitus, Princeps Wallia fortunatissimus, & miles in bello audacissimus, inter validissima bella gesta militaria, magnifice ab eodem peracta, Johannem Regem Francia apud Poytizes debellavit, & pluribus, tam nobilibus quam aliis, de dicto regno captis, & interfectis, eundem Regem captivavit, & ipsum potenter in Angliam ductum Patri suo presentavit. Henricum etiam intrusorem Hispania, potentissime in bello devicit, & Petrum Hispania Regem, dudum a regno suo expulsum, potenti virtute in regnum suum restituit. Unde propter ingentem sibi probitatem, & actus ipsius triumphales, memoratum Principem, inter regales Regum memorias, dignum duximus commendandum.

Thus have I (not kill'd two Birds with one bolt, but) revived two mens memories with one Record, presenting the Reader (according to my * promise) with the Character of this Prince, and Style of this Writer, speaking him (in my conjecture) to have lived about the reign of King Richard the second.

* In our De-
scription of
Oxfordshire, in
this Princes
life.

Since the Reformation.

Sir THOMAS WIAT, Knight, commonly called the Elder, to distinguish him from Sir Thomas Wiat (raiser of the Rebellion (so all call it) for it did not succeed) in the reign of Queen Mary, was born at Allynghon Castle in this County, which afterwards he repaired with most beautiful buildings. He was servant to King Henry the eight, and fell (as I have heard) into his disfavour, about the business of Queen Anna-Bollen, till by his innocence, industry, and discretion, he extricated himself.

He was one of admirable ingenuity, and truly answered his Anagram, Wiat, A Wit.
* Camden saith he was,

* In Brit. in
Kent.

Eques auratus splendide doctus.

It is evidence enough of his Protestant Inclination, because he translated Davids Psalms into English meter; and though he be lost both to Bale and Pits in the Catalogue of Writers, yet he is plentifully found by * Leland, giving him this large Commendation.

* In suis No-
mis.

*Bella suum merito jactet Florentia Dantem
Regia Petrarcha carmina Roma probat,
His non inferior Patrio Sermone Viattus
Eloquii secum qui decus omne tulit.*

Let Florence fair her Dantes justly boast,
And Royal Rome her Petrarchs numbred feet,
In English Wiat both of them doth coatt:
In whom all graceful eloquence doth meet.

M m

This

This Knight being sent Embassador by King Henry the eight, to Charles the fifth Emperour, then residing in Spain; before he took shipping, died of the Pestilence in the * West Country, Anno 1541.

* Theatrum
Chymicum, Brit.
pag. 853.

LEONARD DIGGS, Esquire, was born in this County, one of excellent Learning, and deep judgement. His mind most inclined him to *Mathematicks*, and he was the best Architect in that age for all manner of buildings, for conveniency, pleasure, state, strength, being excellent at fortifications. Lest his learning should die with him, for the publick profit he Printed his *Tectonicon, Prognostick general, Stratiotick*, about the ordering of an Army, and other works. He flourished Anno Dom. 1556. and died, I believe, about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Nothing else have I to observe of his name, save that hereditary learning may seem to run in the veins of his family, witnesse, Sir Dudley Diggs of *Chilham Castle* in this County, made Master of the *Rolls*, 1636. whose abilities will not be forgotten whilest our age hath any remembrance. This Knight had a younger son, Fellow of *All Souls* in *Oxford*, who in the beginning of our Civil Wars, wrote so subtile and solid a Treatise, of the difference betwixt King and Parliament, that such *Royalists*, who have since handled that Controversie, have written *plura non plus*; yea, *aliter* rather than *alia* of that subject.

* In his Bre-
viary, pag. 298

THOMAS CHARNOCK, was born in the Isle of *Thanet* in this County, as by his own * words doth appear. He discovereth in himself a *modest Pride*; *modest* styling himself (and truly enough) the *UNLETTERED SCHOLAR*; *Pride*, thus immoderately boasting of his Book discovering the mysteries of the Philosophers Stone,

*For satisfying the minds of the Students in this Art,
Then thou art worthy as many Books as will lie in a Cart.*

However herein he is to be commended, that he ingeniously confesseth the Persons, (viz. *William Byrd* Prior of *Bath*, and Sir *James* a Priest of *Sarisbury*) who imparted their skill unto him.

This Charnock in the pursuance of the said Stone (which so many do touch; few catch, and none keep) met with two very sad disasters: One on *New-years day* (the omen worse than the accident) Anno 1555. when his work unhappily fell on fire. The other three years after, when a Gentleman, long owing him a grudge, paid him to purpose, and pressed him a Souldier for the relieving of *Calice*. Whence we observe two things, first, that this Charnock was no man of estate, seeing seldom, if ever a *subsidy man*, is pressed for a Souldier. Secondly, that though he practised * *Surgery*, yet he was not free of that Society, who by the Statute 32 Hen. 8. are exempted from bearing armour.

* Theatrum
Chymicum, Brit.
pag. 176.

* In his Bre-
viary of Phi-
losophy, cap. 4.

But the *spight* of the *spight* was, that this was done within * a Month (according to his own computation, which none can confute) of the time wherein certainly he had been made master of so great a treasure. Such miscarriages, frequent in this kind, the friends of this Art, impute to the envy of *evil spirits* maligning mankind so much happinesse, the foes thereof conceive that *Chymists pretend* (yea, sometimes *cause*) such casualties to save their credits thereby. He was fifty years old Anno 1574. and the time of his death is unknown.

FRANCIS THINNE was born in this County, and from his infancy had an ingenious inclination to the Study of Antiquity, and especially of Pedigrees. Herein hee made such proficiency, that he was prefer-

ROBERT GLOVER, Son to Thomas Glover, & Mildred his Wife, was born at * *Ashford* in this County. He addicted himself to the Study of Heraldry, and in the reward of his pains was first made a *Pursuivant Porcul-*

THO. MILLES Sisters Son to Robert Glover afore-said, was born at *Ashford* in this County, and following his Uncles direction, applyed himself to be eminent in the Genealogies of our English Nobility.

JOHN PHILPOT, was born at *Faulkston* in this County, and from his child-hood had a genius enclining him to the love of Antiquity. He first was made a *Pursuivant Extraordinary*, by the Title of *Blanch-Lion*, then red

* Out of his
Epitaph on his
Monument.

red towards the end of the reign of Q. Elizabeth, to be an Herald, by the Title of Lancaster.

A Gentleman painful, and well deserving, not only of his own Office, but all the English Nation.

Whosoever shall peruse the Voluminous Works of Raphael Hollinshed, will find how much he was assisted therein by the help of Mr. Thimne, seeing the Shoulders of Atlas himselfe may bee weary, if sometime not beholding to Hercules to relieve him. He died 15. . .

lis, and then Somerset Herald.

When the Earle of Derby was sent into France to carry the Garter to K. Henry the third, * Mr. Glover attended the Embassage, and was, as he deserved, well rewarded for his pains.

He by himselfe in Latine began a Book, called the Catalogue of Honour of our English Nobility, with their Arms and Matches. Being the first Work in that kind; He therein traced untrodden paths, and therefore no wonder if such * who since succeeded him in that subject, have found a nearer way, and exceed him in Acurateness therein.

Being old rather in experience than years, he died not 46. years old, Anno 1583. and lieth buried under a comely Monument in Saint Giles without Creplegate, London, on the South Wall of the Quire. Let

* Mr. Cambdens commendation pass for his Epitaph, *Artis Heraldica studiosissimus, peritissimusque, qui in faecialium Collegio Somerseti titulum gessit, Robertus Gloverus.*

If the expression were as properly predicated of a Nephew, as of the next Brother, one might say, he raised up seed unto his Uncle Glover, in setting forth his Catalogue of Honour, in English, as more useful therein, because chiefly of our Nationall concernment.

He was employed on a message of Importance from Q. Elizabeth unto Henry the fourth King of France, being then in Normandy, which trust he discharged with great fidelity, and incredible scelerity, being returned home with a satisfactory answer to her Highness before she could believe him arrived there. In memory of which service, he had given him for the Crest of his Arms, a Chapeau with Wings, to denote the Mercuriousness of this Messenger. He died Anno 16. . .

in Ordinary, by name of Rough-Dragon, and afterwards Somerset Herald.

He made very pertinent Additions to the second Edition of Mr. Cambdens Remains, and deserved highly well of the City of London, proving in a learned and ingenious Book, that Gentry doth not abate with Apprentiship, but only sleepe during the time of their Indentures, and awaketh again when they are expired. Nor did he contribute a little to the setting forth of his Uncles Catalogue of Honour. He died Anno 1645. and was buried in Bennet Pauls-wharf.

* Weavers Fun. Mon.

* Ralph Brook, York; Augustine Vincent, Windsor Herald.

* Brit. in his description of Berkshire.

THOMAS PLAYFERD was born in this County, as some of his nearest Relations have informed me. He was bred Fellow of Saint Johns Colledge in Cambridge, and chosen 1597. to succeed Peter Barrow in the place of Margaret Professor. His fluency in the

the *Latine* tongue seemed a wonder to many, though since such who have seen the *Sun* admire no more at the *Moon*, Doctor *Collins* not succeeding him so much in *age*, as exceeding him in *eloquence*.

The counsel of the Apostle is good, *ἡγοῦν ἑαυτοὺς ὡς ἀποφθῆναι*. His *For-Friends* commending of him, and his own conceiting of himself made too deep an impression on his Intellectuals. It added to his Distemper, that when his re-election to his place (after his last two years end) was put into the *Regent-House*, a great Doctor said *DE TUR DIGNIORI*. However he held his *Professor-ship* until the day of his death, 1609. and lieth buried with an Hyperbolical Epitaph in *S. Botolphs* in *Cambridge*.

* *V. Mare Cantuarii*, pag. 253.

JOHN BOIS, D. D. was descended of a right ancient and numerous Family in this County, deriving themselves from *J. de Bosco*, entering *England* with *William the Conqueror*, and since dispersed into * eight Branches extant at this day in their several seats. Our *John* was bred Fellow of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards preferred *Dean* of *Canterbury*, famous to posterity for his *Postils* in defence of our *Liturgy*. So pious his life, that his adversaries were offended that they could not be offended therewith. A great *Prelate* in the Church did bear him no great good will for mutual animosities betwixt them, whilst *Gremials* in the University; the reason perchance, that he got no higher preferment, and died (as I conjecture) about the year 1625.

Benefactors to the Publick.

Sir JOHN PHILPOT was born in this County, where his Family hath long resided at *Upton-Court*, in the Parish of *Sibbertswood*. He was bred a Citizen and Grocer in *London*, whereof he became Mayor, 1378.

* *Stow's Chro.* pag. 281.

In the second of King *Richard* the second our English Seas wanted scouring, overrun with the rust of Piracies, but chiefly with a Canker fretting into them, one *John Mercer* a Scot, with his fifteen Spanish Ships. To repress whose insolence, our *Philpot* on his own cost set forth a Fleet, a project more proportionable to the Treasury of a Prince, than the purse of a private subject. His success was as happy as his undertaking honourable, and *Mercer* brought his Wares to a bad Market, being taken * with all his Ships and rich plunder therein.

Two years after he conveyed an English Army into *Britaine*, in ships of his own hiring, and with his own money released more than 1000. Arms there, which the Soldiers formerly engaged for their victuals. But this industry of *Philpot* interpretatively taxed the laziness of others, the Nobility accusing him (*Drones* account all *Bees* pragmatical) to the King, for acting without a Commission. Yea, in that ungrateful age, under a Child-King, *Pro tantorum sumptuum premio, veniam vix obtinuit*. However, he, who whilst living, was the scourge of the Scots, the fright of the French, the delight of the Commons, the darling of the Merchants, and the hatred of some envious Lords, was at his death lamented, and afterwards beloved of all, when his memory was restored to its due esteem.

* *Stow's Survey* of *London*.

WILLIAM SEVENOCK was born at *Sevenock* in this County. In allusion whereunto he gave * *Seven Acorns* for his Arms, which if they grow as fast in the field of *Heraldry*, as in the *Common field*, may be presumed to be *Oaks* at this day. For it is more than 200. years since this *William* (bred a Grocer at *London*) became *Anno* 1419. Lord Mayor thereof. He founded at *Sevenock* a fair Free Schoole for poor peoples Children, and an Alms House for * twenty men and women, which at this day is well maintained.

* *Idem* pag. 88.

Since the Reformation.

* *Dr. Willet* in his Catalogue of good words since the Reformation.

Sir ANDREW JUD, Son of *John Jud* was born at *Tunbridge* in this County, bred a Skinner in *London*, whereof he became Lord Mayor *Anno* 1551. He built Alms Houses nigh *Saint Ellens* in *London*, and a stately Free Schoole at *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, submitting it to the care of the Company of *Skinners*. This fair Schoole hath been twice founded in effect, seeing the defence and maintenance whereof hath cost the Company of *Skinners* in suits of Law, and otherwise, * four thousand pounds. So careful have they

they been (though to their own great charge) to see the Will of the Dead performed.

WILLIAM LAMB, Esquire, sometime a Gentleman of the Chappel to King Henry the eighth, and in great favour with him, was born at * *Sutton-Valens* in this County, where he erected an Alms-House, and a well endowed Schoole. He was a person wholly composed of goodnesse and bounty, and was as general and discreet a Benefactor as any that age produced. Anno 1557. he began, and within five months finished the fair Conduit at *Holborn-Bridge*, and carried the water in pipes of Lead more than two thousand yards at his own cost, amounting to Fifteen hundred pound. The total summe of his severall gifts moderately estimated exceeded six thousand pounds. He lies buried with his good works in Saint *Faiths* Church under Saint *Pauls*; where this Inscription, set up (it seems by himself in his life time) is fixed on a Brasse plate to a Pillar.

* *Stons Survey of London*, pag. 93.

O Lamb of God which sin didst take away
And (as a Lamb) wast offered up for sin.
Where I (poor Lamb) went from thy flock astray,
Yet thou (good Lord) vouchsafe thy Lamb to win
Home to thy Fold, and hold thy Lamb therein,
That at the day, when Gods and Lambs shall sever,
Of thy choice Lambs, Lamb may be one for ever.

The exact time of his death, I cannot meet with, but by proportion I conjecture it to be about 1580.

FRANCES SIDNEY, Daughter of Sir William, Sister to Sir Henry (Lord Deputy of Ireland, and President of Wales) Aunt to the renowned Sir Philip Sidney, was born (and probably at *Pensherst* the ancient seat of the *Sidneys*) in this County. A Lady endowed with many Virtues, signally charitable, expending much in large Benefactions to the Publick. She bestowed on the *Abby Church* of *Westminster* a salary of twenty pounds *per annum* for a Divinity Lecture; and founded *Sidney Sussex Colledge* in *Cambridge*, of which largely in my *Church-History*. She was Relict of Thomas Ratcliff, the third Earl of *Sussex*. This worthy Lady died Childless (unlesse such Learned Persons who received their Breeding in her Foundation may be termed her Issue) on the ninth day of May, Anno 1588. as appeareth by her * Epitaph.

* On her Monument in *Westminster* Abby.

SIR FRANCIS NETHERSOLE, Knight, born at *Nethersole* in this County, was bred Fellow of *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards became Orator of the University. Hence he was preferred to be Embassador to the Princes of the Union, and Secretary to the Lady Elizabeth, Queen of *Bohemia*; it is hard to say whether he was more remarkable for his doings or sufferings in her behalf. He married Lucy eldest Daughter of Sir Henry Goodyear of *Polesworth* in *Warwick-shire*, by whose encouragement (being free of himself to any good design) he hath founded and endowed a very fair School at *Polesworth* aforesaid, and is still living.

Memorable Persons.

SIMON, Son of William Lynch, Gent. was born at *Groves* in the Parish of *staple* in this County, Decemb. 9. 1562. But see more of his Character under this Title in *Essex*, where his Life and death were better known.

MARY WATERS was born at *Lenham* in this County, and how abundantly intitled to Memorability, the ensuing Epitaph in *Markeshall Church* in *Essex* will sufficiently discover.

Here lieth the Body of Mary Waters, the Daughter and Co-heir of Robert Waters of *Lenham* in *Kent*, Esquire, wife of Robert Honeywood of *Charing* in *Kent*, Esquire, her only Husband, who had at her decease lawfully descended from her, Three hundred sixty seven Children; sixteen of her own body, one hundred and fourteen Grand-children, two hundred twenty eight in the third Generation, and nine in the fourth. She lived a most pious life, and in a Christian manner died here at *Markeshall*.

Markeshall, in the ninety third year of her age, and in the forty fourth year of her Widowhood, the eleventh of May, 1620.

Thus she had a *Child* for every day in the (though *Leap*) year, and one over. Here we may observe, that (generally) the *highest* in Honour, do not spread the *broadest* in posterity. For time was, when all the Earls in *England* (and those then *seventeen* in number) had not, put together, so many Sons and Daughters, as one of them had, *viz.* * *Edward Somerset*, Earle of *Worcester*. And yet of both Sexes he never had but * *thirteen*. But to return to *Mistresse Waters*, she since hath been much out-stript in point of * fruitfulness, by one still surviving; and therefore this worthy Matrone (in my mind) is more memorable on another account, *viz.* for patient weathering out the tempest of a troubled conscience, whereon a remarkable story dependeth: Being much afflicted in mind, many Ministers repaired to her, and amongst the rest, Reverend *Mr. John Fox*, than whom no more happy an instrument to set the joynts of a broken spirit. All his counsels proved ineffectual, insomuch that in the agony of her soul, having a Venice-glas in her hand, she brake forth into this expression, *I am as surely damn'd as this glasse is broken*, which she immediately threw with violence to the ground.

Here happened a wonder, the glasse rebounded again, and was taken up whole and entire. I confesse it is possible (though difficult) so casually to throw as brittle a substance; that lighting on the edges it may be preserved; but happening immediately in that juncture of time, it seemed little lesse than miraculous.

However the Gentlewoman took no comfort thereat (as some have reported, and more have believed) but continued a great time after (short is long to people in pain) in her former disconsolate condition without any amendment. Until at last, God, the great Clock-keeper of Time, who findeth out the fittest minutes for his own mercies, suddenly shot comfort like lightning into her soul; which once entred, ever remained therein; (God doth no palliate cures, what he heals it holds) so that she led the remainder of her life in spiritual gladnesse. This she her self told to the Reverend father *Thomas Morton* Bishop of *Duresme*, from whose mouth I have received this relation.

In the days of *Queen Mary* she used to visit the Prisons, and to comfort and relieve the *Confessors* therein. She was present at the burning of *Mr. Bradford* in *Smithfield*, and resolved to see the end of his suffering, though so great the presse of people, that her shooes were trodden off, and she forced thereby to go barefoot from *Smithfield* to *Saint Martins*, before she could furnish her self with a new pair for her money. Her dissolution happened as is aforesaid, Anno 1620.

NICHOLAS WOOD was born at *Haltingborne* in this County, being a Landed man, and a true Labourer. He was afflicted with a Disease called *Boulimia*, or *Caninus Appetitus*; insomuch that he would devour at one meal, what was provided for * twenty men, eat a whole Hog at a sitting, and at another time thirty dozen of Pigeons, whilst others make mirth at his malady. Let us raise our gratitude to the goodness of God, especially when he giveth us appetite enough for our meat, and yet meat too much for our appetite; whereas this painful man spent all his estate to provide Provant for his belly, and died very poor about the year 1630.

We will conclude this Topick of *Memorable Persons* with a *blanck mention* of him, whose name hitherto I cannot exactly attain, being an *Ingenuous* * *Yeoman* in this County, who hath two *Ploughs* fastened together so finely, that he plougheth two furrows at once, one under another, and so stirreth up the Land twelve or fourteen Inches deep, which in so deep ground is very good. Scholars know that *Hen-dia-duo* is a very *thrifty Figure* in *Rhetorick*, and how advantagious the improvement of this device of a *Twinne-Plough* may be to posterity, I leave to the skilful in Husbandry to consider.

Camden in
his *Brit. Ann.*
81.

Marshall's
Catalogue of
menour, pag.
106.

* See Memorable
Persons in
Buckinghamshire.

* Sands in his
Notes on the
eighth Book
of *Ovid's Metamorph.* pag.
162.

* *Hartib.* his
Legacy, pag. 6.

Lord Mayors.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time
1. Will. Sevenock.	William Rumsbed.	Sevenock.	Grocer.	1418
2. Thomas Hill.	William Hill.	Hillstone.	Grocer.	1484
3. Rich. Chawry.	William Chawry.	Westram.	Salter.	1494
4. Andrew Fud.	John Fud.	Tonbridge.	Skinner.	1550
4. John Rivers.	Richard Rivers.	Pensherst.	Grocer.	1573
6. Edw. Osburne.	Richard Osburne.	Ashford.	Clothworker.	1583
7. Tho. Pollocil.	William Pollocil.	Footseary.	Draper.	1584
8. William Rowe.	Thomas Row.	Pensherst.	Iron-Monger.	1592
9. Cuthbert Aket.	Thomas Aket.	Dertford.	Draper.	1626

The Names of the Gentry of this County returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth.

Henry Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.

Robert de Poynyngs, Knight.

Richard Widvile. } Rights for the

John Perye. } Shire.

Commissioners to take the Oaths.

Will. Prioris Ecclesia Christi Canter.	Johannis Gladwyn magistri Collegii de Cobham.	Willielmi Garnel.	Roberti watten.
Prioris de Roucheſter	Will. Lyef Reſtoris Eccleſie de Herietesham.	Johannis Cheyney.	Stephani Coſington.
Abbatis Sancte Radgundis.	Johan. Corwel magistri de Stode.	Thome Waſſingham.	willielmi Channz.
Abbatis de Langedon	Rob. Reſtoris Eccleſia de Redeleg.	Willielmi VVarner.	Rogeri Honyngton.
Abbatis de Boxle.	Fratris Andree Birchford Mil. de Swynfeld magistri Hoſp. de Oſprenge.	Johannis Dennis de VVelle.	Johannis Horne de Lenham.
Abbatis de Leſnes.	Simonis Chepynden Reſtoris Eccleſia de wornel.	Valentini Baret.	walteri Colepepar.
Prioris Sancti Georgii Cartur.	Johannis Pethe mil.	willielmi Manſton.	Nicholai Colepepar.
Prioris de Ledes.	Rogeri Chamberleyn, mil.	Johannis Berton.	willielmi Burys.
Prioris de Tunbregge	Galfridi Louther.	Johannis Isaac.	Willielmi Gullby.
Prioris de Biſington.	Johannis Darſel.	Thome Ballard.	Johannis Norton.
Prioris de Horton.	Willielmi Hante.	willielmi Sepuans.	Johannis Eerby de Paulſrey.
Rogeri Heron magistri Coll. de Maydſton.	Willielmi Cheyney.	Thome Sepuans.	Iohannis Erhithe.
Thome Ward Reſtoris Eccleſia de wroham.	Willielmi Clifford.	Johannis Grenesford.	Stephani Norton.
Thome Mome Reſtoris Eccleſia de Dele	Edwardi Gilſford.	Edmundi Hardeſ.	willielmi Kereby.
Henrici Benwortham Reſtoris Eccleſia de Bourne.	Rogeri Cliderowe.	Johannis Digges.	Rogeri Appulton.
Mathei Aſhton Prepoſiti Coll. de wingham.	Thome Browne.	Edwardi Lymſey.	Roberti Mollyngton.
Will. Palmer Reſtoris Eccl. de Smerden.	Reignaldi Peckham.	Johannis Shingleton	willielmi Iſle de Sondriſh.
Rich. Corden. Archidiaconi Roſſenſis	Johannis Seyntleger.	Richardi Bamme.	willielmi Hodeſſle.
	Johannis Bamburgh.	Richardi Chiche.	Thome Hardeſ.
	Lodewici Clifford.	Roberti Shandeford.	Iohannis Oxenden.
		willielmi Frogenale.	Thome Brokhill de Saltwode.
		Richardi Combe.	Nicholai Brokhill de Saltwode.
		Thome Betenham.	Adomari Digge.
		Johannis Kelſham.	willielmi Berign.
		Edmundi Paſſhele.	Edwardi Seint Iohn.
		Henrici Horne de Apledre.	Richardi Malman.
		Thome Achier.	Roberti Cappes.
		Johannis Cokeham de Heo.	Iohannis

The Worthies of ENGLAND.

Iohannis Finche.	VWill. Brokman.	Ben.	VWill. Philip de
Richardi Horn de	Guidonis Elys.	Steph. Colney de ca-	Hierne.
W. f. w. ll.	Thome Simond de	dem.	Thome Loucher.
Will. Lane de Cant-	Hertley.	Laur. Stonstreet de	Roberti Lovelass.
naria.	Iohannis May.	eadem.	Thome Cadbery.
Will. Chilton de ca-	Thome Horden.	will. Enton.	Thome Rokefle.
dem.	Thome Burgeys.	Thome Mellere de	Roberte Virle.
will. Benet de eadem	Iohannis Golde.	Lenham.	Ioh. Rose de Shor-
Will. Bellington de	Iohannes Hoigges.	Caur. Mellere de ca-	ham.
eadem.	Thome Springet.	dem.	VWill. Holden de
Ioh. Rose de eadem.	Rogeri Twisden.	Hen. Boycote.	Hunten.
VWill. Osborn de ca-	Iohannis Hore.	Will. Hadde.	Ioh. Rolff de VVro-
dem.	Iohannis Derby.	Robert Purse.	tham.
Roberti Stopingdon	will. Collings de	ehannis Laurence.	Iohannis Swan de
de eadem.	Thameto.	Robert Norton.	Southfleet.
Gilberti Gernayn.	Walteri Gore.	Rich. Dawdemere.	Iohannis Mellere de
Thome Normayne de	Thome Champion.	will. Roger.	VVimelingwelde.
Cant.	Iohan. Chamberlain.	Thome Grymston.	Iohannis Eytborst de
Iohannes Foochunt de	Hen. Hicks de Rou-	Iohannis Tutesham.	Tenham.
eadem.	chestre.	Galfrid Yong.	VWill. Blofme de
VWill. Bryan de ca-	VWill. Sidenore.	Simonis Goldsmith.	Tenderden.
dem.	Radulfi Towke.	Ioh Croweche de Wa-	Iacobi Budde de
Richardi Curteler de	Iohannis Wareve de	teringbery.	VVhitresham.
eadem.	VVy.	Ioh. Reve.	Richardi Combre.
Richardi Prat de ca-	VWill. Goldwell de	Ioh. Westbery.	VVillielmi VVotton
dem.	Godyinton.	Thome Stydolf.	de Denton.
Edmundi VVykes de	VWill. Goldwell de	Tho. Hilles de Bren-	Iohannis Blunham.
eadem.	Chart.	chesle.	Roberti Hothe de Ry-
VWill. Baker de ca-	Richardi Sprot.	Laur. Hilles.	vere.
dem.	Thome Chiterynden.	Ioh. Slyhand.	Thome Willok de wy.
Rogeri Manston.	VWill. Enfyng.	VWill. Woadlond de	VWill. VVillok de
Iohannis Hoteffe.	VWill. Spert.	VVest-gate.	wy.
Thome Salisbury.	Roberti Tropham de	Ioh. Philpot de ca-	Iohannis Atte Cam-
Iohannis Carleton.	Wingham.	dem.	bre de Bokton A-
Iohannis Götysle.	Roberti Goodebarne.	Thome Tenham de	luph.
Iohannis Dandyllion.	Thome Beveffe.	Thaneto.	Iohannis Sandre de
will. Isaak.	Will. Iuenet.	Thome Pawlyn de	Bokton Aluph.
Thome Apuldrefeld.	Iohannis Iuenet.	Thaneto.	Iohannis Colman de
Will. Steveday.	Iohannes Brenchesle	Ioh. Roger de VVhit-	Eastwell.
Iohannis Moyne.	sen.	staple.	Io. walter de Eastewl.
Iohannis Gerwinton.	Iohannis Brenchesle	Iohannis Salmon de	Tho. Richard de Wy.
Iohannis Feneaux.	jun.	VVhitstaple.	Thome Carsere de
will. Sutton de North	Laur. Betleston de	VWill. Hall de Ea-	Crundale.
burne.	Bydynden.	strey.	Will. Lucas de Effhe-
Stephanus Moryn.	Iohan. Pitlefden de	Thome Hunt de Crud-	ford.
Iohannis Broke de	Tynderdi.	deswode.	Rich. Atte Sole Ke-
Snaxton.	Thome Hames de	VWill. Licheffeld de	nington.
Iohannis Petit de	eadem.	Norbourn.	Iohannis Roberd de
Chartham.	Thome Berkynden.	Henrici Bynton.	eadem.
VWill. Valence.	Thome Gosebourne.	Adde Chanceler.	Iohannis Sandre de
Tho. Hollys de God-	will. Gosebourne.	Thome Newman de	Conybrohe.
marsham.	Iohannis Edyngham.	Chistlet.	Thome Chapman.
Iohannis Rolling.	Richardi Edyngham.	Richardi Bomoure	Iohannis Ely.
Nicholai Hame.	Hugonis Godwyn.	de eadem.	Will. Ixning.
Roberti Yerde.	Peteri Colepeper.	Thome Causant de	Nicholai Roger de
Richardi Bruyn.	Walt. Baker de Maid-	eadem.	Merfham.

Nicholai Kenet.
 Johannis Weston.
 Henrici Tepynden.
 Barthol. Atte Boure.
 Will. Bregges de Ore.
 Reginalai Drylonde.
 Nicholai Dane.
 Richardi Langedon.
 stephani Hoigge.
 Simonis Harry.
 willielmi Iden.
 Johannis Hewet de
 Chertham.
 Willielmi Egerden.
 Johannis Bertlot de
 Cantuaria.
 Johannis Lynde de
 eadem.
 Rob. Becket de eadem.
 Joh. Edle de ead.
 Ioh. Edmond de ead.
 Joh. Osburn de ea.
 Joh. Pikerel de ea.
 Laur. Winter de ead.
 Will. Atte wode de ea.
 Thome Cherch de ea.
 Ioh. Bronns de ea.
 Rob. Pycot de eadem.
 Rich. Galding de ead.
 Thome Pollard de ea.
 Ioh. Pende de ead.
 Thome Mott de ead.
 Thome Lamsyn de ea.
 Joh. Malling de ead.
 Joh. Cosyn de ead.
 Joh. Bertholt de ead.
 David Marryes de
 eadem.
 Ade Body de eadem.
 Henrici Piers de ead.
 Johannis Robart de
 Cranbroke.
 Willielmi Hert de
 wodecherche.
 Richardi Fawconer.
 Johannis Bakke.
 Johannis Bercham.
 Johannis Bettenham.
 Iohannis Watte de
 Hankherst.
 Will. Bernes de ead.
 Richardi Hodingfold.
 Nicholai Piers.
 willielmi Piers de
 Molash.
 Richardi Monyn.

willielmi Cobham.
 Johannis Bailly de
 Hoo.
 Roberti Reynold.
 Henrici Rowe.
 Richardi Groucherst
 de Horsmonden.
 Johannis Fud.
 walteri Fletcher de
 Tunbridge.
 Johannis Picot de ea.
 willielmi Randolf de
 eadem.
 Rich. Johnson de ea.
 Simonis Fitzraufe.
 Thome Barbour de
 Wrotham.
 willielmi Menyware.
 Iohannis Rowe.
 Richardi Ruxton.
 Stephani Atte Bourn
 de Gontherst.
 Will. Robert de ead.
 Ioh. Thorp de Gil-
 lingham.
 Io. Spencer de Melton.
 Ioh. Spencer de ea-
 dem, jun.
 Io. Petyge de Graves-
 end.
 Ioh. Pete de eadem.
 will. Doget de ead.
 Roberti Baker de ead.
 Ioh. Igelynden de
 Bydynaen.
 Richardi Smith de
 Shorne.
 Michaelis atte Dean.
 Richardi Lewte.
 Iohannis Bottiler de
 Clyne.
 Thome Gardon de ea.
 Thome Peverel de
 Cukston.
 Ioh. Chambre de ead.
 will. Holton de Heo.
 Simonis Walsh de
 Creye.
 Iohannis Mayor de
 Rokefle.
 Thome Shelley de
 Farnburgh.
 Ioh. Mellere de Or-
 pington.
 Ioh. Sh. lley de Bixle.
 willielmi Bery.

Iohannis Bery.
 Thome Cressel.
 Ioh. Manning de
 Codeham.
 Roberti Merfyn.
 Roberti Chesman de
 Greenwich.
 Philippi Dene de
 wolwich.
 Radulphi Langle de
 Beconham.
 will wolvy de eadem.
 Ioh. Smith de Seve-
 rock.
 Ioh. Cartere de Ne-
 mesing.
 Tho. Palmer de Ot-
 ford.
 Nicholai Atte Bore
 de Bradest.
 Rog. Wodeward de ea.
 Willielmi Rothel.
 Roberti Allyn.
 Iohannis Knolls.
 Richardi Rokefle.
 Iohannis Steynour.
 Radulfi Stanhall de
 Westerham.
 Rich. Yong de eadem.
 Rich. Paris de eadem.
 Thome Martin de
 Edonbregge.
 Thome Peny.
 Iohannis Dennet de
 Edonbregge.
 Willielmi Kirketon
 de Fankham.
 Iohannis Crepehegge.
 Iohannis Hellis de
 Derrthe.
 Ioh. Chympeham.
 Rob. Coats de Stone.
 Roberti stonestrete
 de Iwechesch.
 Ioh. Hogelyn de ea.
 Iohannis Lowys.
 Petri Thurban.
 Thome Beaufrere.
 Steph. Ive de Hope,
 sen.
 Willielmi Newland
 de Brokland.
 Hen. Aleyne de ead.
 willielmi Wolbale.
 Iohannis Creking.
 Stephani VVyndy.

Henrici Dobil.
 Simonis Odierne.
 Roberti Hollynden.
 de Stelling.
 Will. Bray de eadem.
 Petri Neal de El-
 mestede.
 Steph. Gibbe de Ston-
 ting.
 Rich. Shotwater de
 eadem.
 Rogeri Hincle de
 Elham.
 Andree VVodehil de
 eadem.
 Nicolai Campion.
 VVill. Atte Berne de
 Lymyne.
 Iohannis Cartere de
 Abyndon.
 Rich. Knight, de
 Stelling.
 Will. Kenet de Bo-
 nington.
 Iacobi Skappe.
 Iacobi Godefray.
 Ioh. Baker de Cald-
 ham.
 Roberti Dolyte.
 Roberti Woughelite.
 Ioh. Chilton de New-
 ington.
 Tho. Chylton de ead.
 Thome Turnour de
 Roucheffer.
 Ioh. Cust de eadem.
 Ioh. Houchon de ead.
 Stephani Riviel.
 Warini Wade.
 Thome Groveherst.
 will. Berford de
 Newington.
 Iohannis Grendon de
 Upcherche.
 Iohannis Hethe de
 Bakchild.
 Rich. Groveherst de
 Syndingbourn.
 Ioh. Sonkyn de ead.
 P. Haidon de Borden.
 Thome Waryn de
 Lenham.
 Rich. Dene de Hede-
 crone.
 walteri Terold.
 Hugonis Brent.

Sheriffs.

HEN. II.

Anno

- 1 Rualons.
- 2 Radul. Picot, for six years.
- 8 Hugo de Dovera, for seven years.
- 15 Gerv. de Cornhilla, for six years.
- 21 Gervat. & Rob. fil. Bernardi.
- 22 Rob. filius Bernardi, for eight years.
- 30 Will. filius Nigelli.
- 31 Alanus de Valoigns. for four years.

RICH. I.

Anno

- 1 Regnal. de Cornhill, for six years.
- 7 Will. de Cnō & Mardalia.
- 7 Walr. filius Dermand.
- 8 Reginald. de Cornhill.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Idem.

Rex JOHAN.

Anno

- 1 Reginald. de Cornhill, for eleven years.
- 12 Johan. Fitz Vinon & Reginald. de Cornhil, for six years.

HEN. III.

Anno

- 1 Hubert. de Burgo. Hugo de Windesore, for seven years.
- 8 Hub. & Roger de Grimston, for three years.
- 1 Huber. de Burozo & Will. de Brito, for six years.
- 17 Bartholomeus de Criol, for six years.
- 24 Humf. de Boh. Comes Essex
- 25 Idem.
- 26 Petrus de Sabaudia & Bertram de Criol.
- 27 Bert. am de Criol & Johan.

de Cobham.

- 28 John de Cobham, for five years.
- 33 Reginald. de Cobham, for eight years.
- Walterus de Bersted.
- 41 Reginaldus de Cobham.
- 42 Fritho. Poyforer.
- 43 Idem.
- 44 Johannis de Cobham.
- 45 Idem.
- 46 Idem.
47. Rob. Walerand. Tho. de la Wey.
- 48 Rogerus de Layburne.
- 49 Idem.
- 50 Rog & Hen. de Burne, for three years.
- 53 Steph. de Penecester, & Henricus de Ledes, for three years.
- 56 Henricus Malemeins.

EDW. I.

Anno

- 1 Hen. Malemenis Mort.
- 2 Will. de Hents.
- 3 Will. de Valoigns, for four years.
- 7 Robertus de Schochon.
- 8 Robertus de Schochon.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Idem.
- 11 Petrus de Huntinfend.
- 12 Idem.
- 13 Idem.
- 14 Hamo. de Gatton.
- 15 Will. de Chelesend.
- 16 Idem.
- 17 Idem.
- 18 Will. de Brimshete.
- 19 Idem.
- 20 Johan. de Northwod.
- 21 Johannes & Johannes & Burne.
- 22 Johan. de Burne,
- 23 Idem.
- 24 Idem.
- 25 Will. Trussel.
- 26 Idem.
27. Hen. de Apuldrefeld.

- 28 Johan. de Northwod.
- 29 Hen. de Cobham.
- 30 Idem.
- 31 Warrefius de Valoynes.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Johan. de Northwod.
- 34 Idem.
- 35 Will. de Cosington.
- 36 Galfridus Colepepar, for four years.

EDW. II.

Anno

- 1 Henricus de Cobham.
- 2 Johan. de Blound, for five years.
- 7 Will. de Bafings & Johannes de Haulo, jun.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Hen. de Cobham.
- 10 Johannes de Malemeyns de Hoo.
- 11 Idem.
- Johannes de Fremingham.
- 12 Johan. & Hen. de Sardenne.
- 13 Hen. & Will. Septuans.
- 14 Nul. Tit. Com. in hoc Rotulo.
- 15 Will. Stevens & Radus Savage.
- 16 Nul. Tit. Com. in Rotulo.
- 17 Johannes de Shelvinge.
- 18 Johannes de Fremingham.
- 19 Idem.

EDW. III.

Anno

- 1 Radulph de Sancto Laur.
- 2 Will. de Orlaston.
- 3 Johannes de Shelvingges & Will. de Orlaston.
- 4 Johannes de Bourne, Johannes de Shelvingges.
- 5 Johannes de Bourne.
- 6 Tho. de Brockhull, Laur. de Sancto Laur.
- 7 Tho. de Brockhull.
- 8 Steph. de Cobham.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Idem.

11 Tho.

11 Tho. de Brockhull.	rulo.	38 Will. de Apelderteld.
12 Will. Morants.	25 Will. de Langele.	39 Johannes Colepepar.
13 <i>Idem.</i>	26 Jacob. Lapin.	40 <i>dem.</i>
14 Henrici de Valoyns.	27 Will. de Apelderfeld.	41 Ricus Atte Les.
15 Johannes de Mereworth.	28 Jacobi. Lapin.	42 Johannes de Brockhull.
16 Johannes de Widleston, Jo-	29 Reginal. de Duk, five Dyk.	43 Johannes Colepepar.
hannes de Mereworth.	30 Gilb. de Helles.	44 Will. de Apelderteld.
17 Johannes de Widleston, for	31 Will. de Apelderfeld.	45 Williel. Pimp.
<i>four years.</i>	32 Radus Fremingham.	46 Johannes Barry
21 Williel. de Langele.	33 Williel. Wakenade.	47 Galtr. Colepepar
22 Johannes de Fremingham,	34 Will. de Apelderfeld.	48 Rob. Notingham
23 Williel. de Langele, Ar-	35 <i>Idem.</i>	49 Williel. Pimpe
n deus Sauvage.	36 <i>Idem.</i>	50 Nic. Atte Crouch
24 Nil. Tit. Com. in hoc Ro-	37 Willielmi Pimpe.	51 Henrici Apulderfeld.

Henry III.

I HUBERT de BURGO, & HUGO de WINDLESORE.]

This is that *Hubert* so famous in our Chronicles, late Lord *Chamberlain* unto King *John* and Lord *Chiefe Justice* of England. In this year of his Sherivalty, he not on-ly valiantly defended the Castle of *Dover*, against *Lewis* the French Kings Son, but also in a naval conflict overthrew a new supply of Souldiers sent to him for his assistance. I behold this *Hugo* joyned with him (as the shadow to the substance) as his Under-Sheriff, acting the affairs of the County in his absence.

II HUBERT de BURGO, & WILL. de BRITO.]

This year *Anno* 1227. *Hugo de Burgo* (of whom immediately before) was in the month of *Februa y*, by the King made Earle of *Kent*, and for a farther reward, had granted unto him the third penny of all the Kings profits arising in the said County, and *Hubert de Burgo* succeeded him in his Office. But I humbly conceive him the same * person, who was both *Comes* and *Vice-Comes* of *Kent* at the same time, a conjunction often preceded in other Counties. The rather, because this *Hubert* lived many years after, till at last he got the Kings ill will, for doing him so many good Offices, not dying till the twenty seventh year of his Reign, *Anno* 1243.

* *Burgo* is but our English *Burrough*, barbarously latinized, and the same with *Burgo*.

Edw. I.

20 JOHAN. de NORTHWOD.]

This was a right Ancient Family in this County, for I find in the Church of *Minster* in *Shepy* this Inscription,

Hic jacent Rogerus Normod & Beaa uxor ejus, sepulti ante Conquestum.

Possibly they might be buried here before the Conquest, but the late Character of the Letter doth prove it a more modern Inscription. The chief Residence of the *Norwods*, was a house of their own name in the Parish of *Milton Church*, where they have many fair Monuments, but with defaced Epitaphs. One of their Heirs was married into the Family of the *Nortons*, of whom * hereafter.

* In the fifth of King *Henry* the eighth.

Sheriffs.

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
RICH. II.					
Anno					
1 Tho. de Cobham.	Roundall	G. on a Chev. Or, 3 Cress. Sa.	23 Will. Crowmer	Tunstal	Arg. a Chevron betw. at three
2 Jo. de Fremingham	Freming		24 Joh. Thornbury	Feversham	Rivers, Sable.
3 Jo. de Peckham	Yaldham	Sab. a Chev. Or, between 3.	25 Will. Isley	Sundridge	Ermin, a Fesse Gules.
4 Will. Sentuans	Milton	cross Croflets Fitcher Arg.	26 Will. Kene	Well. Hal	
5 Arnald. Savage	Bobbing	Arg. 6. Lions 3, 2, & 1. Sub.	27 Steph. Seintleger.	ut prius	
6 Tho. Brockhul	Cale-Hill	Gw. a Cross engrailed between	28 Hen. Crowmer	ut prius	
7		12. cross-Crofflets Fitcher Ar	29 Garvafus Clifton.	ut prius	
8 Rob. Corby	Boughton		30 Rob. Hon	Horns place	
9 Arnald. Savage	ut prius		31 Tho. Ballard	Horton	
10 Rudes Seintleger	U'comb	17. Fretee Arg. a Chief Gul.	32 Joh. Fogge.	Repton	
11 Will. de Guldeto'd	Hampsted	Or, a Saltyr betwixt 4 Mart-	33 Joh. Cheyney, mil.	ut prius	
12 Jacobus Peckham	ut prius	lets Sable.	34 Phil. Belknap, arm.	The Moat	
13 Will. Burcestre	Hautshire		35 Alex. Eden, arm.	Wellwell	
14 Rich. de Berham	Berham	Arg. 3. Bays Sable, 2. & 1.	36 Joh. Gulseford, ar.	ut prius	
15 Tho. Chich t	Dungeon	muffed Or.	37 Garv. f. Clifton, mil.	ut prius	
16 Will. Barry	Sevngton	† Az. 3 Lions rampant, within	38 T. o. Brown mil &	ut prius	
17 Joh. Fremingham		a border, Arg.	Joh. Scot, ar. Vicil. vic.	Scots-Hal	ut prius.
18 Tho. Colepeper	Pepenbry	Arg. a Broad engrailed Gules.	EDW. I V.		
19 Will. Haut	Waddenhal	Or, a Cross engrailed Gules.	Anno		
20 Tho. Seintleger	ut prius		1 Joh. Isaac, ar.	Howlets	
21 Nich. Poryne	Queen-Co.		2 Will. Peach, mil.		
22 Joh. Bottiller.	Graveney	A g. on a Chief Sab: 3. Cups	3 Idem.		
HEN. I V.			4 Joh. Diggs, ar.	ut prius	
Anno			5 Alex. Clifford, ar.	ut prius	
1 Rob. Clifford	Bobbing	Checkee Or, and Azure, a Fess	6 VVill. Haut, mil.	ut prius	
2 Tho. Lodelow	Witthire	within a border, Gul.	7 Joh. Colepeper, mil.	ut prius	
3 Joh. Diggs	Digs Cou.	Gules, on a Cross, Arg. 5.	8 Rad. Seintleger, ar.	ut prius	
4 Rich. Cliderow	Gldstan-	Eaglets displayed, Sable.	9 Hen. Ferrers, ar.	Warw shire	
5	ton.	Arg. on a Chevron, Gules,	10 Joh. Bromston, ar.	Preston	
6 Valent Baret	Lenham	betwixt thr. 3. Soreas-Eagles,	11 Rich. Colepeper, ar.	Oxenhoath	ut prius.
7 Hen. Hoin		Sable, 5 Annulets, O.	12 Ja. Peckham, ar.		
8 Edw. Haut.	ut prius		13 Joh. Fogge, mil.	ut prius	
9 Will. Snawth			14 Joh. Isley, ar.	ut prius	
10 Reginald Pimpe t	Pimps Co.	† Ar. 4. barrulets G. on a chief,	15 Will. Haut, mil.	ut prius	
11 Joh. Darel	Cale-Hil	S. a bar Nubie: of the fess.	16 Joh. Green, ar.	Scadbury	Gules, a cross Croflet Ermin.
12 Will. Norebeame		Az. a Lion rampant Or, crown-	17 Will. Cheyney, ar.	ut prius	within a border Gabony Arg.
HEN. V.			18 Rich. Haut, ar.	ut prius	and Sable.
Anno			19 Rich. Lee, ar.	Delce	
1 Will. Clifford	ut prius		20 Joh. Fogge, mil.		
2 Rob. Clifford.	ut prius		21 Geo. Brown, mil.	ut prius	
3 Will. Langley			22 Rich. Haut, ar.	ut prius	
4 Will. Darel	ut prius		RICH. III.		
5 Joh. Darel	ut prius		Anno		
6 Rich. Cliderow	ut prius		1 Will. Haut, mil.	ut prius	
7 Joh. Buigh	Hautsburn.	ut prius	2 Joh. Banne.	Grench	
8 Will. Haut			3 Rich. Brakenbury, mil	The Moat	
9			& Will. Cheyney.	ut prius	
10 Joh. Darel.	ut prius		HEN. VII.		
HEN. VI.			Anno		
Anno			1 Will. Cheyney.	ut prius	
1 Joh. Darel.	ut prius		2 Joh. Pym, ar.	ut prius	
2 Will. Cheyney	Shurland.	Azure, 6. Lions rampant, Ar-	3 Hen. Ferrers, mil.	ut prius	
3 Joh. Rykeld	Eastlingha.	gent, a Canton Ermin.	4 Walt. Roberts.	Glastenb.	
4 Will. Clifford	ut prius		5 Will. Boleyn, mil.	Noifolk	Argent, a Chevron Gules,
5 Will. Culpeper	Preston	ut prius.	6 Will. Scot, mil.	ut prius	inter three Bulls heads comped
6 Tho. Ellis	Burton	Or, on a Cross S. 5. Cressants A.	7 Joh. Darel, ar.	ut prius	Sable, armed Or.
7 Will. Scot	Braborne	A M P.	8 Tho. Kemp, ar.	Ollantie	
8 Joh. Peach	Lullingston		9 Rich. Gullford, mil.	Halden	ut prius
9 Joh. Seintleger	ut prius		10 Joh. Peach, ar.		
10 Edward Gulfort	Halden	ut prius.	11 Joh. Diggs, ar.	ut prius	
11 Will. Bury	Bromeley		12 Is. Walsingham, ar.	Scadbury	Pally of 6. Arg. and Sab. a
12 Rich. Wolvele.	Northap.	Arg. a Fess and Canton, Gul.	13 Lodw. Clifford, ar.	ut prius	Fesse Gules.
13 Will. Clifford	ut prius		14 Rob. Wotton, ar.	Bocton	Arg. a Saltyr engrailed, Sab.
14 Will. Manston	Manston		15 Alex. Colepeper, ar.	ut prius	
15 Jacobus Fienis	Kemling	Az. 3. Lions rampant, Or.	16 Tho. Eden, ar.		
16 Rich. Waller	Grome-Br.	Sab. 3. Vallant-leaves, Or,	17 Will. Scot, mil.	ut prius	
17 Edw. Gulseford	ut prius	between 2. Benlets, Argent.	18 Rad. Seintleger.	ut prius	
18 Garvafus Clifton	Brabourn.	Sable, Semi de cinque Foyles,	19 Will. Crowmer, ar.	ut prius	
19 Joh. Yeard	Denton	a Lion rampant, Argent.	20 Joh. Langley, ar.	Knowlton	
20 Joh. Warner	Votescrey		21 Tho. Kemp, mil.		
21 Will. Mareys	Uiton	† Sable, 3 Lions pass. in Bend,	22 Alex. Colepeper, ar.	ut prius	
22 Tho. Brown t	Surley	double cotised, Argent.	23 Henry Vaice.	Tonbridg.	Azure, 3 Gantlets sinister, Or.
			24 Reginald. Peckham.	ut prius.	
			HEN VIII.		
			1 Will. Growmer, mil.	ut prius	

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
2 Iacobus Diggs, ar.	ut prius		21 Tho. Copinger, ar.	ut prius	Bendy of six, Or, and Gul. on a Fesse, Azure, three plates.
3 Tho. Boleyn, mil.	ut prius		Tho. Vane, ar.	ut prius	
4 Tho. Kemp, mil.			22 Tho. Sonds, ar.	ut prius	
5 Io. Norton, mil.	Northwood		23 Geo. Hart, mil.	ut prius	
6 Alex. Colepeper, ar.	ut prius		24 Rich. Baker, mil.	ut prius	
7 Tho. Cheyney, ar.	ut prius		25 Iust. Champneys, ar.	Hall-plac	Per pale, Arg. and Sab. a Lion rampant within a border engrailed counterchanged.
8 Will. Scot, mil.	ut prius		26 Nich. Sonds, ar.	ut prius	
9 Tho. Boleyn, mil.	ut prius		27 VVill. Cromer, ar.	ut prius	
10 Ioh. Crisps, ar.	Quekes		28 Iacobus Hales, mil.	ut prius	
11 Ioh. Wiltshire, mil.	Stone		29. Ioh. Fineux, ar.	Haw-Co.	Vert, a Chevron between 3. Eaglets displayed, Or.
12 Ioh. Roper, ar.	Eltham.	Party per Fesse, Arg. and Or, a pale counterchanged, three Row-Bucks-heads erased of the second.	30 Rich. Hardres, ar.		
13 Rob. Sonds, ar. *	Town place		31 VVill. Sidley, ar.	ut prius	
14 Ioh. Foggie, mil.			32 Tho. VVilloughby, ar.	ut prius	
15 Geo. Guldeford, mil.	ut prius		33 Sampson Leonard, ar.	ut prius	
16 Will. Haut, mil.	ut prius	* Ar. 3 Black Moors heads coup- ped prop. bet. 2 Cheveronels S. Vert, a Bend Ermin.	34 Rob. Bing, ar.	Wrotham	Quarterly S. & Ar. a Lion ra. in the first quarter of the sec. * ut prius
17 Hen. Vane, ar.	ut prius		35 Mich. Sond, ar. *	Throughley	
18 Will. Whetnal, ar.	Hextal		36 Edw. VVotton, mil.	ut prius	
19 Ioh. Scot, mil.	ut prius		37 Tho. Palmer, ar.		
20 Will. Kemp, ar.			38 Moilo Finch, mil.	Eastwell	Arg. a Chev. betwixt 3 Griffins passant; Sable.
21 Edw. Wotton, mil.	ut prius		39 Tho. Kemp, ar.		S. a Cross engr. bet. 4 Crest. Ar. Gyrony of four, Arg. & Gul. a saltire between as many crozlets all counterchanged.
22 VVill. VValler, mil.	ut prius		40 Martin Barnham, ar.		
23 Rich. Clement, mil.	Ightham		41 Rog. Twilden, ar.	East Peckh.	
24 VVill. Finch, mil.	East-well	Arg. a Chevron between 3; Griffins passant Sable.	42 Ioh. Smith, ar.	Ostengah.	
25 Tho. Roberth, ar.	Glastenb.	Barry of 6. Or and Vert, a Bend, Gules.	43 Tho. Scot, ar.	ut prius	
26 Tho. Ponings, mil.	Ostengah.		44 Petr. Manwood, ar.	St. Steph.	
27 Edw. VVotton, mil.	ut prius		45 Ia. Cromer, mil.	ut prius	
28 Tho. VVyar, mil.	Allington		JACOBUS.		
29 VVill. Haut, mil.	ut prius		Anno		
30 VVill. Sidnev, mil.	Pensherft	Or, a Pheon Azure.	1 Jacob. Cromer, mil.	ut prius	
31 Anth. Seintleger, m.	ut prius		2 Tho. Baker, mil.	ut prius	
32 Anth. Sonds, ar.	ut prius		3 Moilus Finch, mil.	ut prius	
33 Reginald. Scot, mil.	ut prius		4 Nort. Knatchbul, mil.	Mertham	
34 Henry Iseley, mil.	ut prius		5 Rob. Edolph, mil.	Hinx-hill	Azure 3 Crozlets Fitchet between 2 Bendlets, Or.
35 Humph. Style, mil.	Langley-pa		6 Edw. Hales, mil.	ut prius	
36 Ioh. Foggie, mil.		Sable, a Fesse engrailed Frettee between 3. Flowers de Lis, Or.	7 VVill. VVithens, m.	South end	
37 Percival Hart, mil.	Lullingft.		8 Nich. Gilborn, mil.	Charing	
38 Hen. Crisps, ar.			9 Max. Dallison, mil.	Halling	Gules, 3 crescents, Or, a Canton Ermin.
EDW. V I.			10 VVill. Steed, mil.	Steed hill	
Anno			11 Anth. Awner, mil.	Haursbourn	† Sab. 3 Bars, and as many cinquefoils in Chief, Or.
1 Will. Sidley, ar.	Scadbury	Arg. a Fesse Varry betw. 3 goats heads erased Arg. attired Or.	12 Edw. Filmer, mil. †	E. Sutton	Or, a Fesse Danvy, bet. 3 croz. G.
2 Geo. Harper, mil.	Sutton	Sab. a Lion rampant within a border engrailed, Gules.	13 Edwin Sandis, mil.	Northborn	Gul. 6 Besants, a Chief Or.
3 Tho. Culpeper, ar.	ut prius		14 VVill. Bewick, ar.	Spelmöden	Ar. a Lion ramp. Gul. between 3 trefoils, Vert.
4 Tho. Wat, mil.			15 Gabr. Livesey, ar.	Hollingbor.	
5 Hen. Iseley, mil.	ut prius		16 Tho. Norton, mil.	Bobbing	
6 Ioh. Guldeford, mil.	ut prius		17 Edw. Scot, ar.	ut prius	
PHIL. & MAR.			18 John Sidley Bar.	ut prius	
Anno			19 Tho. Roberts, mil. & b.	Glastenb.	
M. & Rob. Southwel, m.	Merworth		20 George Fane, mil.	ut prius	
M. & Wil. Roper, ar.	ut prius		21 Ioh. Hayward, mil.	Hollingbor.	
2 & 3 Tho. Kemp, mil.			22 Tho. Hamond, mil.	Braisted	Arg. on a Chevron engrailed betwixt 3 martlets Sable, as many cinque foils, Or.
3 & 4			CAROL. I.		
4 & 5 Geo. Vane, ar.	ut prius		1 Isa. Sidley, m. & bar.	Gr. Chart.	ut prius.
5 & 6 Tho. Wotton, ar.	ut prius		2 Basilius Dixwel, ar.	Folkston	Ar. a chev. G. bet. 3 flow. de lys S
ELIZ. REG.			3 Edw. Engham, mil.	Goodnestö.	Arg. a Chev. Sab. betw. 3 Ogref- ses, a Chief, Gules.
Anno			4 VVill. Campion, m.	Combwel	ut prius.
1 Nich. Crisps, ar.			5 Rich. Brown, ar.	Singleton	Azure, three Cheverons, Arg.
2 Warh. Seintleger, ar.	ut prius		6 Rob. Lewkner, mil.	Acris	ut prius.
3 Ioh. Tufton, ar.	Horchfield	S. an Eagle displayed Erm. a border Arg.	7 Nich. Miller, ar.	Crouch	
4 Rich. Baker, ar. *	Sisingherft	* Ar. a Fesse Or, between three Swans heads erased, beaked, Gules,	8 Tho. Style, bar.	Warringb	
5 Tho. Walsingham, ar.	ut prius		9 Ioh. Baker, bar.	ut prius	
6 Tho. Kemp, mil.			10 Edw. Chute, ar.	Surrendē	
7 Ioh. Mayney, ar.	ut prius		11 VVil. Culpeper, bar.	ut prius	
8 Will. Isley, ar.	Southfleet		12 Geo. Sands, mil.	ut prius	
9 Will. Crowmer, ar.	ut prius		13 Tho. Hendley, mil.	Courthorn	
10 Ioh. Brown, ar.	Browns pla.	Arg. a Chev. betw. 3 escalops Or, within a border engrailed, G.	14 Edw. Maisters, mil.	E Langdō	
11 Edw. Isaac, ar.	Patricks-b.	Or, on a Fesse Gules, 3 flower de Lis of the first.	15 David Polhill, ar.	Oxford	
12 Ioh. Leonard, ar.	Chevinin.	ut prius	16 Iacob. Hugeson, ar.	tingsted	
13 Walter Mayne, sen. ar.	Spilfil	Or, Frette Azure.	17 VVil. Brokman, m.	Bibborow	
14 Tho. Vane, sen. mil.	Badfel		18	Evington	
15 Tho. Willoughby, ar.	Bore place	Gules, 3 Arrows, Or, beaded and feathered, Argent.	19		
16 Iacobus Hales, mil.	Woodch.		20 Ioh. Rayney, bar.		
17 Ioh. Tufton, ar.	ut prius		21 Edw. Monins, bar.	Walderthæe Court.	Azure, a Lion passant betwixt 3 Escalops, Or.
18 Tho. Scot, mil.	ut prius		22 Ioh. Hendon, mil.		
19 Edw. Boys, ar.	Fredville	Or, a Griffin Sergeant, Sable, within two Borders, Gules.			
20 Tho. VVotton, ar.	ut prius				

Richard the Second.

5. ARNOLD SAVAGE.]

He was a Knight, and the third Constable of *Queenborough-Castle*. He lieth buried in *Bobbing Church*, with this Inscription,

Orate specialiter pro animabus Arnoldi Savage, qui obiit in vigil. Sancti Andreæ Apost. Anno 1410. & Domine Joanne uxoris ejus qua fuit fil. &c.

The rest is defaced.

16. GULIELMUS BARRY.]

In the Parish Church of *Senington* in this County, I meet with these two sepulchral Inscriptions,

Orate pro anima Isabelle quondam uxoris Willielmi Barry, Militis.

Hic jacet Joanna Barry quondam uxor Willielmi Barry, Militis.

There is in the same Church a Monument, whereupon a man armed is pourtrayed, the Inscription thereon being altogether perished, which in all probability, by the report of the Parishioners, was made to the memory of Sir *William Barry* aforelaid.

Henry the Fourth.

6. VALENTINE BARRET.]

He lieth buried in the Parish Church of *Lenham* in this County, under a Grave-stone, thus inscribed,

Hic jacet Valentine Barret, Arm. qui obiit Novemb. 10. 1440. & Cecilia uxor ejus, qua obiit, Martii 2. 1440. quorum animabus—

Henry the Sixth.

7. WILLIAM SCOT.]

He lieth buried in *Braborne Church*, with this Epitaph,

Hic jacet Willielmus Scot de Braborne Arm. qui obiit 5. Febr. 1433. cujus anim—

Sis testis Christe quod non jacet hic lapis iste,

Corpus ut ornetur sed spiritus ut memoretur.

Quisquis eris qui transieris sic perlege, plora,

Sum quod eris fueramque quod es, pro me precor ora.

His Family afterwards fixed at *Scots Hall* in this County, where they flourish at this day in great reputation.

9. JOHN SEINTLEGER.]

I find him entombed in *Ulcombe Church*, where this is written on his Grave, *Here lieth John Seintleger, Esq; and Margery his Wife, sole Daughter and Heir of James Donner, 1442.* Wonder not that there is no mention in this Catalogue of Sir *Thomas Seintleger*, a Native and potent person in this County, who married *Anne* the Relict of *Henry Holland D. of Exeter*, the Sister of King *Edward the Fourth*, by whom he had *Anne*, Mother to *Thomas Manners*, first Earle of *Rutland*. For the said Sir *Thomas Seintleger* was not to be confided in under King *Henry the Sixth*; and afterwards, when Brother-in-law to King *Edward the Fourth*, was above the Office of the *Sherivalty*.

16. RICHARDUS WALLER.]

This is that renowned * Souldier, who in the time of *Henry the Fifth*, took *Charles Duke of Orleans*, General of the French Army, Prisoner at the Battel of *Agin-Court*, brought him over into *England*, & held him in honorable restraint or custody at *Grome-Bridge*, which a Manuscript in the Heralds Office notes to be *twenty four years*: In the time of which his recess. he newly erected the house at *Grome-Bridge* upon the old Foundation, and was a Benefactor to the repair of *Spelherst Church*, where his Armes remain in stone-work over the Church porch: but lest such a signal piece of service might be entombed in the Sepulchre of unthankful forgetfulness, the Prince assigned to this *Richard Waller* and his Heirs for ever, an additional Crest, viz. the Arms or Escutcheon of *France*, hanging by a Label on an Oak, with this Motto affixed, *Hac Fructus Virtutis*. From this *Richard*, Sir *William Waller* is lineally descended.

23. WILLIELMUS CROWMER.]

This year happened the barbarous Rebellion of *Jack Cade* in *Kent*. This Sheriff, unable with the *posse Comitatus*, to resist their numerousness, was taken by them, and by those wild Justicers committed to the *Fleet* in *London*; because, as they said (and it must be so if they said it) he was guilty of extortion in his Office. Not long after, these Reformers sent for him out of the *Fleet*; made him to be brought to *Mile-end*, where, without any legal proceedings, they caused his head to be * smitten off, and set upon a long pole on *London* bridge, next to the Lord *Say* aforesaid, whose Daughter he had married.

* *Stow's Chro.*
page 391.

38 JOHN SCOT, *Arm. Et vicissim Vic.*]

I understand it thus, that his Under-Sheriff supplied his place, whilest he was busied in higher affairs. He was knighted, much trusted and employed by King *Edward* the Fourth. I read in a * Record,

Johannes Scot, Miles, cum C. C. soldariis ex mandato Domini Regis apud Sandwichum pro salva custodia ejusdem.

* *Inser. Bundel. Indent. de Guerra ad Pelles w. st.*

The aforesaid King, in the twelfth year of his reign, sent this Sir *John* (being one of his Privy Council, and Knight Marshall of *Calis*) with others, on an Embassie, to the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Britain*, to bring back the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Richmona*, whose escape much perplexed this Kings suspicious thoughts. But see his honourable Epitaph in the Church of *Braborne*.

Hic jacet magnificus ac insignis Miles Johannes Scot quondam Regis domus, invictissimi Principis Edwardi quartii, Controll. & nobilissima integerrimaque Agnes uxor ejus. Qui quidem Johannes obiit Anno 1485. die mens. Octob. 17.

Richard the Third.

3. RICHARDUS BRAKENBURY, Mil. & WILLIELMUS CHENEY.]

The former was of an ancient extraction in the North: I behold him as nearly allied (if not Brother) to Sir *Robert Brakenbury*, Constable of the Tower, who dipped his fingers so deep in the blood of King *Edward* the Fifth and his Brother. It concerned King *Richard*, in those suspicious times, to appoint his Confident: Sheriff of this important County; but he was soon un-Sheriffed by the Kings death, and another of more true Integrity substituted in his room.

Henry the Seventh.

5. WILL. BOLEYN, Mil.]

He was Son to Sir *Jeffery Boleyn*, Lord Mayor of *London*, by his Wife, who was Daughter and co-heir to *Thomas* Lord *Hoo* and *Hastings*. This Sir *William* was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Richard* the Third. He married one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Thomas Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, by whom (besides four Daughters married into the Worshipful and Wealthy Families of *Shelton*, *Calthrop*, *Clere*, and *Sackvil*) he had Sir *Tho. Boleyn*, Earle of *Wiltshire*, of whom hereafter.

10. JOHN PEACH, *Arm.*

This year *Perkin Warbeck* landed at *Sandwich* in this County, with a power of all Nations, contemptible not in their number or courage, but nature and fortune, to be feared, as well of Friends as Enemies, as fitter to spoil a coast, than recover a country. Sheriff *Peach* (knighted this year for his good service) with the *Kentish* Gentry, acquitted themselves so valiant and vigilant, that *Perkin* shrunk his horns back again into the shell of his ships. About 150. of his men being taken, and brought up by this * Sheriff to *London*, some were executed there, the rest on the Sea Coasts of *Kent*, and the neighbouring Counties, for Sea-marks to teach *Perkin's* people to avoid such dangerous shoars.

* *Stow's Annals*, pag 480.

Henry the Eighth.

5 JOHN NORTON, Mil.]

He was one of the Captains, who in the beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* the eighth went over with the 1500. Archers, under the conduct of Sir *Edward Poynings*, to assist

Mar -

Margaret, Dutchesse of Savoy (Daughter to Maximilian the Emperour, and Governesse of the Low-Countries) against the incursions of the Duke of Guelders; where this Sir John was knighted by Charles, young Prince of Castile, and afterwards Emperour. He lieth buried in Milton Church, having this written on his Monument; *Pray for the souls of Sir John Norton, Knight, and Dame Joane his Wife, one of the Daughters and Heirs of John Norwood, Esq; who died Febr. 8. 1534.*

7. THOMAS CHEYNEY, Arm.]

He was afterward knighted by King Henry the Eighth, and was a spritful Gentleman, living and dying in great honour and estimation; a Favourite and Privy Counsellor to four successive Kings and Queens, in the greatest turn of times England ever beheld; as by this his Epitaph in Minster Church, in the Isle of Shepoy will appear.

Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Cheyney, inclitissimi ordinis Garterii Miles, Guarduanus quinque Portuum, ac Thesaurarius Hospitii Henrici octavi, ac Edwardi sexti, Regum; Reginaque Mariæ ac Elizabethæ, ac eorum in secretis Consiliarius, qui obiit — mensis Decembris, Anno Dom. M.D.L.IX. ac Reg. Reginae Eliz. primo.

11. JOHN WILTSHIRE, Mil.]

He was Controller of the Town and Marches of Calis, Anno 21. of King Henry the Seventh. He founded a fair Chappel in the Parish of Stone, wherein he lieth entombed with this Inscription,

Here lieth the bodies of Sir John Wiltshire, Knight, and of Dame Margaret his Wife; which Sir John died 28. Decemb. 1526. And Margaret died — of —

Bridget his sole Daughter and Heir was married to Sir Richard Wvingfield, Knight of the Garter, of whom formerly in Cambridge-shire.

12. JOHN ROPER, Arm.]

All the memorial I find of him, is this Inscription in the Church of Eltham, *Pray for the soul of Dame Margery Roper, late Wife of John Roper, Esquire, Daughter and one of the Heirs of John Tatterfall, Esquire, who died Febr. 2. 1518.* Probably she got the addition of Dame (being Wite but to an Esquire) by some immediate Court-attendance on Katharine first Wife to King Henry the Eighth.

King James.

3. MOILE FINCH, Mil.]

This worthy Knight married Elizabeth, sole Daughter and Heir to Sir Thomas Heneage, Vice Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster. She in her Widowhood, by the special favour of King James was honoured Vicountess Maidston, (unprecedented, save by * One, for this hundred years) and afterwards by the great Grace of King Charles the First, created Countesse of Wincelsea, both Honors being entailed on the Issue-male of her Body; to which her Grand-Child, the Right Honourable Heneage (lately gone Embassador to Constantinople) doth succeed.

The Farewell.

Having already insisted on the Courage of the Kentish-men, and shown how in former Ages, the leading of the Van-guard was intrusted unto their magnanimity, we shall conclude our Description of this Shire, praying that they may have an accession of Loyalty unto their Courage, (not that the Natives of Kent have acquitted themselves less Loyal, than those of other Shires) but seeing the one will not suffer them to be idle, the other may guide them to expend their Ability for Gods glory, the defence of his Majesty, and maintenance of true Religion.

* Mary Beaumont, or Villers, extraordinarily created Countess of Buckingham.



CANTERBURY is a right ancient City, and whilest the *Saxon Heptarchy* flourished, was the chief seat of the Kings of *Kent*. Here *Thomas Becket* had his death, *Edward* surnamed the *Black Prince* and King *Henry* the Fourth their Interment. The Metropolitan Dignity first conferred by *Gregory* the Great on *London*, was for the Honour of *Augustine* afterwards bestowed on this * City. It is much commended

by *William* of *Malmesbury* for its pleasant scituation, being surrounded with a fertile soil, well wooded, and commodiously watered by the River *Stoure*, from whence it is * said to have had its name *Durwhern*, in *British*, a swift River. It is happy in the vicinity of the Sea, which affordeth plenty of good Fish.

Buildings.

CHRIST CHURCH, First dedicated, and (after 300. years intermission to Saint *Thomas Becket*) restored to the honour of our *Saviour*, is a stately structure, being the performance of several successive Arch-Bishops. It is much adorned with glasse Windows. Here they will tell you of a foraign Embassador, who proffered a vast price to transport the East Window of the *Quire* beyond the Seas. Yet Artists who commend the Colours, condemn the *Figures* therein, as wherein proportion is not exactly observed.

According to the *Maxime*, *Pictures are the Books*, painted windows were in the time of Popery the *Library* of *Lay men*; and after the Conquest grew in general use in *England*. It is much suspected *Aneyling* of Glasse (which answereth to *Dying in grain* in *Drapery*) especially of *Yellow*, is lost in our age, as to the perfection thereof. Anciently Colours were so incorporated in Windows, that both of them lasted and faded together: Whereas our modern Painting (being rather *on* than *in* the Glasse) is fixed so faintly, that it often changeth, and sometimes falleth away. Now, though some being only for the innocent *White*, are equal enemies to the painting of Windows as *Faces*, conceiving the one as great a *Pander* to superstition, as the other to wantonnesse; Yet others of as much zeal and more knowledge, allow the *Historical uses* of them in *Churches*.

Proverbs.

Canterbury-Tales.]

So *Chaucer* calleth his Book, being a collection of several *Tales*, pretended to be told by Pilgrims in their passage to the Shrine of Saint *Thomas* in *Canterbury*. But since that time *Canterbury-Tales* are parallel to *Fabula Milesta*, which are Charactered, *Nec vera, nec verisimiles*, meerly made to marre precious time, and please fanciful people. Such are the many miracles of *Thomas Becket*; some *helpful* (though but narrow, as only for private conveniency) as when perceiving his old Palace at *Oxford* to want water, he struck his staff into the dry ground (still called Saint *Thomas his well*) whence water runneth plentifully to serve that house (lately re-built) unto this day. Others *spightful*: as when (because a Smith dwelling in that Town had clogged his Horse) he ordered, that * no Smith afterwards should thrive within that Parish. But he, who shall go about seriously to confute these *Tales*, is as very a *Fool*, as he was *somewhat else*, who first impudently invented and vented them.

Prelates.

STEPHEN LANGTON. Here we are at a perfect losse for the place of his birth, his surname affording us so much direction, in effect it is none at all. *Inopes nos copia fecit*, finding no fewer than twelve *Langtons* (though none very near to this place) which makes us fly to our marginal refuge herein. *Stephen*, born in *England*, was bred in *Paris*, where he became one of the greatest Scholars of the Christian world, in his age. He was afterwards consecrated Cardinal of Saint *Chrysogone*, and then by Pa-

* *Camb. Brit. de Cant.*

* By Mr. *Somner* in his Description of *Canterbury*, pag. 37.

* *Lambert* in his Perambulation of *Kent*, pag. 37.

S. N.

pal power intruded Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, in defiance of all opposition which King *John* could make against him.

Many are his learned Works, writing Comments on all the Old, and on some of the New Testament. He was the * first that divided the whole Bible into Chapters, as *Robert Stephens* a French-man, that curious Critick and painful Printer, so ne fix score years since, first subdivided into Verses.

A worthy Work, making Scripture more managable in mens memories, and the passages therein the sooner to be turned to, as any person who is sooner found out in the most populous City, if methodized into Streets and Houses with signs, to which the Figures affixed do fitly allude.

Say not this was a presumption, incurring the curse denounced to such, who adde to Scripture, it being no Addition but an Illustration thereof. Besides, God set the first pattern to mens industry herein, seeing the distinction of some Verses may be said to be *Fure Divino*, as those in the *Lamentations* and elsewhere, which are Alphabetically modelled.

As causless their complaint, who cavil at the inequality of Chapters, the *eighth* of the *first* of *Kings*, being *sixty six*, the *last* of *Malachy* but *six verses*, seeing the entireness of the sense is the standard of their length, or shortness. It is confessed some few Chapters end, and others begin obruptly: and yet, it is questionable, whether the alteration thereof would prove advantageous, seeing the reforming of a small fault, with a great change, doth often hurt more than amend: and such alterations would discompose Millions of Quotations, in excellent Authors conformed to the aforesaid received divisions.

Here it must not be concealed, that notwithstanding this general tradition of *Langtons* chaptering the Bible, some learned men make that design of far ancients date, and particularly that able Antiquary * Sir *Henry Spelman*. This I am confident of, that *Stephen Langton* did something much material in order thereunto, and the *Improver* is usually called the *Inventor*, by a complemental mistake.

However, though I believe *Langton* well employed in dividing the Bible, he was ill busied in rending asunder the Church and Kingdom of *England*, reducing King *John* to sad extremities. He died, and was buried at *Canterbury Anno Dom. 1228*.

Souldiers.

WILLIAM PRUDE, Esquire, (vulgarly called *Proud*) was born in this City, where his stock have continued for some hundreds of years, bred a Souldier in the *Low Countreys*, where he attained to be *Lientenant Colonel*. He was slain *July 12. 1632*. at the siege of *Mastrich*. His body (which I assure you was no usual honour) was brought over into *England*, and buried in the Cathedral of *Canterbury*, in *Saint Michaels Chapel* on the South side of the Quire, with this Inscription on his Monument;

Stand Souldiers; ere you march (by way of charge)
Take an example here, that may enlarge
Your minds to noble Action: Here in peace
Rests one whose Life was War, whose rich encrease
Of Fame and Honour from his Valour grew,
Unbegg'd, unbought, for what he won he drew
By just desert: having in service been
A Souldier, till near *sixty* from *sixteen*
Years of his active Life, continually
Fearless of Death; yet still prepar'd to die
In his Religious Thoughts: for 'midd'ft all harmes
He bare as much of Piety as Armes.

Now Souldiers on, and fear not to intrude
The Gates of Death by th' example of this *Prude*.

* Bale de scrip.
Bib. Cent. 2.
Num. 87. &
Math. Parker
in the Life of
Langton.

* In Glossario
verbo Hepta-
teuchus.

He married *Mary* Daughter of *Sir Adam Sprackling*, Knight, and had Issue by her four Sons and three Daughters; to whose memory his surviving Son *Searles Prude* hath erected this Monument.

Writers.

OSBERN of CANTERBURY, so called, because there he had his *first birth*, or *best Being*, as *Chanter* of the Cathedral Church therein. An admirable Musitian, which quality endeared him (though an *Englishman*) to *Lankfrank*, the *Lordly Lombard*, and Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*. He was the English * *Fubal*, as to the curiosity thereof in our Churches. An Art, which never any *spake* against who *understood* it; otherwise *Apollo* is in a sad case, if *Midas* his ears must be his Judges. However in Divine Service all Musick ought to be tuned to edification (that all who *hear* may *understand* it) otherwise it may tend to *delight* not *devotion*, and true zeal cannot be *raised* where *knowledge* is *depressed*. This *Osbern* wrote the life of Saint *Dunstan* in pure Latine, according to that age, flourishing under *William the Conqueror*, Anno 1070.

* Gen. 4. 22.

SIMON LANGTON, was by his Brother *Stephen Langton* the Arch-Bishop, preferred Arch-Deacon of *Canterbury*; who, *Carne & sanguine revelante* (saith the * *Record*) made the place much better, both to him and his successors, in revenue and jurisdiction. A troublesome man he was, and, on his Brothers score, a great adversary to King *John*, even after that King had altered his Copy, and became, of a fierce Foe, a *Son-servant* to the Pope, by resigning his Crown unto him. But our *Simon* could not knock off when he should, having contracted such an habit of hatred against *K. John*, that he could not depose it, though commanded under the pain of excommunication. This caused him to trudge to the Court of *Rome*, where he found little favour. For, such who will be the Popes *white Boyes*, must watchfully observe his signals, and not only charge when he chargeth, but retreat when he retreateth. This *Simon* (beside others) wrote a Book of the penitence of *Magdalene*, in relation (it seems) to himself, though she found more favour in the Court of *Heaven*, than he at *Rome*. He died Anno Dom.

S. N.

* Somner in his Catalogue of the Arch-Deacons of Cant.

12

Benefactors to the Publi.k.

JOHN EASDAY, was Alderman and Mayor of this City, Anno 1585. He found the Walls thereof much ruined, and being a man but of an * indifferent estate, began the reparation thereof at *Ridingate*, and therein proceeded so far as his name is inscribed on the Wall; whose exemplary endeavours have since met with some to commend, none to imitate them.

* Somner in his Survey of Cant. pag. 15.

THOMAS NEVILE, born in this City of most honourable extraction, as his name is enough to notifie and avouch. He was bred in *Cambridge*, and Master first of *Magdalen*, then of *Trinity Colledge*, and Dean of *Canterbury*. He was the first Clergy man (sent by Arch-Bishop *Whitgift*) who carried to King *James* tidings of the *English Crown*; and it is questionable whether he brought thither or thence more welcome news (especially to the Clergy) acquainting them with the Kings full * intentions to maintain Church-Discipline, as he found it established.

* Sir George Paul in the Life of Arch-Bishop Whitgift.

But the main matter commending his memory is his magnificency to *Trinity College*, whose Court he reduced to a spacious and beautiful *Quadrangle*. Indeed he plucked down as good building as any erected, but such as was *irregular* intercepting the sight, disturbing the intended *uniformity* of the Court, whereby the beauty at this day is much advanced. For as the *Intuitive knowledge* is more perfect, than that which insinuates it self into the *Soul Gradually* by discourse, so more beautiful the prospect of that Building, which is all visible at one view, than what discovers it self to the sight by parcels and degrees. Nor was this *Doctor* like those *Poets*, good only at *Translation*, and bad at *Invention*, all for altering, nothing for adding of his own, who contributed to this *Colledge* (I will not say a *Widows Mite*, but) a *Batchelours Bounty*: a stately new Court of his own expence, which cost him three thousand pounds and upwards. Much enfeebled with the *Palsie*, he died an aged man Anno Dom. 161—

The Farewell.

I am heartily sorry that the many laudable endeavours for the scouring and enlargement of the River *Stoure* (advantagious for this City) have been so often defeated, and the Contributions given by well-disposed Benefactors (amongst whom Mr. *Rose*, once an Alderman of *Canterbury* gave three hundred pounds) have missed their ends, praying that their future enterprises in this kind may be crowned with success.

For the rest I refer the Reader to the pains of my worthy Friend Mr. *William Somner*, who hath written *justum volumen* of the Antiquities of this City. I am sorry to see him *Subject-bound* (betrayed thereto by his own modesty) seeing otherwise, not the City, but *Diocesse* of *Canterbury* had been more adæquate to his abilities. I hope others, by his example will undertake their respective Counties; It being now with our age, the third and last time of asking the Banes, whether or no we may be wedded to skill in this kind, seeing now *use*, or for ever hold your Pens, all Church Monuments leading to knowledge in that nature, being daily irrecoverably imbezeled.

Earls & Dukcs of Kent after y^e Conquest.

Odo Bishop of Bayeux Half Brother to William y^e Conqueror — Earl
 William de Ipre — Earl
 Hubert de Burgh — Earl
 Edmund Plantag. son of R. Ed. I — Earl
 Edmund his son — Earl he died w^out issue
 John his brother — Earl he died w^out issue

Tho: Holland son in Law to ~~Ed.~~ Ed. Plant. Earl.
 Tho: Holland his son — Earl
 Tho: Holland his son — Earl
 Edm: Holland his Broth. — Earl died w^out issue
 William Nevil his nephew Earl, died w^out Male issue

Lancashire.

Ed: 4 Edmund de Grey Lord Grey of Ruthyn — Earl of Kent
 succeeded by
 Hen: 7. George de Grey his son — Earl succeeded by
 Hen: 7. Richard de Grey his son — Earl succeeded by
 Hen: 8 Henry de Grey his Brother — Earl succeeded by
 Henry de Grey his son — Earl succeeded by
 2. Eliz: Rignald de Grey his son — Earl succeeded by
 2. Eliz: Henry de Grey his brother — Earl succeeded by
 Jac: 1 Charles de Grey his brother — Earl succeeded by
 Jac: 1 Henry de Grey his son — Earl succeeded by
 Car: 1 Anthony de Grey (Doctor of Burbach) — Earl succeeded by
 Henry de Grey his son — Earl succeeded by
 W: 3 Anthony de Grey his son — Earl succeeded by
 2. Ann Henry de Grey his son — Earl, Marg: & Dukcs of Kent.



LANCASHIRE. Hath the *Irish Sea* on the *West*, *York-shire* on the *East*, *Cheshire* (parted with the *River Mersey*) on the *South*, *Cumberland* and *Westmerland* on the *North*. It rangeth in length from *Mersey* to *Wenander-Mere*, full *fifty five* miles, though the *Broadest* part thereof exceedeth not *One and thirty*. The *Ayre* thereof is *Subtil* and *Piercing*, (being free from *Foggs* saving in the *Mosses*) the *Effects* whereof are found in the fair *Complexions* and *firme Constitutions* of the *Natives* therein, whose

bodies are as able as their minds willing for any laborious Employment. Their Soyle is tolerably fruitful of all things necessary for humane Sustenance: And, as that *Youth* cannot be counted a *Dance*, though he be *Ignorant*, if he be *Docible*, because his lack of Learning is to be scored on the want of a *Teacher*; So *Sterilitie* cannot properly be imputed to some places in this County, where little *Graine* doth grow, because capable thereof (as daily experience doth avouch) if it were husbanded accordingly.

This Shire, though sufficiently *thick* of people, is exceedingly *thin* of *Parishes*, as by perusing this parallel will plainly appear,

<i>Rutland</i> hath in it, <i>Parishes</i>	<i>Lancashire</i> hath in it, <i>Parishes</i>
Forty * eight.	Thirty * six.

* *Cambd. Brit.*
in *Rutland*.

* *Idem* in *Lancashire*.

Speed (I think mistaken) says but 28.

* *Stapleton* in his *Life*.

See here how *Rutland* being scarce a *Fifth* part of *Lancashire* in greatness, hath a fourth part of *Parishes* more therein.

But, as it was a fine Sight to behold *Sir Tho. More*, when * *Lord Chancellour* of *England*, every morning in term time, humbly ask blessing in *Westminster-hall* of *Sir John More* his Father, then a purlie Judge: so may one see in this Shire some *Chapels*, exceeding their Mother-Churches in fairness of Structure and numerousness of people, yet owning their filial relation and still continuing their dutiful dependance on their Parents. But for Numerosity of *Chapels*, surely the Church of *Manchester*, exceedeth all the rest, which (though anciently called, but *Villa de Manchester*) is for Wealth and Greatness corival with some Cities in *England*, having no lesse then *Nine* *Chapels*, which before these our civil Wars, were reputed to have *five hundred* communicants a peice. Insomuch that some Clergy men, who have consulted Gods Honour with their own credit and profit, could not better desire for themselves, than to have a *Lincoln-shire Church*, as best built, a *Lancashire Parish*, as largest bounded, and a *London Audience*, as consisting of most intelligent people.

The people, generally devout, are, (as I am informed) *Northward* and by the *West* *Popishly* affected; which in the other parts (intended by *Antiperistasis*) are zealous *Protestants*. Hence is it, that many *Subtile Papists*, and *Jesuits* have been born and bred in this County, which have met with their *Matches* (to say no more) in the *Natives* of the same County; So that thereby it hath come to passe, that the house of *Saul* hath waxed weaker and weaker, and the house of *David* stronger and stronger.

* 2 *Saml.* 3. 1.

Natural Commodities.

Oates.

If any ask why this *Graine* growing commonly all over *England*, is here entered as an *Eminent Commodity* of *Lancashire*? Let him know, that here is the *most* and *best* of that kind; yea *Wheat* and *Barlie* may seem but the *adopted*, whilst *Oates* are the *Natural Issue* of this County; so inclined is its genius to the production thereof. Say not *Oates* are *Horse-graine*, and fitter for a *Stable* then a *Table*. For, besides that the *Meal* thereof is the distinguishing form of *Gruel* or *Broth* from *Water*, most hearty and wholesome Bread is made thereof, Yea anciently *North of Humber*, no other was eaten by People of the *Primest Quality*. For we read, how *William* the *Conquerour* bestowed the *Mannour* of *Castle Bitham* in *Lincoln-shire*, upon *Stephen* Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, chiefly for this consideration, that thence he might have * *wheaten bread* to feed his *Infant Son*, *Oaten bread* being then the Diet of *Holderness* and the Counties lying beyond it.

* *Cambd. Brit.*
in *Lancashire*.

Allume.

I am informed that *Allume* is found at *Houghton* in this County, within the Inheritance of Sir *Richard Houghton*, and that enough for the use of this and the neighbouring Shires, though not for Transportation. But because far greater plenty is afforded in *Tork-shire*, the larger mention of this *Mineral* is referred to that place.

Oxen.

The fairest in *England* are bred (or if you will, made) in this County, with goodly heads, the Tips of whose horns are sometimes distanced five foot asunder. Horns, are a commodity not to be slighted, seeing I cannot call to mind any other substance, so hard, that it will not break, so solid, that it will hold liquor within it, and yet so clear, that light will pass through it. No *Mechanick Trade*, but hath some *Utensils* made thereof, and even now I recruit my pen with Ink from a Vessel of the same. Yea it is useful *cap-a-pe*, from *Combs* to *shooing-horns*. What shall I speak of the many gardens made of horns, to garnish houses? I mean artificial flowers of all colours. And besides what is spent in *England*, many thousand weight are shaven down into leaves for *Lanthorns* and sent over daily into *France*. In a word the very Shavings of Horn are profitable, sold by the Sack, and sent many miles from *London* for the manuring of ground. No wonder then that the *Horners* are an ancient corporation, though why they and the * *Bottle-makers* were formerly united into one company, passeth my skill to conjecture. The best horns in all *England*: and freest to work without Flaws, are what are brought out of this County to *London*, the shop-general of *English Industry*.

The Manufactures.

Fustians.

These anciently were creditable wearing in *England*, for persons of the prime quality, finding the *Knight* in * *Chaucer* thus habited.

Of *Fustian* he weared a *Gippon*
All besmottred with his *Haubergion*.

But it seems they were all *Forreign Commodities*, as may appear by their modern names.

1. *Fen Fustians*, which I conceive so called from *Fen* a City in *Saxony*.
2. *Ausburgh Fustians* made in that famous City in *Swevia*.
3. *Millaine Fustians*, brought over hither out of *Lumbardy*.

These retain their old names at this day, though these several sorts are made in this County, whose Inhabitants buying the *Cotton*, *Wool*, or *Yarne*, coming from beyond the Sea, make it here into *Fustians*, to the good employment of the *Poor* and great improvement of the *Rich* therein, serving mean people for their out-fades, and their betters for the *Lineings* of their garments. *Bolton* is the staple-place for this commodity, being brought thither from all parts of the County.

As for *Manchester*, the *Cottons* thereof carry away the credit in our Nation, and so they did an hundred and fifty years agoe. For when learned * *Leland* on the coast of *King Henry* the Eighth, with his Guide travailed *Lancashire*, he called *Manchester*, the fairest and quickest Town in this County, and sure I am, it hath lost neither spruceness nor spirits since that time.

Other *Commodities* made in *Manchester* are so small in themselves and various in their kinds, they will fill the shop of an *Haberdasher* of small wares, being therefore too many for me to reckon up, or remember, it will be the safest way to wrap them all together in some *Manchester-Tickin*, and to fasten them with the *Pinns* (to prevent their

* *Stow's Survey of London*, pag. 638.

* *Chaucer* in his Prologue.

* In his *Itinerary*.

their falling out and scattering) or tye them with the *Tape*, and also, (because sure bind sure find) to bind them about with *points* and *Laces* all made in the same place.

The Buildings.

MANCHESTER, a Collegiate as well as a Parochial Church, is a great ornament to this County, The Quire thereof, though but small is exceeding beautiful, and for *woodwork* an excellent peice of Artifice.

The Wonders.

About * *Wiggin* and elsewhere in this County, men go a Fishing with spades, and Mathooks, more likely one would think to catch *Moles* then *Fishes* with such Instruments. First, they pierce the *Turfie* ground, and under it meet with a black and deadish water, and in it small *Fishes* do swim. Surely these *Pisces Fossiles* or *subterranean* *Fishes* must needs be unwholesome, the rather because an *unctuous* matter is found about them. Let them be thankful to God in the first place, who need not such meat to feed upon. And next them let those be thankful, which have such meat to feed upon, when they need it.

* *Camdens Br.*
in *Lancashire.*

Proverbs.

[*Lancashire fair Women.*]

I believe that the God of nature, having given fair complexions to the Women in this County, Art may save her pains, (not to say her *sinnes*,) in endeavouring to better them. But let the Females of this County know, that though in the Old Testament expresse notice be taken of the beauty of many Women,

a *Sarah*, b *Rebekah*, c *Rachel*, d *Abigail*, e *Thamar*, f *Abishag*, g *Esther*; yet in the New Testament no mention is made at all of the fairnes of any Woman; not because they wanted, but because Grace is chief Gospel-beauty, *Elizabeths* h *unblameableness*, the Virgin *Maries* i *pondering Gods word*; the *Canaanitish Womans* k *faith*, *Mary Magdalens* l *charity*; *Lydia* her m *attention to Pauls Preaching*; these soul-piercing Perfections, are far better than skin-deep Fairness.

a Gen. 12. 11.
b Gen. 24. 16.
c Gen. 29. 17.
d 1 Sam. 25. 3.
e 2 Sam. 13. 1.
f 1 King. 1. 4.
g Ester 2. 7.
h Luke 1. 6.
i Luke 2. 19.
k Mar. 15. 28.
l John 12. 3.
m Acts 16. 4.
* *Cam. Brit.*
in *Lancashire.*

It is * written upon a Wall in Rome.

RIBCHESTER was as rich as any Town in Christendome.

And why on a Wall? Indeed the *Italians* have a Proverb, *A wall is the fools paper*, whereon they scribble their Fancies. But not to be overcurious in examining hereof, we suppose some Monumental Wall in Rome, as a Register, whereon the names of principal Places were inscribed, then subjected to the *Roman Empire*: and probably, this *Ribchester* anciently was some eminent Colony (as by pieces of *Coins* and *Columns* there dayly digged out doth appear.) However at this day it is not so much as a *Mercate Town*, but whether decayed by age, or destroyed by accident, is uncertain.

Here Reader give me leave, the *Historian* mult not devour the *Divine* in me, so as to debar me from *spiritual Reflections*, What saith S. * *Paul*? We have here no continuing City: and no wonder, seing *Mortal Men* are the Efficient, *Moldring Buildings* the Material, and *Mutable Laws* the formal cause thereof. And yet S. *Paul* was as well stocked with Cities as any man alive: having three, which in some sort he might call his own; * *Tarsus*, where he was born, * *Jerusalem* where he was bred at the feet of *Gamaliel*, and * *Rome*, whereby he received the Priviledg of Freedome: all which he waved as nothing worth, because of no abiding and continuance.

* Acts 22. 3.
* Acts 22. 27.

Martyrs.

JOHN ROGERS was born in this * County, and bred in the University of Cambridge, a very able Linguist and General Scholar. He was first a Zealous Papist, till his eyes being opened, he detested all Superstition, and went beyond Seas, to *Wittenberg*, where (some years after *Tyndal*) he translated the Bible, from *Genesis*

* *J. Bale,*
descrip. Brit.
cent. 8. n. 83.
& *Fox, Ail. &*
Monum.

till the *Revelation*, comparing it with the *original*: coming to *England* he presented it in a fair Volume to King *Henry* the 8th. prefixing a *Dedicatory Epistle*, and subscribing himself (those dangerous dayes required a *Disguise*) under the name of

* *J. Bale. ut pri.*

* *Thomas Matthew.*

* See my
Church History,
10th Book,
17th Cen.
page 47.

And now Reader that is *unriddled* unto me which hath puzzled me for some Years ; for I finde, that *K. James*, in the * *Instruſtions* which he gave to the Translators of the *Bible* enjoyned them to peruse the former Translations of,

1. *Tindal*, 2. *Matthews*, 3. *Coverdale*, 4. *Whitchurch*, 5. *Geneva*.

Now at last I understand who this *Matthews* was (though unsatisfied still in *Whitchurch*) believing his Book never publickly printed, but remaining a *Manuscript* in the Kings Library.

Yet this present could not procure Mr. *Rogers* his security, who it seems for fear of the 6 Articles was fain to fly again beyond Seas, and returning in the Raig of King *Edward* the sixt became a Preacher of *London*. He and Mr. *Hooper* were the two greatest *Sticklers* against *Ceremonies*, though otherwise allowing of *Episcopal Government*. He was the first Martyr, who suffered in *Smithfield*, in Queen *Maries* dayes, and led all the rest, of whom we may truly say, that if they had not been flesh and blood, they could not have been burnt: and if they had been no more then flesh and blood they would not have been burnt.

The *Non-Conformists* account it no small Credit unto them, that one of their Opinion, (as who would not flinch from the faith) was chosen by *Divine Providence*, the first to encounter the fire. Such may remember, that no Army is all *FRONT*, and that as constant did come behinde as went before. Had those of an opposite judgment been called first, they had come first to the stake; and in due time the defenders of *Ceremonies* were as substantial in their Sufferings. This *John Rogers* was martyred, Febr. 4. 1555.

* *Fox, Aſts and Mon.*

J. Bale, Deſcr. Brit. ſent 8. numb. 87.

* *JOHN BRADFORD* was born at * *Manchester*, in this County, and bred first a Lawyer in the Inns of Court, and for a time did solícite Suits for Sr. *John Harrington*: afterwards (saith my * *Authour*, ex *Rixoso Causidico mitissimus Christi Apostolus*: going to *Cambridga* a man in maturity, and ability, the Univerſity by special Grace bestowed on him the Degree of Master of *Art*: and so may he be said to Commence, not only *per saltum*, but *per volatum*. The Jesuit doth causlessly urge this his short standing for an Argument of his little understanding; whereas he had alwayes been a hard Student from his youth: and his Writings and his Disputings give a sufficient Testimony of his Learning.

* In his Exam. of *J. Fox* his Martyrs.

It is a demonstration to me, that he was of a sweet temper, Because * *Persons* who will hardly afford a good *VVord* to a Protestant, saith, that he seemed to be of a more soft and milde nature than many of his fellowes. Indeed he was a most holy and mortified man, who secretly in his closet would so weep for his sinnes, one would have thought he would never have smiled again: and then appearing in publick, he would be so humbly pleasant, one would think he had never wept before: But Mr. *Fox* his pains have given the pens of all Posterity a *VVrit of ease*; to meddle no more with this Martyr, who suffered *Anno Dom. 1555*.

* *Fox, Aſts and Mon. page 1561. Idem ibid.*

GEORGE MARSH was born at * *Dean* in this County, bred a good Scholar in a *Grammer-School*, and then lived in the honest condition of a Farmer: after the death of his wife he went to * *Cambridge*, where he followed his Studies very close, and afterwards solemnly entring into Orders, became a profitable Preacher and Curate to Mr. *Lawrence Sanders*, the worthy Martyr. Causlessly therefore doth * *Parsons* asperse him, that he of a Farmer turned a Preacher, as if he had done it immediately (with many of our Age leaping from the plough to the pulpit) concealing his Academical breeding, such is the Charity of his jesuitical reservation.

* In his Exam. of *Foxes Mart.*

As little is his Charity for condemning him for answering dubiously and fearfully at first, to such who examined him about the *Sacrament* of the *Altar*, seeing the said *Marsh* condemned himself for doing it, as therein too much consulting carnal Respects to save his life, as appears in Mr. *Fox*, whence the Jesuite fetcheth all his Information. But *Marsh* made amends for all these failings with his final constancy; being both burnt and scalded to death (having a barrel of pitch placed over his head, an accent of cruelty peculiar to him alone) when he was martyred at *VVestchester*, Apr. 24. 1655.

Cardinalls.

Cardinals.

WILLIAM ALAN was born in this County (saith my^{*} Authour) *nobilibus parentibus*, of *gentile Parentage*. He was bred in *Oriel Colledge*, in the University of *Oxford*, and became *Head* of *St. Maries Hall* therein, Then going beyond the *Seas* he became *Kings Professor* at *Doway*, *Cannon* of *Cambray*, and *Rhemes*, and at last by *Pope Sixtus Quintus* made *Cardinal priest* of *Martins* in *Rome*, 1587. and deserved his *Red Hat* by his *good Service* the year after against his *Native Country*. But hear what *Different Characters* two Authours of *several perswasions* bestow upon him.

* Pitze. p. 792.

PITZEUS de ANO. Script. page 792.

He was somewhat above an ordinary man in *Stature*, comely of *Countenance*, composed in his *Gate*, affable in all *Meetings*; and for the *Gifts* of his *Mind*, *Pious*, *Learned*, *Prudent*, *Grave*, and though of *Great Authority*, *Humble*, *modest*, *meek*, *patient*, *peaceable*, in a word, *beautified* and *adorned* with all kinds of *Virtues*.

GODWIN in his Catalogue of Cardinals, page 479.

He was the last of our *English Cardinals*, in time, and first in wickedness, deserving not to be counted among *English men*, who, as another *Herostratus*, to achieve himself a name amongst the *Grandees* of *Earth*, endeavoured to fire the *Church of England*, the *Noblest* (without envy be it spoken) in the *Christian World*, so that his memory deserveth to be buried in *oblivion*.

He collected the *English Exiles* into a *Body*, and united them in a *COLLEDGE*, first at *Doway*, then at *Rhemes*, so great an *Advancer*, that we may behold him as *Founder* of that *Seminary*. He dyed at *Rome*, Anno 1594. and preferred rather to be buried in the *English School*, than in the *Church* of *St. Martins*, which gave him the *Title* of *Cardinal*.

Prelates.

HUGH OLDHAM, born in this County, at *oldham*, a Village some six miles from *Manchester*, bred in *Queens Colledge* in *Cambridge*, was no ill *Scholar*, and a good *Man*, most pious according to and above the *Devotion* of the *Age* he lived in; he was afterwards *Bishop* of *Exeter*, a *Foe* to a *Monkish Superstition*, and a *Friend* to *University Learning*. *Brazen-Nose Colledge* in *Oxford*, and *Corpus-Christi Colledge* therein will for ever bear witness of his bounty, to advance *Religion*, and *Learning*. Besides the *Town* of *Manchester* have good cause to remember him, who founded and endowed a *School* therein, with large *Revenue*, appointing the *Warden* of the *Colledge* therein, *Caput Scholæ*.

This *Bishop*, having a tough contest with the *Abbot* of *Tavestock*, was excommunicated for refusing to stand to the decision of the *Court* of *Rome*. He had formerly built a *Chapel*, in the *South-side* of his *Cathedrall*, and dying excommunicate (on the *aforesaid account*) was *Buried*, not in the very *Church*, but *brink* thereof, and body of the *Wall*. He dyed Anno Dom. 1520.

JAMES STANLEY, D.D. brother of *Thomas*, *Earl* of *Darby*, was born in this County, and was by *K. Henry* the seventh (his kinsman by marriage) preferred *Bishop* of *Ely*, 1506. a man more memorable than commendable, who never resided at his own *Cathedrall*. I can partly excuse his living all the *Summer* with the *Earl* his *Brother*, in this County, but must condemn his living all the *Winter* at his^{*} *Mannour* at *Somersham*, in *Huntingtonshire*, with one who was not his sister, and wanted nothing to make her his *Wife* save marriage. However if *Heaven* allowed a *Burial* to his most profest *Enemy*, on this account, that she was^{*} a *Kings Daughter*, none I hope will grudge his memory a room in this Book, were it only because he was an *Earles Brother*. He dyed Anno 1515.

* Godwin, in his Bishops of Ely, and Camdens Br. in the Description of Huntington.
* 2 King. 9. 34.

HENRY STANDISH was, as I have just cause to conclude, extracted from the *Standishes* of *Standish* in this County, bred a *Franciscan*, and *Dr.* of *Divinity* in *Cambridge*, doth

and afterwards made *Bishop* of *S. Asaph*. I neither believe him so *Good* as *Pitz* doth character him, *pietate & doctrina clarum*, nor so *bad* as *Bale* doth decry him, making him a *doteing Fool*. Sure I am, there was *Impar congressus*, betwixt him and *Erasmus*, as unequal a *Contest*, as betwixt a *Childe* and *Man*, not to say, *Dwarf* and *Gyant*. This *Standish* is said to have fallen down on his knees before *King Henry* the *Eighth*, petitioning him to continue *Religion*, established by his *Ancesters*, and entring into *Matters of Divinity*, he cited the * *Colossians* for the *Corinthians*, which being but a *Memory-mistake* in an *Aged Person*, needed not to have exposed him so much, as it did, to the laughter of the *Standers by*. After he had sate 16 years, *Bishop* of *St. Asaph*, he died very aged, 1535.

* *Bale, de script. Brit. cent. 9. num. 3.*

* *Bale, Pitz. and Bish. Godwin, in the Bishops of Chichester.*

JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON was born in this * *County*, bred first in *Pembroke-Hall*, then *Fellow* of *St. Johns*, and afterwards *Master* of *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge*: an excellent *Scholar*, and *Linguist* especially. I have seen a *Greek Tragedy*, made and written by his own hand, (so curiously that it seemed printed) and presented to *K. Henry* the *eight*: He no lesse elegantly (if faithfully) translated *Philo* and *Eusebius* into *Latine*: Besides his own benefaction to the *Masters Lodgings* and *Library*, he was highly instrumental in moving *Queen Mary* to her magnificent bounty to *Trinity Colledge*. In the visitation of *Cambridge*, he was very active in burning the bones of *Bucer*, being then *Elect Bishop* of *Chichester*, scarcely continuing a year in that Place.

All expected, that at his first coming into his *Diocese*, he should demean himself very favourably. For why should not the *Poets Observation* of *Princes* be true also of *Prelates*.

———— *Mitissima fors est* } } Subjects commonly do finde
Regnorum sub Rege novo — } } New-made Sovereigns most kinde.

But he had not so much mercy as *Nero*, to begin courteously, having no sooner put on his *Episcopal Ring*, but presently he washed his hands in the blood of poor *Martyrs*, whereof in due * *Place*. In the First of *Qu. Elizabeth* he was deprived, and kept in some restraint, wherein he dyed, about the Year 1560.

See *Martyrs* in *Suffex*.

Since the Reformation.

JAMES PILKINTON, D.D. was the third Son of *James Pilkinton* of * *Rivington*, in this *County*, Esq. a Right ancient Family, being informed by my good Friend *Master William Ryley*, *Norrey*, and this Countryman, that the *Pilkintons* were Gentlemen of repute in this Shire, before the * conquest, when the chief of them, then sought for, was fain to disguise himself, a *Thresher* in a barn. Hereupon partly alluding to the head of the *flail* (falling sometime on the one, sometime on the other side) partly to himself embracing the safest condition for the present, he gave for the Motto of his Armes, *Now thus, Now thus*.

* *Parkers Scel. Cant. M.S. in the Masters of S. Johns.*

* Others make this of far later Date.

This *James*, bred fellow of *St. Johns* in *Cambridge*, was in the First of *Qu. Mary* forced to fly into *Germany*, where he wrote a Comment * on *Ecclesiastes*, and both the *Epistles* of *St. Peter*: after his return, in the First of *Qu. Elizabeth*, he was chosen *Master* of *St. Johns*, and March the 2d 1560. was consecrated *Bishop* of *Durham*.

* *Bale, de script. Brit. pagina penult.*

* *Cam. Eliz. in Anno 1569.*

Nine Years after the Northern Rebels came to *Durham*, and first tore the *Bible*, then the * *English Liturgy* in pieces. Unhappy (though most innocent) Book, equally odious to opposite parties; such who account the *Papists* Heretiques esteeming it *popish*, whilst the *Papists* themselves account it heretical. The *Bishop* had fared no better than the book, could he have been come by. But when the Rebellion was suppress'd, the *Bishop* commenced a Suit against *Qu. Elizabeth* for the Lands and Goods of the Rebels attainted in the *Bishoprick*, as forfeited to him by his Charter, and had * prevailed, if the *Parliament* had not interposed, and on special consideration *pro hoc tempore* adjudged them to the *Queen*. He dyed Anno Dom. 1576.

* *Cam Brit. in Bi. of Durham.*

EDWIN SANDYS was born at *Conisby* in this *County*; whose good actings, great sufferings, pious life, and peaceable death, 1588. are plentifully related in our Church-History.

* Out of a Manuscript of the Great Antiquary, Mr. Dodesworth.

RICHARD BARNES was borne at * *Bolde* near *Warrington* in this *County*, bred in *Brazen-Nose Colledg*, in *Oxford*, and afterwards advanced *Suffragan Bishop* of *Nottingham*, his

thence he was preferred to *Carlile*, 1570. and seven years after to *Durham*. He was himself *One* of a *good nature*; (as by the sequele will appear) but abused by his *Credulity* and *affection* to his Brother *John Barnes*, Chancellour of his *Diocesse*.

* *A Man*, of whom it is hard to say, whether he was more *Lustfull*, or more *Covetous*: who, whereas he should have been the man who ought to have reformed many *Enormities* in the *Diocess*, was indeed the *Authour* of them, permitting *base* and *dishonest Persons* to escape *scot-free* for a piece of *mony*, so that the *Bishop* had a *very ill report* every where.

By the suggestion of this ill instrument, the *Patriarchall* man *Mr. Gilpin*, fell into this *Bishops Displeasure*, and by him was suspended from his *Benefice*.

But the good *Bishop* afterwards restored him; and visiting him at his house, took him aside into the *Parlour*, and thus accosted him;

Father Gilpin, * *I acknowledge you are fitter to be Bishop of Durham, then my self to be Parson of this Church of yours: I ask forgiveness for Errors passed; forgive me Father; I know you have hatched up some Chickens that now seek to pick out your Eyes, but so long as I shall live Bishop of Durham, be secure, no man shall injure you.*

This *Bishop* sate about *Eleven years* in his *See*, and dyed a very aged man, a little before the *Spanish Invasion*, *Anno Dom. 1588*.

JOHN WOOLTON was born at *Wiggin* in this County, of honest Parents, and worshipful by his mothers side. He was bred a short time in *Oxford*, and in the reign of *Queen Mary*, attended his *Unkle Alexander Nowell* in his flight beyond the Seas. Returning into *England*, he was made first *Cannon Residentiary*, and after, *Anno 1579*. *Bishop of Exeter*, being an earnest assertor of *Conformity* against opposers thereof. He met (whilst living) with many hard speeches, but after his death (when mens memories are beheld generally in their true colours) he was restored to his deserved esteem, even by those who formerly had been his adversaries. He indited Letters full of *Wisdom* and *Piety*, becoming the strength of one in health, not two hours before his death, which happened *March the 13. Anno 1593*. It is a part, though not of his *Praise*, of his happiness, that his *Daughter* was married to *Francis Godwin* *Bishop of Hereford*, whose *Learned pen* hath deserved so well of the *Church of England*.

MATTHEW HUTTON. I have given a large account of him formerly, in my *Ecclesiastical History*. However having since received an exact *Annarie* (as I may so say) from his nearest relation, of his life, I will here insert an *Abridgement* thereof.

1. Being Son to *Matthew Hutton* of *Priest-Hutton* in this County, he was born *Anno Dom. 1529*.
2. He came to *Cambridge* in the 17. year of his age, *Anno 1546*. the 38. of *K. Henry the Eighth*.
3. comen- { Bach. } of Arts, { 1551
ced. { Mr. } { 1555
4. Chosen *Margaret Professor* of *Divinity*, *December 15. Anno 1561*. in the 4. of *Queen Elizabeth*.
5. In the same year commenced *Bachelour* of *Divinity*.
6. Elected *Master* of *Pembroke-hall* *May the 12.* and the same year *September the fifth*, admitted *Regius Professor*, *Anno 1562*.
7. Answered a publick *Act* before *Q. Eliz.* and *Her court* at *Cambridg.* *A. 1564*
8. Married in the same year *Katharine Fulmetby* (Neice to *Thomas Goodrick* late *Bishop of Ely*) who died soon after.
9. Made *Dean* of *York*, *Anno 1567*.
10. Married for his second Wife *Beatrix Fincham*, Daughter to *Sir Thomas Fincham* of the *Isle of Ely*
11. Resigned his *Master-ship* of *Pembroke-hall*, and his *Professours place* to *Dr. Whitgift* *April 12. A. 1567*.
12. Married *Frances*, *Wid. of Martin Bowes*, son of *Sir Martin Bowes*, *Alderman of London*, *Nov. 20. 1583*.
13. Chosen *Bishop of Durham*, *June 9. Anno Dom. 1589*.
14. Confirm'd by the *Dean* and *Chapter* *July 26*.
15. Consecrated by *John Arch-bishop of York*, *July 27*.
16. Translated to *York*, and consecrated at *Lambeth*, *anno 1594*. the *Thirty seventh* of *Queen Elizabeth*, by *John Arch-bishop of Canterbury*, and others *March 24*.
17. He dyed in *January*, *anno 1605*. in the *seventie sixth* year of his age.

* *Bishop Carleton* in the *Life* of *Mr. Gilpin*.

* *Item ibidem*.

* *Godwin* is his *Catalogue* of the *Bishops of Exeter*.

He gave an *hundred* marks to *Trinity colledge* in *Cambridge*, and founded an *Hospital* at *Wareton* in this County. In a word, he was a learned *Prelate*, liv'd a pious man, and left a precious memory.

MARTIN HUTTON was born in this County (as by his Epitaph on his Monument lately set up by his Daughters in the Church of *Ely* may appear) and bred first a *Student* then a *Canon* of *Christs-church*, on whom *Queen Elizabeth* bestowed the Bishoprick of *Ely*, after 20. years vacancie thereof. Now although his memory groweth under the suspicion of *Simoniackal* compliance, yet this due the Inhabitants of *Ely* do unto him, that they acknowledge him the best *House-keeper* in that See, within mans Remembrance. He dyed *July 14. 1609.* leaving two Daughters married in those Knightly Families of *Fish* and *Filmer*.

RICHARD BANCROFT was born at in this * County, bred in *Jesus Colledge* in *Cambridge*, and was afterwards by *Queen Elizabeth* made *Bishop* of *London*, by *King James Arch bishop* of *Canterbury*. Indeed he was in effect *Arch-bishop* whilst *Bishop*, to whom *Doctor Whitgift* in his decrepite age remitted the managing of matters, so that he was the *Soul* of the *high Commission*.

A great *Statesman* he was, and *Grand Champion* of *Church Discipline*, having well hardned the hands of his Soul, which was no more then needed for him, who was to meddle with *Nettles* and *Bryers*, and met with much opposition. No wonder if those who were silenced by him in the Church, were loud against him in other places.

David speaketh of * *poison under mens lips*. This Bishop tasted plentifully thereof from the mouths of his Enemies, till at last, (as *Mithridates*) he was so habited to poisons, they became food unto him. Once a Gentleman coming to visit him, presented him a *Lyebell*, which he found pasted on his Dore, who nothing moved thereat; Cast it (said he) to an hundred more which lye here on a heap in my Chamber.

Many a *Lyebell*, [*Lye*] (because false) [*Bell*] because loud) was made upon him. The aspersions of *coveteousnesse*, though cast, doth not stick on his memory; being confuted by the estate which he left, small in proportion to his great preferment.

He cancelled his first *Will*, wherein he had bequeathed much to the Church, which gave the occasion for scurrilous pens to passe on him;

*He who never repented of doing Ill,
Repented that once he made a good Will.*

Whereas indeed, suspecting an *Impression* of popular violence on *Cathedralls*, and fearing an *alienation* of what was bequeathed unto them, he thought fit to cancel his own, to prevent others cancelling his Testament.

This partly appears by his second *Will*, wherein he gave the *Library* at *Lambeth* (the Result of his own, and three *Predecessors Collections*) to the *University* of *Cambridge* (which now they possesse) in case the *Archi episcopal See* should be extinct.

How came such a jealousy into his mind? What fear of a Storm when the Sun shined, the *Skye* clear, no appearance of *Clouds*? Surely his skill was more then ordinary in the *Complexion* of the *Common-wealth*, who did foresee, what afterward (for a time) came to pass. This clause providentially inserted, secured this *Library* in *Cambridge*, during the vacancy of the *Archi-episcopal See*; and so prevented the embeselling, at the least the dismembring thereof, in our late civil distempers. He dyed *Anno Dom. 1610.* and lyeth buried at the Church in *Lambeth*.

THOMAS JONES was born in this County, bred *Master of Arts* in *Cambridge*, but commenced *Doctor of Divinity* in the *University* in *Dublin*. He was first *Chancellour* then *Dean* of *St. Patricks* in that City; and thence was made *Bishop* of *Meath*, *Anno 1584.* and the next Month appointed by *Queen Elizabeth* one of her *Privy Council* in *Ireland*. Hence he was translated to be *Archbishop* of *Dublin*, *An. 1605.* and at the same time was by *King James* made *Chancellour* of *Ireland*, which office he discharged *Thirteen* years, dying *April 10. 1619.*

As he was a good Officer for the King, he was no bad one for himself, laying the Foundation of so fair an estate, that *Sir Roger Jones* his Son, was by *King Charles* created *Viscount Renelaugh*. Thus whilst the Sons of the Clergy men in *England* never mounted above the degree of *Knighthood*, Two of the Clergy men in *Ireland* attained to the dignity of *Peerage*: I say no more, but good success have they with their honour in their persons and posterity.

RICHARD

* So I find in the Manuscript of Mr. Dodsworth and so Mr. Richard Line (this Arch-bishops servant lately deceased) did inform me.

* Psal. 140.3.

* Sir James Ware de præsulibus Lageniæ. pag. 40.

* The other Viscount Ely son to Arch-bishop Loftus.

RICHARD PARR was born in this * County, bred Fellow of *Brazen-nose Colledge* in *Oxford*: whilst he continued in the *University*, he was very painfull in reading the *Arts* to young Scholars, and afterwards having cure of Souls, no lesse industrious in the Ministry.

* Mr. James Chaloner in his Description of the Isle of Man. pag. 7.

He was afterwards preferr'd to be Bishop of *Man*, by the Earl of *Derby*, Lord thereof: for the Lords of that Island have been so absolute Patrons of that Bishoprick, that no lease made by the Bishop, is valid in Law, without their confirmation. This Prelate excellently discharged his Place, and died *anno Domini*, 16--

Souldiers.

SR. WILLIAM MOLINEUX, Kt. of *Seston* in this County: He was at the Battel of *Navarret*, in *Spain*, made *Knight Banneret* by *Edward the Black Prince*, Anno 1367. under whose command he served in those Warrs, as also for a long time, in the Warrs of *France*. From whence returning homewards, he dyed at * *Canterbury*, Anno 1372. on whom was written this Epitaph.

* weavers Funeral Monuments, Page 234.

*Miles Honorificus MOLINEUX subjacet intus ;
Tertius Edwardus dilexit hunc ut amicus :
Fortia qui gessit, Gallos, Navarosque repressit,
Sic cum recessit, morte feriente decessit,
Anno Millesimo trecento septuageno,
Atque his junge duo : sic perit omnis homo.*

His Monument is not extant at this day, and it is pity that so good a *Sword* did not light on a better *Pen*; and that *Pallas* (so much honoured by him in her Military relation) did not more assist in his Epitaph in her Poetical capacity.

SR. WILLIAM MOLINEUX, junior, Knight, descendant from the former, flourished under *K. Henry* the eighth, being a man of great command in this County, bringing the considerable strength thereof to the seasonable succour of the *Duke of Norfolk*, with whom he performed signal service in *Flodden-Field*.

It is confessed on all sides, that the *Scots* lost the Day, by not keeping their Ranks, but not agreed on the cause thereof. *Bucanan* (who commonly makes the too much Courage of his Countrymen the cause of their being conquered) imputes it to their indiscreet pursuing of the *English*, routed at the first. Others say, they did not break their Ranks, but they were broken, unable to endure the *Lancashire Archers*, and so forced to sunder themselves. In this Battail the *Scotch King*, and chiefeest Gentry were slain; the *English* loosing scarce any, of the *Scots* scarce any but of prime note. The King afterwards wrote his gratulatory Letter, to *Sr. * William Molineux*, in forme following:

* Paulus Jovius

Trusty and Welbeloved, We greet you well, and understand as well by the Report of Our Right Trusty Cousin and Counsellor, the Duke of Norfolk, as otherwise, what acceptable service You amongst others lately did unto us, by your valiant towardnesse in the assisting of Our said Cousin, against our great Enemy, the late King of Scots; and how couragiously you as a very hearty loving Servant, acquitted your self for the overthrow of the said late King, and distressing of his malice and power, to our great Honour, and the advancing of your no little Fame and praise: For which We have good cause to favour and thank you, and so we full heartily do; and assured may you be, that VVe shall in such effectual wise remember your said service in any your Reasonable Pursuits, as you shall have cause to think the same Rightwell employed to your comfort and weal hereafter. Given under our Signet, at our Castle at Windfore, the 27 of November.

* Sooms Chiro. page 495.

It appears by our Authour, that the like Letters, *mutatis mutandis*, were sent unto *Sr. Edward Stanley*, and some other men of principal note, in *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*. I have nothing more to observe, save that these two worthy *Sr. Williams* were Ancestors unto the truly Honourable the Lord *Molineux*, Viscount *Maryborough* in *Ireland*, lately deceased.

Writers.

* Pitz, de scrip.
Anno 1294.

HUGH OF MANCHESTER was, saith my *Authour*, when *Adolescens* [a youth] a *Dominican*, but when *Juvenis* [a young man] he changed his *Copy*, and turned a *Franciscan*. Say not he degraded himself, choosing a later order then he left, for it seems that amongst them the last is counted the best, as of a more refined perfection. He was a great scholar, and highly esteemed in that age, for his severity and discretion.

* Bale, de feri.
Brit. Cent. 4.
Num. 62.

An *Imposter* happened at this time, pretending himself first *blind*, then * *cured* at the Tomb of King Henry the Third, so to get *coine* to himself, and *credit* to the dead King. But our Hugh discovered the *cheat*, and Writing a Book *De Fanaticorum Diliriis*, Dedicated it to King Edward the First, who kindly accepted thereof, preferring that his Fathers memory should appear to posterity, with his true face, than painted with such false miracles. This Hugh with another *Franciscan*, was imployed by the same King to Philip, King of France, to demand such Lands as he detained from him in *Aquitain*. Such who object, that fitter men than *Friers* might have been found for that service, consider not how in that Age such mortified men were presumed the most proper Persons, peaceably to compromise differences between the greatest Princes. This *Embassie* was undertaken Anno Dom. 1294.

* Bale, de scrip.
Brit. 1430.
* Leland,

RICHARD ULVERSTON was born in this * County, at *Ulverston*, a well-known Market in *Loynsday-Hundred*: A great * *Antiquary* (ambitious of all Learned Mens acquaintance) complained, that he knew him not so well as he desired, He was bred in *Oxford*, and wrote a Book intituled the *Articles of Faith*, or the *Creed of the Church*, this lay latent a good while, till John Stanberry Bishop of *Hereford* rescued it from the Moaths, some Thirty Years after the *Authours* death, and bestowed a double Light upon it; one in producing it into the Publick, the other illustrating it with a *Commentary* he wrote thereon. Say not, this was false *Heraldry*, but true *Humility*, to see a Bishop commenting (which is not usual) on the Book of a Priest, Bale concludeth all thus,

————— longum | ————— nor will Worth [forth.
Non doctrina potest obscuro carcere claudi. | Long be confin'd, but make its own way

The Time and Place of his Death are equally uncertain; but by probability about 1434. under the Reign of King Henry the sixth.

* Bale, de scrip.
Brit. cent. 8.
Numb. 47.

* Ambrosius
Coriolanus
and Jocobus
Bergomensis.

THOMAS * PENKETH, so was his true name (though wrested by some *Latinists* into *Penchettus*, and miswritten *Penthy*, and *Penker*, by some *English*) taken from a Village in this County. He was bred an *Augustinian* in *Warrington*, and a Doctor of Divinity in *Oxford*, a deep Scotist, and of so great a memory, that * *Foreiners* (amongst whom he lived) report of him, that had all the Books of *Scotus* been lost, he could easily have restored every word of them. He was called to be Professor at *Padua*, and returning into *England*, became *Provincial* of his Order.

Speeds chyon.
pag. 717.

But his last act stained his former life, who promoted the *bastardizing* of the Issue of K. Edward the 4th. and as Dr. Shaw ushered, his *Flattery* held up the train of the *Usurper's* Praises, in a Sermon at St. Pauls, in preaching whereof, he who had formerly forfeited his *Honesty*, lost his * *Voice*, a proper punishment for a Parasite. His *Disgrace* had some influence on his Order, which then *verticall* and *numerous*, dayly decayed in *England*, to their *Dissolution*. This Thomas dyed, and was buried in *London*, 1487.

JOHN STANDISH. Short mention shall serve him, who might have been left out without losse. He was Nephew to Henry Standish, Bishop of St. Asaph, of no mean Family in this County. One would suspect him not the same Man, called by Bale a *scurrillous Fool*, and admired by Pitz for piety and learning, jealous lest another man should be more wise to *Salvation* than himself: he wrote a Book against the Translation of Scripture into *English*, and presented it to the Parliament. His death happened seasonably for his own safety, 1556. a little before the Death of Queen Mary.

Since

Since the Reformation.

THOMAS LEAVER was born in this * County, where his Family and Name still remains, at two Villages, called *Leaver* at this day. He was *bred Fellow* and *Batchelour* of *Divinity* of *St. Johns Colledge* in *Cambridge*, whereof he was chosen *Master*, 1552. He was also preferred *Master* of *Sherburn-House*, or *Hospital* in the *Bishoprick*, a Place it seems of good profit and credit, as founded by *Hugh Pudsey*, *Bishop* of *Durham*, and *Earle* of *Northumberland*.

In the beginning of *Queen Mary* he was forced to fly beyond the Seas, and became the principal *Pastour* (for they had three other) of the *English Exiles* at *Arrow* in *Switzerland*, which *Congregation* I behold, as the least, so the freest from *Factions* of any in that age of our *Nation*. He was, saith my * *Author*, *Virtutum in omni mansuetudine seminator*, and besides some *Sermons*, and a *Comment* on the *Lords Prayer*, he wrote a *Book* intituled, *The Right Path way to Christ*.

After the death of *Queen Elizabeth* coming over into *England*, he took a *Journey* to *Durham*, to visite his old *Hospital* of *Sherburne*, and falling sick by the way, dyed * at *Ware*, anno 1558. in that very juncture of time, when what *Church-Preferment* he pleased courted his *Acceptance* thereof. I finde two more of his Name, *Ralph Leaver*, and *John Leaver* (probably his *Kinsmen*) *Exiles* for their *Conscience* in *Germany*, in the *Reign* of *Queen Mary*.

WILLIAM WHITACRE was borne at *Holme* in this *County*, whose *Life* hath been formerly twice * written by me. He dyed anno 1596.

ALEXANDER NOWELL was born 1510. of a *Knightly Family* at *Read* * in this *County*, and at * *thirteen Years* of age being admitted into *Brasen-nose Colledge* in *Oxford*, studied *thirteen Years* therein. Then he became *School-Master* of *Westminster*.

It happened in the first of *Queen Mary* he was fishing upon the *Thames*, an *Exercise* wherein he so much delighted, insomuch that his *Picture* kept in *Brazen-nose Colledge*, is drawn with his *lines, hooks*, and other *tackling*, lying in a round on one hand, and his *Angles* of several sorts, on the other. But whilest *Nowel* was catching of *Fishes*, *Bonnet* was catching of *Nowel*, and understanding who he was, designed him to the *Shambles*, whither he had certainly been sent, had not *Mr. Francis Bowyer* then *Merchant*, afterwards *Sheriffe* of *London*, safely conveyed him beyond the Seas.

Without offence it may be remembred, that leaving a *Bottle* of *Ale* (when fishing) in the *Grasse*; he found it some dayes after, no *Bottle*, but a *Gun*, such the sound at the opening thereof: And this is believed (*Casualty* is *Mother* of more *Inventions* than *Industry*) the *Original* of *bottled-Ale* in *England*.

Returning the first of *Queen Elizabeth* he was made *Dean* of *St. Pauls*, and for his meek Spirit, deep Learning, Prudence, and Piety, the then *Parliament* and *Convocation* both, chose, injoynd and trusted him to be the man to make a *Catechisme* for publick use, such a one as should stand as a *Rule*, for *Faith* and *Manners* to their *Posterity*.

Catechising (by the way) is an ancient *Church-Ordinance*, as appears by * *Theophilus* and * *Apollos*, both exercised therein. It remained in *state* during the *Primitive Church*, and did not decline till *Popery* began to encrease: For, had *Catechising* continued, it had made the *Laity* more wise in *Religion*, than would well have stood with the interest of the *Church* of *Rome*. It was therefore outed by *School-Divinity*, and then a *fruitfull Olive* was cut down, to have a *bramble* set in the room thereof: In the first *Reformation* *Protestants* revived this *Ordinance*, and by the use thereof *Religion* got the speed, and great ground of *Superstition*; till the *Jesuits* sensible thereof have since outshot us in our own bow, most carefull to catechise their *Novices*, whilest *English Protestants* (for I will not condemn *Foreign Churches*) grew negligent therein. What is the Reason that so much *Cloth* so soon changeth colour? even because it was never well woaded: and why do men so often change their *Opinions*? even because they were never well catechised.

He was *Confessour* to *Queen Elizabeth*, constantly preaching the *First* and *Last Lent-Sermons* before Her. He gave two *Hundred Pounds* per annum to maintain *thirteen Schollars* in *brasen-Nose Colledge*. He died being *Ninety Years* of age, not decayed in sight, *Febru. 13. 1601.*

* Bale. de scri.
Brit. Cent. 9.
num. 86.

* Idem, ut prius.

* Parker, in his
Sheller. Captab.
M.S. in the
Masters of
St. John.

* In my
Holy-State, and
Church History

* See the
Latine Life of
his Nephew
Dr. Whitaker,
near the
beginning.

* In his
Epitaph, on his
Mon. in Pauls.

* Luke 1. 4.
αὐτὸν
καὶ Ἰησοῦν.
* Acts 18. 25.
ἐπὶ τὸν
καὶ Ἰησοῦν.

S. N.

JOHN DEE, where born I cannot recover, was a man of much motion, and is mentioned in this place, where he had his (thought last) best fixation. He was bred (as I believe) in *Oxford*, and there *Doctorated*, but in what faculty I cannot determine.

* In his Advancement of Learning.

He was a most excellent *Mathematician* and *Astrologer*, well skilled in *Magick*, as the *Antients* did, the Lord * *Bacon* doth, and all may accept the sence thereof, viz. in the lawfull knowledg of *Naturall Philosophie*.

* *Theatrum Chemicum* pag. 480.
* See Sir Edw. Kellys life in Worcester-shire.

This exposed him, anno 1583. amongst his Ignorant Neighbours, where he then lived, at *Mortclack* in *Surrey*, to the suspicion of a *Conjurer*: the cause I conceive, that his Library was then seized on, wherein were * *four thousand Books*, and *seven hundred* of them *Manuscripts*. This Indignity joyned with the former Scandal, moved him to leave the Land, and go over with Sr. *Edward Kelly*, into *Bohemia*, as hereafter shall be more * fully related.

Returning to *Mortclack*, 1592. the same Scandal of being a *Conjurer*, haunted him again: Two Years after Viz. 1594. he was under a kinde of Restraint, which caused him to write to the Lady *Scydemore*, to move Queen *Elizabeth*, either, that he might declare his case to the *Counsell*, or have liberty under the broad Seal to depart the Land. Next year he wrote an *apologetical* Letter to Arch-bishop *Whitgift*, which it seems found good reception: yea, at last he gave such satisfaction of the lawfulness and usefulness of his *Studies*, that the Queen (besides many considerable *New-Years Gifts* sent unto him) presented him *Warden of Manchester* in this Countie, 1596. where he had many *contests* and *suits* with the Fellows of that Colledge.

* In his Brit. in Lancashire,

The last mention I find of him, is in Mr. *Camden*, to whom he presented an ancient *Roman Inscription*, found about *Manchester*, and Mr. * *Camden* in his requital, presented him with this Commendation.

Hanc mihi descripsit, qui vidit, Cl. Mathematicus, J. Dee, collegij Manchestrænsis custos.

And indeed all the books he hath left behind him, speak him a learned, as those, *de Usu Globi Terrestris. De Nubium, Solis, Lune, ac Planetarum distantis, &c.* an aged man, being dedicated to King *Edward the Sixth*, and he dying about the beginning of King *James*.

ROGER FENTON, D. D. Fellow of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, was born in this County, as appeareth by his *Epitaph*, in *St. Stephens Wallbrook, London*, being the painfull, pious, learned and beloved Minister thereof. Little is left of him in print, save a folliid Treatise against *Usury*. Great was his intimacy with Dr. *Nicholas Felton*, being Contemporaries, Collegiates, and City-Ministers together, with some similitude in their *Sirnames*, but more sympathy in their *Natures*.

* *Psal. 68. 20.*

* *Gen. 48. 14.*

Once my own Father gave Dr. *Fenton* a visite, who excused himself from entertaining him any longer; Mr. *Fuller* (said he) hear how the passing-bell tolls at this very Instant, for my Dear Friend, Dr. *Felton*, now a dying; I must to my Study, it being mutually agreed upon betwixt us in our healths, that the Survivor of us should preach the others *Funerall-Sermon*. But see a strange change, God, to whom belongs the * *issues from death*, was pleased (with the Patriarch * *Jacob* blessing his Grandchildren) wittingly to guide his hands acrosse, reaching out death to the living, and life to the dying, So that Dr. *Felton* recovered, and not only performed that last office to his Friend Dr. *Fenton*, but also survived him more than ten years, and dyed Bishop of *Ely*. *Roger Fenson* dyed in the fiftieth Year of his age, anno Dom. 1615. buried in his own Church, under a Monument made at the expence of the Parish.

* See the Particulars justified in his life at large, written by my worthy Friend Edw. Bagshaw. Esq.

ROBERT BOLTON was born at *Blackborne* in this County, on *Whitsunday* 1572. a Year, as infamous for the Massacre of many Protestants in *France*, so for the birth of some eminent in *England*. His Parents having a narrow Estate, struggled with their necessities, to give him liberal Education; and he was bred first in *Lincoln*, then in *Brazen-nose Colledge* in *Oxford*. He had *Isocrates* his six Marks, or Properties of a good Scholar,

Ευφυής, * Μνήμων, Ζητετικός, Φιλομαθής, Φιλόπρονος, Φιλήκοος.

His want of means, proved an advancement unto him: For, not having whence to buy Books, he borrowed the best Authours of his Tutor, read over, abridged into Note-books, and returned them. He was as able to express himself, in *Latine*, or *Greek*,

as *English*; and that *Stylo Imperatorio*. He was chosen one of the *Disputants* before King *James*, at his first coming to the *University*, and performed it with great applause.

Thus far I have followed my *Author* mentioned in the *Margine*, but now must depart from him a little in one particular. Though Mr. *Boltons* parents were not overflowing with wealth, they had a competent Estate (as I am informed by credible intelligence) wherein their Family had comfortably continued long time in good repute.

Sr. *Augustine Nicholls* presented him to the *Rectory* of *Broughton* in *Northamptonshire*, sending him his *Presentation* unexpectedly, from his Chamber in *Sergeants Inn*, where D. King Bishop of *London*, being accidentally present, thanked the *Judge* for his good choice, but told him withall, that he had deprived the *University* of a singular Ornament. Besides his constant Preaching he hath left behinde him many usefull Books, the Witnesse of his *Piety* and *Learning*, and dyed in the 59th Year of his age, December 17. 1631.

JOHN WEEVER was born at _____ in this County, bred in *Queens Colledge* in *Cambridge*, under Dr. *John Person* his worthy Tutor. He was very industrious in the Studie of *Antiquity*, and composed a usefull Book of *Funeral Monuments*, in the Diocesse of *Canterbury*, *Rochester*, *London*, and *Norwich*: He dyed in *London* in the fifty sixth Year of his age, and was Buried in *St. James Clerken-well*, where he appointed this *Epitaph* for himself,

Lancashire gave me Breath,
And Cambridge Education.

Middlesex gave me Death,
And this Church my Humation.

And Christ to me hath given
A place with him in Heaven.

The certain date of his Death I cannot attain, but by Proportion I collect it to be about the Year of our Lord, 1634.

RALPH CUDWORTH, D. D. the second Son of *Ralph Cudworth*, of *Wernith-hall* near *Manchester* Esquire; Chief Lord of *Oulldham*, was bred Fellow of *Emanuel-colledge* in *Cambridge*. A most excellent preacher, who continued and finished some imperfect works of Mr. *Perkins*, and after his Decease supplied his place in *St. Andrews* in *Cambridge*. He was at last presented by the Colledge to the parish of *Auler* in *Somersetshire*, Anno 1631.

LAWRENCE CHADERTON was born at *Chaderton* in this County, of ancient, and wealthy Parentage, but much nuzled up in Popish Superstition. He was intended for a Lawyer, and in order thereunto, brought up some time in the *Inns of Court*, till he changed his profession, and admitted himself in *Christs Colledge* in *Cambridge*. His Father hearing that he had altered his place, studies, and Religion, sent him a Poke with a groat therein, for him to go a begging therewith, disinheriting him of that fair estate, which otherwise had descended upon him. But God who taketh men up when their Fathers and Mothers forsake them, provided him a comfortable subsistence, when chosen Fellow of the Colledge. He was for many years Lecturer at *St. Clements* in *Cambridge*, with great profit to his Auditors, afterwards made by the Founder first Master of *Emanuel*. He was chosen by the *Non-Conformists* to be one of their four Representatives in *Hampton-court* conference, and was afterwards employed one of the Translators of the Bible. He had a plain but effectual way of Preaching. It happened that he visiting his friends, preached in this his Native Countrey, where the Word of God (as in the dayes of *Samuell*) was very pretious. And concluded his Sermon which was of two hours continuance at least, with words to this effect. That he would no longer trespasse upon their Patience. Whereupon all the Auditory cryed out, (wonder not if hungry people craved more meat) for God Sake Sir Go on go on. Hereat Mr. *Chaderton* was surpris'd into a longer Discourse, beyond his expectation, in Satisfaction of their importunity, and (though on a sudden) performed it to their contentment and his commendation. Thus, constant Preachers, like good house-keepers, can never be taken so unprovided, but that, (though they make not a plentiful Feast) they can give wholesome food at a short warning.

He

He commenced Dr. in Divinity, when *Frederick Prince Palatine* (who married the Lady *Elizabeth*) came to *Cambridge*. What is said of *Mount Caucasus*, that it was never seen without *Snowe* on the Top, was true of this *Reverend Father*, whom none of our Fathers generation knew in the *Universitie*, before he was gray headed, yet he never used Spectacles till the day of his death, being *Ninety four* years of age.

* Job. 42. 15.

He was not disheartned with that common saying, *he that resigneth his place before his death, buryeth himself alive*, but put off his Clothes long before he went to bed, divested himself of the Master-ship of *Emanuel Colledge*, that so he might see a worthy successor in his life time. The blessing which befell * *Job*, was in some sort applicable unto him, he saw his Successors to the *fourth generation*. I mean Doctor *Presson*, and after his Death Doctor *Sancroft*, and after his death Doctor *Holeworth*, who preached his Funeral Sermon *Anno 1640.* about the *Ninety fourth* year of his age.

GEORGE WALKER was born at *Hauxhead* in *Fournifells*, of Religious Parents. Being visited when a child, with the *Small-poxe*, and the standers by expecting his dissolution, he started up out of a Trance, with this ejaculation, *Lord take me not away till I have shewed forth thy praises*, which made his Parents devote him to the Ministry after his recovery.

He was bred B. D. in *St. Johns Colledge* in *Cambridge*, where he attained to be well skilled in the Oriental Tongues, an excellent Logician and Divine. Mr. *Foster* (formerly his Tutor) resigned unto him his living of *St. John the Evangelist*, *London*, wherein Mr. *Walker* continued the painful Preacher well nigh forty years, refusing higher preferment often profered him. Dr. *Felton* (the same morning he was elected Bishop of *Ely*) made him his Chaplain, and Dr. *Featly* chose him his second in one of his Disputations against *Father Fisher*, yea Mr. *Walker* alone had many encounters with the subtillest of the Jesuitical party.

He was a man of an holy life, humble heart, and bountiful hand, who deserved well of *Sion Colledge Library*, and by his example and perswasion, advanced about a thousand pounds towards the maintenance of preaching Ministers in this his Native County. He ever wrote all his Sermons, though making no other use of his Notes in the Pulpit, than keeping them in his pocket, being wont to say, that he thought he should be out if he had them not about him. His Sermons since printed, against the prophanation of the Sabbath, and other practises and opinions, procured him much trouble, and two years Imprisonment, till he was released by the Parliament. He dyed in the seventy year of his Age, *Anno Dom. 1651.*

Romish Exile Writers.

Pitz. de Ang.
Scrip. pag. 787.

EDWARD RISHTON was born in this * County, and bred some short time in *Oxford*, till he fled over to *Doway*, where he was made *Master of Arts*. Hence he removed to *Rome*, and having studyed *Divinity* four years in the *English Colledge* there, was ordained *Preist* 1580. Then was he sent over into *England* to gain *Proselites*, in prosecution whereof, he was taken and kept Prisoner three years. Yet was the Severity of the State so mercifull unto him, as to spare his Life, and only condemn him to Banishment.

He was carried over into *France*, whence he went to the *University* of *Pontmuss* in *Lorraine*, to ply his Studies. During his abode there, the place was infected with the *Plague*. Here *Rishton* forgate the *Physicians Rule*, *Cito, Procul, Longe, Tarde, flye away soon, live away far, stay away long, come again slowly*. For he remained so long in the Town, till he carried away the infection with him, and going thence, dyed at *St. Manhow*, 1585. I presume no *Ingenuous Papist* will be censorious on our *Painful Munster, Learned Junius, Godly Greenham*, all dying of the *Pestilence*, seeing the most conscientious of their own *Perswasion* subject to the same, and indeed neither Love nor Hatred can be collected from such *Casualties*.

Pitz. de Ang.
Scrip. Etate 17.
pag. 7808.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON was born in this * County, of a *Gentile Family*, was bred in the *English Colledge* at *Doway*, where he proceeded *Bachelour* in *Divinity*, and a little before the *Eighty Eight* was sent over into *England* as an *Harvinger* for the *Spanish Invasion*, to prepare his Party thereunto. Here he was caught and cast

cast into the *Tower of London*: yet found such favour, that he escaped with his life, being banished beyond the Seas.

At *Triers* he commenced *Doctor in Divinity*, and in process of time, was made *President of the English Colledge at Rhemes*. When after long expectation the *Old Testament* came out in *English at Rhemes* (permitted with some cautions for our *Lay-Catholicks* to read) this *Worthington* wrote his notes thereupon, which few *Protestants* have seen, and fewer have regarded. He was alive in 1611. but how long after is to me unknown.

If not the same, (which for his vivaciousness is improbable) there was a *Father Worthington*, certainly his *Kinsman* and *Countryman*, very busie to promote the *Catholic cause* in *England*, about the beginning of *King Charles*. He Dining some *thirty* years since, with a *Person of Honour* in this Land, (at whose Table I have often eaten) was very obstreperous in arguing the case for *Transubstantiation*, and the *Ubiquitariness* of *Christs body*; Suppose (said he) *Christ were here*. To whom, the Noble Master of the House (who till then was silent) returned, *If you were away, I beleive he would be here*. *Worthington* perceiving his *Room* more wellcome then his *Company*, embraced the next opportunity of *Departure*.

* See his one foot out of the Snare.

ANDERTON whose *christian name* I cannot recover, was born in this *County*, and brought up at *Blackborne School* therein, and (as I have been informed) he was bred in *Christs Colledge* in *Cambridge*, where for his *Eloquence* he was commonly called *Golden Mouth Anderton*; afterwards he went beyond the *Seas*, and became a *Popish preist*, and one of the *learnedst* amongst them.

* In the life of Mr. Bolton.

This is he, who improving himself on the poverty of *Mr. Robert Bolton*, sometimes his *School-Fellow*, (but then not fixed in his Religion, and *Fellow of Brazenose colledge*) perswaded him to be reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, and go over with him to the *English Seminary*, promising him *gold enough*, a good argument to allure an *unstable mind* to *popery*, and they both appointed a meeting. But it pleased the *God of Heaven*, who holdeth both an *Hour-glass* and *reed* in his hand, to measure both time and place, so to order the matter, that though *Mr. Bolton* came, *Mr. Anderton* came not accordingly. So that *Rome* lost, and *England* gain'd an able *Instrument*. But now I have lost *J. Pitz* to guide me, and therefore it is time to knock off, having no direction for the date of his *Death*.

Benefactors to the publick.

WILLIAM SMITH was born at * *Farmeworth* in this *County*, bred *Fellow* in *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*, and at last by *King Henry the Eighth*, preferred *Bishop* of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. That *Politick Prince* to ease and honour his *Native Country* of *Wales*, erected a Court of *Presidency*, conformable to the *Parliaments* of *France*, in the *Marshes* thereof, and made this *Bishop* first *President*, those *Parts* lying partly in his *Diocesse*. He discharged the place with *singular Integrity*, and general contentment, retaining that *Office* till the day of his *Death*, when he was removed to be *Bishop* of *Lincoln*.

Bish. Godwin in the Bishops of Lincoln.

A good name is an Ointment poured out, saith *Solomon*, and this man wheresoever he went, may be followed by the perfume of *charity* he left behind him.

1. At *Lichfield* he founded an *Hospital* for a *Master*, two *preists*, and ten poor people.

2. In the same place he founded a *School*, procuring from *King Henry the seventh*, that the *Hospital* of *Downholl* in *Cheshire*, with the Lands thereunto belonging, should be bestowed upon it. Say not this was *Robbing the spittle*, or at the best *Robbing Peter to pay Paul*, seeing we may presume so charitable a *Prelate*, would do nothing unjust, though at this distance of time we cannot clear the particulars of his proceedings.

At *Farmeworth* where he was born, he founded a *school*, allowing ten pounds annually (in that age no mean salary) for the *Master* thereof.

The *University* of *Oxford* discreetly chose him (*Oxford* being in his *Diocesse* of *Lincoln*) their *Chancellor*, and lost nothing thereby, for he proved a more loving *Nephew* than *Son*, so bountiful to his *Aunt Oxford*, that therein he founded *Brazen-Nose-colledge* but dyed 1513, before his *Foundation* was finished.

Molli-

* Both these Notes were taken out of a Manuscript of Mr. Roger Dodsworth.

* *Molineux* a famous preacher about *Henry* the Eighth time, descended of the house of *Seston* in the County of *Lancaster*, builded the Church at *Seston* anew, and houses for Schools about the Church-yard; and made the great Wall about *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford*.

EDWARD HALSALL in the County of *Lancaster* Esquire, sometimes Chamberlain of the Exchequer at *Chester*, founded a Free-school in *Halstall*, and endowed it with competent Revenue, for the maintenance of a Schoolmaster there for ever. When this party lived, I cannot as yet recover.

THOMAS WEST was younger Brother to the Lord *De la Ware*, and Parson of *Manchester*; On whom the Barony was devolved, his Brother dying Issuelesse; The Pope allowed him to marry for the Continuance of so honourable a Family, upon condition that he would build a Colledge for such a number of preists (fellows under a Warden) as the Bishops of *Durham* and *Lichfield* should think fit, which he did accordingly in *Manchester*. The Endowment of this collegiate and parochial church, were the Gleabe and Tithes of the parsonage of that parish, and besides them, scarce any other considerable Revenue.

I say the Gleab, esteemed about 800. Acres of that County (half as much more as the statute) Measure; Besides a considerable part of the Town commonly called the *Deans Gate*, corruptly for *St Dionise Gate*, (to whom with the *Virgin Mary*, and *St. George*, *Manchester* Church was dedicated) built upon the Gleab Land belonging to the Church. As for the Tythes of the Parish, they lye in two and thirty Hamblets, wherewith the Collegiats were to be maintained, which were, one Warden and four Fellows; The integrated and incorporate Rector unto whom the parsonage was appropriated. There were also two Chaplains, Singing-men, Queristers, and Organists.

This Colledge hath passed many Dissolutions and refoundations. But was lately dissolved, and the Lands thereof sold by the late Act for Sale of Dean and Chapters Lands: Some skilful in the Gospel much bemoaning it, and some learned in the Law, conceiving, That being but the Gleab of that Rectory, it came not within the compasse of that Act: but blessed be God it since hath reverted to its former Condition.

Since the Reformation.

JOHN SMITH was born at..... in this County, bred in *Magdalen Coll.* in *Cambridge*. Whereof he became Fellow and Proctor of the University, when past Sixty years of age, when the Prevaricators gave him this Homopyous Salute Ave Pater.

This man could not fidle, could not Tune himself to be pleasant and plausible to all Companies: but He could, and did make that little Coll. great; wherein he had his Education.

The Poets fain how *Bachus*, by reason of his Mother *Semyles* her untimely death, was taken out of his Mothers Womb, and sewed into the thigh of *Jupiter* his Father, where he was bred untill the full time of his Nativity. A Fiction which finds a Morall in this *Magdalen Coll.* Whose Mother may be said to de cease before the Infant was fit to be borne, and that *Mr. Smith* performed the rest of the Parents part thereunto.

Indeed *Ed. Stafford Duke* of *Buckingham*, the first founder thereof, gave it little more than a Name. The Lord *Audley* bestowed on it a new name, with little buildings and lesse Indowment, Magnificent *Dr. Nevil* for a Time was Mr. thereof, but (according to the fashion of the World the rich shall still have more) his affections were all for *Trinity Coll.* to which he was after removed.

Onely *Mr. Smith* by his long life and thrifty living, by what he gave to, and what he saved for the Colledge, so Improved the Condition thereof, that though he left it *Lateritium* as he found it, yet what he found poor and empty he left rich and full of Scholars.

Nor must we forget his painfulnesse, when with *Dr. Gouge* he sollicitated the Suit called *Magdalen Colledge Case*, Nor yet his Patience, when he lay so long in the Fleet, for refusing to submit to an Order of Chancery (fearing their cause would be prejudiced thereby) so that he may be called the Confessor of the Colledge, from inconsiderable

able Income. He raised by his carefulnesse considerable profit to the Fellows of that house, and by observing the Statutes, brought the Colledge into such Reputation for Learning, That yearly it afforded *one or more Eminent scholars*. In a word, he was a true servant to the Colledge, all his life and at his Death, to which he bequeathed all he had, *six hundred pounds* at least, and dyed Anno. Dom. 163... .

GEORGE CLARKE Haberdasher, a plain honest man, just, temperate and frugal: And according to his understanding, (which in the Worlds esteem was not great) devout, a daily frequenter of the Prayers in the Colledge Church, and the Hearer of Sermons there. Not long before the breaking forth of our civil dissensions; dying without issue, he made the Poor his Heir; and did give them *one hundred pounds per annum*, in good lands lying in a place called *Crompsall*, within a Mile from *Manchester*; I have not yet attained the certain Date of his Death.

HUMPHREY CHETHAM, third son of *Henry Chetham* of *Crompsall* Gentleman, is thought (on just ground) to descend from *Sir Jeffrey Chetham* of *Chetham*, (a man of much Remark in former dayes) and some old Writings in the hands of Worshipful persons, not far remote from the place, do evidence as much, but the said *Sir Jeffrey* falling in troublesome times into the Kings Displeasure; his Family (in effect) was long since ruined.

But it seems his Posterity was unwilling to fly far from their old (though destroyed) Nest, and got themselves a handsome habitation at *Crompsall* hard by, where *James*, elder Brother of this *Humphrey Chetham*, did reside. The younger Brethren *George*, *Humphrey*, and *Ralph*, betook themselves to the Trading of this County, dealing in *Manchester* commodities, sent up to *London*; And *Humphrey* signally improved himself in piety and outward prosperity. He was a diligent Reader of the Scriptures and of the Works of sound Divines, a Respector of such Ministers, which he accounted truly godly, upright, sober, discreet and sincere. He was High-Sheriffe of this County, 1635. discharging the place with great Honour. Infomuch that very good Gentlemen of Birth and Estate did wear his Cloth at the Assize, to testifie their unfeigned affection to him, and two* of them of the same profession with himself, have since been Sheriffs of the County.

* John Huntley
& H. Wrigley
Esquires.

Grudge not Reader, to go through so long a Porch, for I assure thee it leads unto a fair Pallace, to as great a Masterpiece of Bounty, as our age hath afforded. This *Mr. Chetham* by his Will bearing Date the 16. of *January* 1651. gave 7000. l. to buy a Fee-simple estate of 420. l. for ever, for the Education of forty poor Children in *Manchester* at School, from about 6. till 14. years of age, when they are to be bound out Apprentizes. They must be the Children of poor but honest Parents, no bastards, nor diseased at the time wherein they are chosen, not lame or blind, in regard the Town of *Manchester* hath ample means already (if so employed) for the maintenance of such Impotents. Indeed, he intended it for a *Seminary of Religion and Ingenuity*, where the aforefaid Boyes were to have Diet, Lodging, Apparel and Instruction. He gave a 1000. l. for Books to a Library, and a 100. l. to prepare a place for them. He bequeathed 200. l. to buy Books, (such as he himself delighted in) for the Churches of *Manchester*, *Bolton*, and other Chapels thereabouts; He gave the Remainder of his Estate (Debts and Legacies first paid) to the Encrease of the books in the Library.

Now as the Loaves in the Gospel, multiplied in the breaking, So *Mr. Chethams* Estate did not shrink but swell in the calling of it in; Infomuch, That the aforefaid Surplusage, is known to be the better part of *Two thousand pounds*. Dying a Bachelor, he appointed *George Chetham* Esquire, Citizen and Grocer of *London* (whereof he was chosen Alderman 1656. and fined for the same) and *Edward Chetham* Gent. Executors of his Will and Testament: God send us more such men, That we may dazzle the Eyes of the Papists, with the light of Protestant good works. And know Reader I am beholding for my exact Information herein, to my worthy friend *Mr. Johnson*, late Preacher of the Temple, and one of the Feoffees appointed by *Mr Chetham* for the uses aforefaid.

Memorable Persons.

Sir EDMUND de TRAFFORD } Knights, were persons of high esteem, as
 Sir THOMAS de ASHTON }
 anciently descended, and richly reveueued in this County, how great their skill was
 in Chemistry, will appear by the following Patent (faithfully transcribed with mine
 own hand, out of the Original in the Tower) granted unto them by King Henry the
 sixth, in the four and twentieth year of his Reign.

* Pat. 24. of
 Heb. 6. Memb.
 14.

R E X * *omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem.*
Sciatis, quod cum dilecti & fideles
nostri, Edmundus de Trafford Miles,
& Thomas Ashton Miles, Nobis per
quandam supplicationem monstrave-
rint, quod quamvis ipsi super certis
metallis, per Artem sive Scientiam
Philosophie operari vellent, metalla
imperfecta de suo proprio genere trans-
ferre, & tunc ea per dictam Artem
sive Scientiam, in Aurum sive Ar-
gentum perfectum transsubstantiare, ad
omnimodas probationes & examinati-
ones, sicut aliquod aurum sive argen-
tum in aliqua Minera crescens, expe-
ctandum & indurandum, ut dicunt;
Nihilominus certa persone illis male-
volentes, et malignantes, supponant
ipsum per Artem illicitam operari, &
sic ipsos in probatione dictæ Artis sive
Scientia impedire et perturbare possunt.
Nos præmissa considerantes, ac conclu-
sionem dictæ operationis, sive Scientia
scire volentes, de gratia nostra speci-
ali concessimus & licentiam dedimus
iisdem Edmundo & Thomæ, & ipso-
rum servientibus, quod ipsi Artem sive
Scientiam prædictam, operari & pro-
bare possint licite & impune, absq; im-
petitione nostra vel Officiariorum no-
strorum quorumcunque, aliquo Statuto,
Actu, Ordinatione, sive Provisione
in contrarium facto ordinat. sive pro-
vis. non obstante. In cujus, &c. T. R.
apud Westmond. septimo die Aprilis.

The King to all unto whom, &c. Greeting.
 Know ye, that whereas our beloved
 & loyal Edmund de Trafford Knight,
 and Thomas Ashton Knight, have by
 a certain Petition shown unto Us,
 that although they were willing by
 the Art or Science of Philosophie,
 to work upon certain metalls, to
 translate imperfect metalls from
 their own kind, and then to tran-
 substantiate them by the said Art or
 Science, as they say; into perfect
 Gold or Silver, unto all manner
 of proofs and trialls, to be expected
 and indured, as any Gold or Sil-
 ver growing in any Mine, Notwith-
 standing certain persons ill willing,
 and maligning them, conceive them
 to work by unlawful Art, and so
 may hinder and disturb them in the
 triall of the said Art and Science.
 We considering the premisses, and
 willing to know the conclusion of
 the said Working or Science, of
 Our special grace have granted and
 given leave to the same Edmund and
 Thomas, and to their Servants, that
 they may work and trie the aforesaid
 Art and Science, lawfully and free-
 ly, without any hinderance of Ours,
 or of Our Officers whatsoever, Any
 Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Pro-
 vision, made, ordained, or pro-
 vided to the contrary notwithstanding.
 In witness whereof, the King
 at Westminster, the 7. day of April.

Mr. KIDSON. Reader, I presume not now to direct thee, who my
 self am at a losse, and Grope for a Guide. Leland in his Itinerary, speaking of Warton
 a Village in this County, observeth, that Mr. Kidson was born there, a passage
 which never had fallen from his Pen, had he not been one of signal Remark. Who
 this Mr. Kidson was, where he lived, what he did, where he dyed, I shall be thank-
 ful to such as give me Satisfaction.

RICHARD ROTHVELL was born at or near * Bolton in the Moors, in this
 County. Taking the Ministry (after his education in Cambridge) upon him, he dis-
 posed his temporal estate to his freind to live of the Gospell. I remit the Reader to his
 Life extant at large in Print, wherein this most remarkable, viz. his dispossessing of
 John Fox near Nottingham of a Divel, there passing betwixt them a large Discourse,

* Mr. Clark in
 his Lives of
 modern di-
 vines p. 450.

by

by way of Question and Answer. I know that such *Confabulations* are common in the Church of *Rome*, to whose Exorcists, Satans Language is as Familiar as *Erasmus* his *Dialogues* are well known to men, or those of *Corderius* to School-Boys. But such accidents amongst Protestants are very rare, and therefore the more to be observed. There are I confels, more *Thomas'es* then my self, much given to mistrust (whose faith will be at a stand herein) However finding it attested by an honest and * able person, I dare not deny the truth thereof. All I will say, is this, *That is the best belief*, which is neither *over-forward*, nor *over-froward*, which, as it will not run it self out of breath with too much speed, will not be like a *restiffe horse*, which no force can make to go farther. He dyed at *Mansfield* in *Nottingham-shire*, 1627. in the 64. year of his age. Nor could I write lesse of him, whom * one termeth *Orbis Terrarum Anglicarum Oculum*, *The Eye of our English World*, and my Book would seem dark and blind, if passing him over in Silence.

Mr. Stanly Gower Minist. of Dorchester, who penned his Life full of many observables.

* Idem Ibidem.

Lord Mayors.

	Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1	Nicholas Mosley	Edward Mosley	Hough	Clothworker	1599.
2	James Pemberton.	James Pemberton	Ecclestone	Goldsmith	1611.

Reader, *Lancashire* is one of the 12. pretermitted Counties, the Names of whose Gentry, were not returned into the Tower, in the Twelfth year of K. Henry the Sixth.

Sheriffes.

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Arms.
Reginæ Elizab.			K. James.		
Anno,			Anno,		
1 Johan. Talbot, ar.	Atherton	Arg. 3 Lions Rampant, Purpre.	1 Nic. Moseley, mil.	ut prius	S. a Chev. betw. 3 Pick-axes, arg
2 Rob. Worfeley, m.		Gules 3 Falcons, Or.	2 Thom. Baker, mil.		
3 Joh. Atherton, m.		Arg. on a Bend S. 3 Garbs, Or.	3 Edw. Fleetwood, a.		
4 Joh. Southworth,		Sable 3. Bars Argent.	4 Rich. Ashton, mil.		
5 Tho. Hesketh, m.	Houghton	Argent a Griffin Ramp. Gules.	5 Rob. Hesketh, ar.	ut prius	
6 Tho. Houghton, a.		Azure a Cross Moline, Or.	6 Edw. Trafford, m.		Arg. 3. Cups covered S.
7 Edw. Trafford, ar.		Arg. 3 Cheverons Gules.	7 Roger. Nowell, a.		
8 Ric. Mollineux, m.		Az. a L.R. sem. de Fluor de L. Ar.	8 Johan. Fleming, a.		
9 Tho. Laughton, m.	Sheffcon	Arg. 2 bars, on a Cant. Gules, a	9 Cut. Halfall, m.	ut prius	Quarterly per Fess indented G. & on a Bend, Or.
10 Edw. Holland, ar.		Cinque foil, Or.	10 Rob. Bindlose, a.		Arg. on a Bend Az. 3. Stags heads caboshed, Or.
11 Joh. Preston, arm.		Arg. on a Bend Engrailed S. 3	11 Rich. Shirborn, a.		
12 Tho. Butler, arm.		Flower de Luce of the first.	12 Edw. Stanley, ar.		S. 3 Weavers Shuttles, Argent.
13 Edw. Trafford, a.	ut prius	Arg. 3 Boars heads Erased and Erected S.	13 Rolan. Moseley, a.	ut prius	Vert. ten Trefoiles 4. 3. 2. and 1. Argent.
14 Fran. Holt, arm.		Argent a Griffin Rampant S. 10-zeenge. of the Field & Sables.	14 Edw. Trafford, m.		
15 Rich. Holland, a.		Party per Pale Nebule, Az. and Or 6 Martlets counter chang'd	15 Ric. Shuttleworth		
16 Will. Boothe, ar.		* Arg. a Mullet Sable.	16 Leonar. Ashawe, a		
17 Fran. Holt, arm.	ut prius	Argent 3. Bendlets Gules.	17 Edw. Moore, ar.	ut prius	
18 Rich. Bold, arm.			18		
19 Rob. Dalton, ar.			19		
20 Johan. Fleetwood			20		
21 Rad. Ashton, ar.	ut prius		21	ut prius	
22 Edw. Trafford, m.			22		
23 Joh. Byron miles			23		
24 Rich. Holland,			24 K. CHARLES.		
25 Joh. Atherton, ar.	ut prius		1	Gourteous Reader, do not behold these Vacuities, as the Effect of my Laziness. Nor will I excuse my self, by accusing of others. The rather because, In gratuitism nulla est Injusticia, it was no wrong in any to deny, what was bounty in them to bestow, on me. But know all my Industry and Importunity could not procure the Seasonable sight of the Records of this County (not kept as the rest in the Exchequer but in a proper place by themselves) thereby to supply the Beginning and Finishing of this our Catalogue.	
26 Edwar. Trafford,			2		
27 Tho. Preston, ar.			3		
28 Richard. Atheton			4		
29 Johan. Fleetwood	ut prius		5		
30 Tho. Talbot, ar.			6		
31 Rich. Mollineux			7		
32 Rich. Bold, ar.			8		
33 Jac. Asheton, ar.	ut prius		9		
34 Edw. Fitton, ar.			10		
35 Richard. Atheton			11		
36 Radulp. Atheton			12		
37 Tho. Talbot, arm.	ut prius		13		
38 Richar. Holland			14		
39 Rich. Molleneux			15		
40 Richard. Atheton			16		
41 Rich. Houghton	ut prius		17		
42 Robert. Hesketh			18		
43 Cut. Halfall, m.			19		
44 Edward. Trafford			20		
			21		
			22		

The Batails.

At Preston in Andernesse, August 17. 1648. Duke Hambleton resolving to play an Aftergame of Loyalty, entred England with an Army more numerous then well Disciplined. Most beheld him as one rather cunning than wise, yet rather wise, than valiant. However he had Officers who did Ken the War-craft, as well as any of our Age. He would accept of no English Assistance, so to engrosse all the work and wages to himself. Some suspect his Officers trust was undermined, (or over-moneyed rather) whilst others are confident, they were betrayed by none save their own security. Indeed the common Souldiers were perswaded that the conquest would be easy, rather to be possessed then purchased, their Van and Rear were many miles asunder, and they met the resistance of Major General Lambert, before they expected it. He at Preston gave the Scotch Army such a Blow, as settled or stund it, though it reeled on some miles more Southward into Staffordshire, where at Ulceter, the Duke was taken prisoner *, and utterly defeated.

* By Collonel
waite.

As for the Defeat of James Earl of Derby in this County, at the end of August, anno 1651. it amounted not to a Battle; which properly is the Engagement of two formed Armies. Whereas the forces of the Earl, were scattered before fully gathered, to a firm consistency. Yet this had been a Battle, if not prevented by the Vigilancy of Coll. Lilburn and others, whose seasonable Service to the Parliament, was not so great in it self, as in the most considerable consequences thereof.

The Farewell.

I am informed that Pillyn-Mos is the Fountain of Fewell [Turfe] in this County, and is conceived inexhaustible by the Vicinage. May it prove so. But if it should chance to fail, may Gods Grace (which the vulgar in their profane Proverb unequally joak therewith) I say may Gods Grace never be drained to those that stand in need thereof.

And because this County may be called the Cock-pit of Conscience, wherein constant Combates betwixt Religion and Superstition, may the Contest betwixt them prove like the Morning Twilight, wherein (after some equal Conflict betwixt them) the Light gaineth the final Conquest of the Darknes.

One word more to this Shire and I have done. Let me be the Remembrancer, that Hugh of Manchester in this County * wrote a Book in the Reign of K. Edward the first. Intituled,

De Fanaticorum Deliriis.
Of the Doteages of Fanaticks.

* Vide supra
pag. 14. Titulo
Writers.

* Bale de scrip.
Brit. cent. 4. N.
62. & Pitz. De
Ang. Script.
Anno 1294.

At which time an Impostor had almost made Elianor the Queen mother mad, by reporting the Posthume-miracles done by her Husband King Henry the Third, till this our Hugh settled her judgement aright. I could wish some worthy Divine (with such Lancashire doth abound) would resume this Subject, and shew how Antient and Modern Fanaticks, though differing much in their wild Fancies and Opinions, meet together in a mutual madness and distraction.

Dukes of Lancaster

Leicester-Shire.



LEICESTER-SHIRE. This County is (though not exquisitely) circular in the form, whilst *Leicester* the Shire-Town is almost the exact Center thereof, and the River *Soare*, Diameter-like, divides it into two equal halves. Having *Lincolne*, and *Rutland-shire* on the East, *Darby* and *Nottingham-shire* on the North, *Warwick-shire* on the West, and *Northampton-shire* on the South. It extendeth from North to South thirty and three miles (measured from the utmost Angle) but exceedeth not twenty

seven in the Breadth thereof.

Here to avoid all offence we will collect the Quality of this Soyle from a * Native thereof. Who may be presumed exact in this Quadri-Partition.

South-West.	North-West.	North-East.	South-East.
Rich ground plentiful in Corn and Pasture, but wanting Wood, forcing the Inhabitants to make use of Straw, Cowshorn, &c.	For the most part, Hard and Barren, yielding Fruit not without labour and expence, but well stored with Wood & Pit-cole.	Good Soyle, apt to bear Corn and Grass and sufficiently provided with Fuel.	Much like the last for fruitfulness, & of the two, better furnished with Fuel.

However these four Quarters being put together into the Body of one Shire, competently supply their mutual defects.

Natural Commodities.

Beans.

Plenty of these in this County, especially about *Barton in the Beans*, in the Hundred of *Sparken-Hoe*, where they appear like a Forrest toward the time of Harvest. Wherefore the Scouts of *Charles Duke of Burgundie*, who mistook a Field full of high * thistles, near unto *Paris*, for the Army of the King of *France*, with their lances held upright, might here commit the like mistake with more probability. Though Beans be generally beheld, but as horse and hog-graine, yet were they mans * meat, even in the plentiful Country of *Canaan*, called קול *Pholl* in the Hebrew, whence some deduce the word *Pulse*, though none dare affirm that *Daniel his Pulse* was made thereof. But more of this * Grain hereafter.

Cole.

These are digg'd up plentifully at *Cole-Orton*, in the Hundred of *West Gosport*. I say *Cole-Orton*, for there is another Village called *Cold-Orton* in this Shire. An addition, which no lesse truly than sadly would be prefixed to most Towns in this County, if not warmed in VVinter with this under-ground-fewell, that above-ground is so much decayed.

I confess *Θνησκόπος ἀνδοραυός*, a *Treasure of Coles*, passeth both in the Greek and Latine Proverb, for a frustrated Expectation, and his hopes fall very low, who, looking for Gold, either in Specie or in Oare, lighteth only on a heap of Coles, which anciently used to be buried in the Earth, for boundaries or * limits of lands. However such Mines of Coles as these, without any help of *Alchemy*, are quickly turned into Gold and Silver, sold at good rates to the Countreyes round about.

Manufactures in this County are not to be expected, for where the Husbandmans Acre-Staffe, and the Shepherds-hook are as in this County in State, there they engross all to themselves, and command Manufactures to observe their distance from them.

The Buildings.

This County afordeth no Cathedralls, and as for the Parish-Churches therein, they may take the Eye, not ravish the admiration of the beholder. *Bottsford*, is one of the primest, very fair and large, with a high Spire Steeple. At the Suppression of Abbeys, many ancient Monument, of the *Albanies* and *Rosses*, were removed

hither,

Burton in his Description of Leicester-shire. pag. 2.

* Phil. Comineus lib. i. cap. xi..

2 Sam. 17.28 & Ezek. 49.

* In the Proverb, of Bean-belly Leicester-shire.

* Aulus de civitate lib. 21. c. 4.

hither out of the *Priory of Beaver*, by the command of *Thomas Earl of Rutland*, and pity it was, that his commendable care was not imitated in other places.

As for civil Structures, there is a seeming parity betwixt many fair Houses in this Shire, only something *Monarchical* (above the ordinary *Aristocracy of Fabricks*) appears in the heighth, strength and workmanship of the Stone Tower, built by *William Lord Hastings* at *Ashby de-la-Zouch*. Also the fair, large, and beautiful pallace, built at *Broadgate*, by *Thomas Grey Marquess of Dorset*, challengeth the preheminance above the rest.

The Wonders.

There is a Village in this County named *Charleton*, firnamed *Curley*, and all that are born therein, have an harsh and wratling kind of Speech, uttering their words with much difficulty and wharling in the Throat, and cannot well pronounce the Letter R. Surely this proceedeth not from any natural imperfection in the Parents (whence probably the Tribual * *Lisping* of the *Ephramites* did arise) because their children born in other places, are not haunted with that Infirmary. Rather it is to be imputed to some occult quality in the *Elements* of that Place. Thus a learned Author * informeth us, that some Families at *Labloin* in *Guyen* in *France*, do naturally stut and stammer, which he taketh to proceed from the nature of the Waters.

As for the inability distinctly to pronounce R. it is a catching disease in other Counties. I knew an * *Essex* man, as great a Scholar as any in our age, who could not for his life utter, *Carolus Rex Britannia* without stammering. The best was, the King had from him in his hearty prayers, what he wanted in his plain pronunciation.

My Father hath told me, that in his time, a Fellow of *Trinity Colledge*, probably a Native of *Charleton* in this County, sensible of his own imperfection herein, made a Speech of competent length with select words both to his Mouth and for his Matter, without any R. therein, to shew that Men may speak without being beholdling to the *Dogs* Letter.

Proverbs.

[*Bean-belly Leicester-shire.*]

So called from the great plenty of that grain growing therein. Yea, those in the neighbouring Counties, use to say merrily, *Shake a Leicester-shire Teoman by the Collar, and you shall hear the Beans rattle in his belly*; But those Teomen smile at what is said to rattle in their bellies, whilst they know good silver ringeth in their Pockets.

Indeed I read a Latine Proverb, *A Fabis abstinet*; Forbear beans; whereof some make a civil interpretation, meddle not with matters of State, because anciently men cast in a Bean, when they gave their Suffrages in publick elections; others expound it physically, because Beans are windy and discompose the tranquillity of mens minds, by their statuous evaporation; the reason assigned for the general report that *Pythagoras* prohibited the eating of them to his Scholars. Yet an excellent * Authour informs me, that *Pythagoras* had his repast on Beans more than on any kind of pulse. However nothing will put *Leicester-shire* men out of conceit of their beloved Beans, the rather because their plenty argueth the goodnesse of their ground. For, whereas lean land will serve for puling pease and faint fetches, it must be a strong and fruitful soyle indeed, where the masculine Beans are produced.

[*If Bever have * a capp,*]

[*Ton Churles of the Vale look to that.*]

That is, when the Clouds (as he expoundeth it) hang over the Towers of the Castle, it is a prognostick of much rain and moisture, to the much indamaging of that fruitful Vale, lying in the three Counties of *Leicester*, *Lincoln*, and *Nottingham*. But alas, though the cap may be there still, the bead (or the crown thereof) I am sure is not there, [I mean *Beaver Castle* it self] being lately demolished in our Civil Wars, though I hear some part thereof is in rebuilding. I wish the Workmen good success, though I suspect the second Edition (to use a Scholars Metaphor) of this Castle, will not be so full and fair as the former.

Princes.

* Judg. 12. 6.

* Jo. Bodin
Method. Hist.
cap. 5.

* Mr. Ios. Mede.

* *Arioxenus*
apud *A. Gellium*
lib. 4. cap. 11.

* *Burtons* De-
scription of
Leicester-shire,
p. 2.

Princes.

IANE GREY, * eldest Daughter of HENRY GREY, Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Francis Brandon*, Eldest Daughter to *Mary*, second Sister to King *Henry the eighth*, was born at *Broadgates*, near unto *Leicester*.

* Her life is written at large in my *Holy State*.

No Lady which led so many pious, lived so few pleasant Dayes, whose soul was never out of the *Non-age* of *Afflictions*, till *Death* made her of full years to inherit *Happiness*; so severe her Education.

Whilest a childe, her *Father's*, was to her an *House of Correction*, nor did she write *Woman*, sooner than she did subscribe *Wife*, and in Obedience to her *Parents*, was unfortunately matched to the *L. Guilford Dudley*; yet he was a goodly, and (for ought I find to the contrary) a *Godly Gentleman*, whose worst fault was, that he was *Son to an ambitious Father*.

She was proclaimed but never crowned *Queen*, living in the *Tower*, which Place, though it hath a double capacity, of a *Palace*, and a *Prison*, yet appeared to her chiefly in the later Relation.

For She was longer a *Captive* than a *Queen* therein, taking no contentment all the time, save what she found in *God*, and a clear Conscience.

Her Family, by snatching at a *Crown* which was not, lost a *Coronet*, which was their own, much degraded in Degree, and more in Estate. I wou'd give in an *Inventory* of the vast *Wealth* they then possessed, but am loth to grieve her surviving Relations with a *List* of the Lands lost by her Fathers attainture. She suffered on *Tower-Hill*, 1551 on the twelfth of *February*.

KATHARINE GREY was second Daughter to *Henry Duke of Suffolk*. 'Tis pity to part the Sisters, that their Memories may mutually condole and comfort one another. She was born in the same place, and (when her Father was in heighth) married to *Henry Lord Herbert*, Son and Heir to the *Earl of Pembroke*; but the politick old *Earl*, perceiving the case altered, and what was the high way to Honour, turned into the ready road to Ruin, got pardon from *Queen Mary*, and brake the marriage quite off.

This *Heracrita*, or *Lady of Lamentation* thus repudiated, was seldome seen with dry eyes for some years together, sighing out her sorrowful condition; so that though the *Roses* in her Cheeks looked very wan and pale, it was not for want of watering. Afterward *Edward Seymour Earl of Hertford* married her privately without the *Queens Licence*, and concealed till her pregnancy discovered it.

Indeed our *English Proverb*, It is good to be near a kin to Land, holdeth in private patrimonies, not Titles to Crowns, where such Aliances hath created to many much molestation. *Queen Elizabeth* beheld her with a jealous Eye, unwilling she should match either *Forreign Prince* or *English Peer*, but follow the pattern she set her of constant *Virginity*.

For their *Presumption*, this *Earl* was fined fifteen thousand pounds, imprisoned with his Lady in the *Tower*, and severely forbidden her company. But Love and Money will find or force a passage. By bribing the Keeper he bought (what was his own) his Wifes Embraces, and had by her a surviving Son *Edward*, Ancestor to the Right Honourable the *Duke of Somerset*, she dyed *January 26*. a Prisoner in the *Tower* 1567. after nine years durance therein.

MARY GREY the youngest Daughter, frighted with the Infelicity of her two Elder Sisters, Fane and this *Katharine*, forgot her Honour to remember her Safety, and married one whom she could love, and none need fear, *Martin Kayes* of *Kent Esq.* who was a fudge at Court (but only of Doubtful casts at Dice, being *Serjeant-Porter*) and died without Issue, the 20. of *April* 1578.

Martyrs.

HUGH LATIMER was born at *Thurcaston* in this County, what his Father was, and how qualified for his State, take from his own mouth, in his first Sermon before King *Edward*, being confident the Reader will not repent his pains in perusing it.

For acts and Monuments.
* Pag. 32.

My

My Father was a *Yeoman*, and had no Lands of his own; onely he had a *Farme* of *three* or *four* Pounds a *Year* at the uttermost, and hereupon he tilled so much as kept *halfe a dozen* men, he had walk for an Hundred Sheep, and my Mother milked *thirty Kine*, he was able, and did finde the King an *HARNESS* with himself, and his Horse, whilest he came unto the Place, that he should receive the Kings *Wages*. I can remember I buckled his *Harnes* when he went to *Black Heath Field*. He kept me to *School*, or else I had not been able to have Preached before the Kings Majestie now. He married my Sisters with *Five* Pounds, or *twenty* Nobles a piece: so that he brought them up in Godliness and Fear of God: He kept *Hospitallity* for his Poor Neighbours, and some Almes: He gave to the Poor, and all this did he of the same *Farme*, where he that now hath it, payeth *sixteen pounds* by the *Year* and more, and is not able to do any thing for his *Prince*, for himself, nor for his Children, or give a Cup of Drink to the *Poor*.

He was bred in *Christ's Colledg*, in *Cambridg*, and converted under God by Mr. *Bilney*, from a Violent *Papist* to a Zealous *Protestant*. He was afterwards made Bishop of *Worcester*, and *four Years* after outed, for refusing to subscribe the *six Articles*: How he was martyred at *Oxford 1555*. is notoriously known.

Let me add this Appendix to his Memory, when the Contest was in the House of Lords, in the Raign of K. *Henry the Eighth*, about the giving all Abby Lands to the King: There was a Division betwixt the Bishops of the Old and New Learning; for by those Names they were distinguished. Those of the Old Learning unwillingly willing, were contented, that the King should make a Resumption of all those Abbies which his Ancestors had founded, leaving the rest to continue according to the Intention of their Founders. The Bishops of the new Learning were more pliable to the Kings Desires, Only *Latimer* was dissenting, earnestly urging, that *two* Abbies at the least, in every *Diocefs* of considerable Revenues, might be preserved for the Maintenance of Learned men therein. Thus swimming a good while against the stream, he was at last carried away with the Current.

Eminent Prelates before the Reformation.

GILBERT SEGRAVE Born at *Segrave* in this County, was bred in *Oxford*, where he attained to great Learning, as the *Books* written by him do declare. The first Preferment I find conferred on him was, The *Provosts* place of *St. Sepulchers* in *York*, and the occasion how he obtained it is remakable.

The *Pope* had formerly bestowed it on his near Kinsman, which argueth the good value thereof, seeing neither *Eagles*, nor *Eagles Birds* do feed on *Flyes*. This Kinsman of the *Popes* lying on his death bed, was troubled in * Conscience (which speaketh loudest when men begin to be speecchlesse, and all Sores pain most when nere night) that he had undertaken such a Cure of Souls upon him, who never was in *England*, nor understood *English*, and therefore requested the *Pope* his Kinsman, that after his Death the Place might be bestowed on some Learned *English-man*, that so his own absence and negligence might in some sort be repaired by the Resiaence and diligence of his Successor. And this *Segrave* to his great Credit, was found the fittest Person for that Performance. He was afterwards preferred Bishop of *London* sitting in that See not full four years, dying *Anno Dom. 1317*.

WALTER DE LANGTON was born at *VVest-langton* in this County. He was highly in favour with King *Edward* the first, under whom he was Bishop of *Coventry* and *Liechfield*, and Treasurer of *England*. He granted him also Liberty of free * Warren in *VVest* and *Thorpe Langton* in this County the Patrimoniall inheritance of this Prelate. VVith his own innocence and friends assistance, at long sailing he weathered out the Tempest of the *Popes* displeasure.

Longer did he groan under the undeserved Anger of King *Edward* the second, chiefly, because this Bishop sharply reproved him when as yet but Prince for his * Debauchery.

See here the great difference betwixt youth, some hopefully, some desperately riotous.

* Bishop Godwin in vita T. Corbridge.

* Burtons Description of this County. pag. 257.

* Godwin in the Bishops of Bath and Wells

riotous. Of the former was *Henry* the fifth, who when King, is said to have rewarded and advanced such, who had reprov'd and punish'd him when Prince. Of the latter was King *Edward*, not only wild but mad in his vitiousness. But our *Langton* at length, was brought saith my * *Author in Regis Semigratiam* into the Kings half favour, let me add & in *populi sesquegratiam*, and into the peoples favour and half, who highly loved and honoured him.

* *T. Walsingham*

His *tragicomical* life, had a peaceable end in Plenty and Prosperity, He found his Cathedral of *Lichfield* mean, and left it magnificent, and it will appear by the instance of our *Langton*, *Fosseline* of *Wells* and others, that Bishops continuing unmoved in their See, have atcheiv'd greater matters then those who have been often translated, though to richer Bishopricks. Indeed prodigious was his bounty in building and endowing his Cathedral, wherein he continued almost 25. years, and dying 1321. was buryed in the Chappel of *St. Mary* of his own erection.

ROGER DE * *MARTIVAL* Son and Heir of Sir *Aukitell de Martivall* Kt. (who gave for his Arms *Argent a Cinque foyle Sable*) was born at *Nowsley* in this County. He was first *Arch-Deacon* of *Leicester*, then *Dean* of *Lincoln*, and at last consecrated *Bishop* of *Salisbury*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the Second 1315. Now seeing *Bishop Godwin*, hath nothing more of him save his Name and Date, it is charity further to inform *Posterity* that he was the last heir male of his house, and founded a Colledg at * *Nowsley*, temp. *Edw.* 1. for a *Warden* and certain *Brethren*, which in the 24. of *Hen.* 6. was valued to dispend yearly (besides all charges) 6. l. 13. s. 4. d. His estate descended to *Foyce de Martivall* his Sister, married unto Sir *Ralph Hastings* lineal Ancestor to the now *Earl* of *Huntington*. As for the Mannor of *Nowsley* as it came by the mother, so it went away with her Daughter, into the Family of the *Herons*; and by her Daughter into the Family of the *Hazleriggs*, who at this day are the Possessors thereof. This Bishop dyed in the midst of *Lent*, 1329.

* *Bishop Godwin* writeth h. m. *Martivall*.

ROBERT WIVIL was born of worthy and wealthy parentage at * *Stanton Wivil* in this County, at the Instance of *Philippa* Queen to King *Edward* the Third, the *Pope*, Anno 1329. preferred him *Bishop* of *Salisbury*. It is hard to say whether he were more *Dunce* or *Dwarfe*, more unlearned or unhandsome, inasmuch that *T. Walsingham* tells us, that had the *Pope* ever seen him (as no doubt he felt him in his large Fees) he would never have conferred the Place upon him.

* *Burton* in the Description of this County. Pag. 211.

He sat Bishop more then 45. years, and impleaded *William Mountague* *Earl* of *Salisbury* in a *Writ* of *Right* for the Castle of *Salisbury*. The *Earl* chose the Trial by Battell, which the Bishop accepted of, and both produced their Champions into the Place. The Combatant for the Bishop coming forth all clad in white, with the bishops own * Arms (viz.) (Gules Fretty Vaire, * a Chief Or) empail'd no doubt with them of his See on his Surcote.

* *Burton* in his Description of Leicester-shire. pag. 269.

Some highly commended the Zeal of the Bishop asserting the Rights of his Church, whilst others condemn'd this in him, as a *unprelatical* act, God-allowing Duells no competent Deciders of such Differences. And moderate men to find out an expedient, said, he did this not as a Bishop but Baron; the best was, the matter was taken up by the Kings interposing, and the Bishop with 2500. Marks, bought of the *Earl* the quiet possession of the Castle, and dyed Anno *Dom.* 1375. being buryed under a Marble Stone about the middle of the Quire.

* *Godwin* in the Bishops of *Salisbury*. *Burton* ut prius.

Since the Reformation.

JOSEPH HALL was born at *Ashby De La Zouch*, in this County, where his Father under the *Earl* of *Huntington*, was Governour or Bayly of the Town. So soon almost as *Emanuel* Colledge was admitted into *Cambridge*, he was admitted into that Colledge, within few years after the first foundation thereof. He pass'd all his degrees with great applause, First noted in the University, for his ingenuous maintaining, (be it Truth, or Paradox) that *Mundus senescit*, The World groweth old. Yet, in some sort, his position confuteth his position, the wit and quickness whereof did argue an increase, rather than a decay of parts in this latter age.

He was first beneficed by Sir *R. Drury* at *Hallsted* in *Suffolk*, and thence removed by *Edward* Lord *Denny*, (afterward *Earl* of *Norwich*) to *Waltham Abbey* in *Essex*. Here I must pay the Tribute of my Gratitude to his memory, as building upon his founda-

tion, beholding my self, as his great Grandchild in that place, three degrees from him in succession: But oh, how many from him in ability! His little Catechisme hath done great good in that populous parish, and I could wish that Ordinance more generally used all over *England*.

Being Doctor of Divinity, he was sent over by *K. James* to the Synod of *Dort*, whence only indisposition of body forced him to return before the rest of his Collegues. He was preferred first Dean of *Worcester*, then Bishop of *Exeter*, then Bishop of *Norwich*, then Bishop of no place; surviving to see his sacred function buried before his eyes. He may be said to have dyed with his pen in his hand, whose *Writing* and *Living* expired together. He was commonly called our *English * Seneca*, for the pureness, plainness, and fulness of his style. Not unhappy at *Controversies*, more happy at *Comments*, very good in his *Characters*, better in his *Sermons*, best of all in his *Meditations*. Nor will it be amiss to transcribe the following passage out of his Will.

In the name of God, Amen. I Joseph Hall, D.D. not worthy to be called Bishop of Norwich, &c. First, I bequeath my soul, &c. my body I leave to be interred without any funeral pomp, at the Discretion of my Executors, with this only monition, that I do not hold Gods House a meet Repository for the dead bodies of the greatest Saints.

He dyed September the 8. Anno Dom. 1656. and was buried at *Elyhem* near *Norwich*.

Statesmen.

GEORGE VILLIERS was born at *Brooksby* in this County, fourth son to his father *Sir George Villiers* and second son to his Mother *Mary Beaumont*. Being debarred (by his late Nativity) from his fathers lands, he was happy in his Mothers love, maintaining him in *France*, till he returned one of the compleatest Courtiers in Christendom, his body and behaviour mutually gracing one another.

Sir Tho. Lake may be said to have ushered him to the *English Court*, whilst the Lady *Lucy Countess of Bedford* led him by the one hand, and *William Earl of Pembroke* by the other, supplying him with a support far above his patrimonial income. The truth is, *Somersets* growing daily more wearisome, made *Villiers* hourly more welcome to *K. James*.

Soon after he was knighted, created successively *Baron Viscount Villiers*, *Earl*, *Marquess*, *Duke of Buckingham*, and to bind all his honours the better together, the noble *Garret* was bestowed upon him. And now *Offices at Court*, (not being already void) were voided for him. The *Earl of Worcester* was perswaded to part with his place of *Master of the horse*, as the *Earl of Nottingham* with his *Office of Admiral*, and both conferred on the Duke.

He had a numerous and beautiful female kindred, so that there was hardly a noble Stock in *England* into which one of these his *Cients* was not grafted. Most of his *Neices* were matched with little more portion then their *Uncles* smiles, the forerunner of some good *Office* or *Honour* to follow on their *Husbands*. Thus with the same act did he both gratifie his kindred, and fortifie himself with noble alliance.

It is seldome seen that two Kings, (father and Son) tread successively in the same *Track* as to a *Favourite*; but here *King Charles*, had as high a kindness for the Duke as *K. James*. Thenceforward he became the *Plenipotentiary* in the *English Court*, some of the *Scottish Nobility* making room for him, by their seasonable departure out of this Life. The *Earl of Bristol* was jostled out, the *Bishop of Lincoln* cast flat on the Floor, the *Earls of Pembroke* and *Carlisle* content to shine beneath him, *Holland* behind him, none even with, much less before him.

But it is generally given to him, who is the little God at the Court, to be the great Devil in the Countrey. The Commonalty hated him with a perfect hatred, and all miscarriages in Church and State, at Home, Abroad, at Sea and Land were charged on his want of Wisdom, Valour or Loyalty.

John Felton a melancholy malecontented Gentleman, and a sullen Souldier, apprehending himself injured, could find no other way to revenge his conceived wrongs, then by writing them with a point of a Knife in the heart of the Duke, whom he stabbed at *Portsmouth*. Anno Dom. 1620. It is hard to say how many of this Nation were guilty of this murder, either by publick praising or private approving thereof.

* *Sir H. Motton* in his Letter to *Dr. Collins*.

* *Examinat R. Richard*.

His person from head to foot could not be charged with any blemish, save that some *Hypercriticks* conceived his Brows somewhat over pendulous, a cloud which in the judgement of others was by the beams of his Eyes sufficiently dispelled. The Reader is remitted for the rest of his Character, to the exquisite Epitaph on his magnificent Monument, in the Chappel of Henry the Seventh.

Capital Judges.

Sir ROBERT BELKNAP. Being bred in the Study of the Laws, he became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas October the 8. in the 48. of King Edward the third, and so continued till the general Rout of the Judges, in the wonder-working Parliament the eleventh of Richard the second, when he was displaced on this occasion.

A M P.

The King had a mind to make away certain Lords, viz. His Unkle the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, Darby, Nottingham, &c. Who in the former Parliament had been appointed Governors of the Kingdome. For this purpose he called all the Judges before him to Nottingham, where the Kings many Questions in fine were resolved into this, *Whether he might by His Regal power revoke what was acted in Parliament.* To this all the Judges, Sir William Skipwith alone excepted, answered affirmatively and subscribed it.

This Belknap underwrote unwillingly, as foreseeing the danger, and putting to his seal said these words,

There wants nothing but an hurdle an horse and an halter, to carry me where I may suffer the Death I deserve; for if I had not done this, I should have dyed for it, and because I have done it, I deserve death for betraying the Lords.

Yet, it had been more for his credit and conscience, to have adventured a Martyrdom in the defence of the Laws, then to hazzard the death of a Malefactor in the breach thereof. But Judges are but men, and most desire to decline that danger, which they apprehend nearest unto them.

In the next Parliament, all the Judges were arrested in Westminster-hall of high treason; when there was a Vacation in Termtime, till their places were resupplied. Sir R. Tresilian, Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, was executed. The rest thus named and reckoned up in the printed * Statutes, Robert Belknap, John Holt, John Cray, William Burgh, Roger Fulthorp, all Judges and Knights, with J. Locktan Serjeant at Law, had their lands (save what were intailed) with their goods and chattels, forfeited to the King, their persons being banished, and they by the importunate intercession of the Queen, hardly escaping with their lives. Belknap is placed in this County, only because I find a worshipful family of his name fixed therein, whereof one was High Sheriff in the 17. of K. Henry the 7. Provided this be no prejudice to Sussex, the same * Name being very ancient therein.

* Anno 11.R.2.
cap. 4.* Camd. Brit.
in Sussex.* So I have
learned by
his relations.

* L. Catelna.

* Camd. Eliz.
Anno 1572.* Idem in his
Remains pag.
147.

Sir ROBERT CATELIN, descended from the ancient Family of the Catelins of Raunds in Northampton shire, (as doth appear by the Heralds visitation) was born at * Biby in this County. He was bred in the Study of the Municipal Laws, profiting so well therein, that in the first of Q. Elizabeth, he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench. His Name hath some allusion to the Roman * Senator, who was the Incendiary of that State, though in Nature far different, as who by his Wisdom and Gravity was a great support to his Nation.

One point of Law I have learned from him, at the Tryall of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who pleaded out of Bracton, that the Testimonies of Forreigners (the most pungent that were brought against him) were of no Validity. Here Sir Robert delivered it for Law, that in case of Treason they might be given in for evidence, and that it rested in the Breast of the * Peers, whether or no to afford credit unto them.

He had one (as what man hath not many) Fancy, that he had a prejudice against all those, who write their Names with an alias, and took exceptions at one in this respect, saying, that no honest man had a double name, or came in with an alias. The party asked him what exceptions his Lordship could take, at Jesus Christ, alias Jesus of Nazareth.

He dyed in the Sixteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, and his Coat of Arms, viz. [Party per Cheveron Azure and Or, 3 Lions passant Guardant counterchanged; a Chief Pearl.] is quartered by the Right Honourable the Lord Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, this Judges Daughter and Sole Heir being married to his Ancestors.

Some forty years since a Gentleman of his name and kindred, had a Cause in the Upper-Bench, to whom the Cheif Justice therein said, *Your Kinsman was my Predecessor in the Court and a great Lawyer, My Lord* (replied the Gentleman) *he was a very honest man, for he left a small estate: But indeed, though his estate was not considerable, compared to his Successors then present, it was in it self of a good valuation.*

Writers.

WILLIAM DE LEICESTER otherwise called *William de Montibus* (which I would willingly *English William of the Woulds*) was born in *Leicester* in this County, bred in *Oxford*, where he was *Doctor and Professor of Divinity*, so eminent for his Learning that he was known to and much beloved by the * Nobility of the land. He was also known by the name of * *Mr. William* an evidence I assure you sufficient to avouch his *Majesterialty* in all Learning.

He was removed to *Lincolne*, and became first *Canon*, then *Chancelour* of the Church. *Boston of Bury* reckoneth up many and Learned Books of his making. He flourished under King *John* 1210. and lyeth buried at *Lincolne*.

RICHARD BELGRAVE was born saith *J. Pitz* at *Chichester* in *Suffex*, but at *Belgrave* in *Leicester-shire* saith *Mr. William Burton*, whom I rather beleive, because he wrote a particular Description of this County. Now surely the more is the exactness of the Authour, the less the extent of his Subject, especially making it his *Set-work* (what was *Pitz* his *by-work*) to observe the Natives of this Shire: But both agree him to be a *Carmelite*, bred in *Cambridge*, an excellent *Divine* and good *Schoolman*, more Learned then eloquent. He wrote one Book of *Theological Determinations*, and another of *Ordinary Questions*, flourishing in the year 1220- under King *Edward* the Second.

ROBERT DE LEICESTER was born therein, but bred in *Oxford* a *Franciscan Fryer*. He was one of those who brought preaching into Fashion in that age, and was much esteemed for his faculty therein, by most of the Nobility. But *Robert Mascall* Bishop of *Hereford*, (as pious and learned as any in that age) had an extraordinary affection for him. Our *Leicestrian Robert* appeareth also a good Chronologer, having written judiciously of the *Hebrew* and *Roman Computation*. In his reduced age, he retired to *Leichfield*, where he dyed and was buried in the Monastery of the *Franciscans* 1348.

THOMAS RATCLIF born at *Ratcliffe* in this County, was bred an *Augustinian* in *Leicester*, where he was *Ordinis sui* * *Episcopus*, strain the Word no higher then to overseer of his order. He had *Ingenium secundum & amplum*, and pity it was, that he had, *Vita institutum sterile & angustum*. However to enlarge his Soul, he wrote divers Books and flourished anno 1360.

BARTHOLOMEVV CULIE was born at *Radcliffe-Culie* in this County, as the exact Describer * thereof avoucheth. And therefore *Pitz* committeth a double mistake about this One Writer, first calling him *Conway*, then making him a *Welshman* by his Nativity. How hard is it to commit one, and but one Error? This *Bartholomew* was an excellent *Philosopher*, and wrote a Book of *Generation and Corruption*, and although *J. Pitz* confelleth himself ignorant of the time he lived in, my Authour assureth me that he flourished under King *Edward* the third.

WILLIAM DE LUBBENHAM was born at *Lubbenham* in this County, brought up in *Oxford*, a good * *Philosopher* and a *Divine*, was after a *White Fryer*, or *Carmelite* in *Coventry*, and after became *Provincial* of the Order, which place he kept till he dyed. He wrote upon *Aristotles Posteriors*, and one Book of ordinary Questions. He dyed in the *White Fryers* in *Coventry* 1361. in the 36. year of *K. Edward* the Third.

JEFFERY DE HARBY was born at *Harby* in this County and bred in *Oxford*, where he became *Provincial* of the *Augustines*, and Confessor to *K. Edward* the Third. Wonder not when meeting with so many Confessors to that King, presuming he had but one at one time, Conscience not standing on State and variety in that kind. For know King *Edward* reigned 50. years, and Confessors being aged, before admitted to their place, his Vivaciousnesse did wear out many of them. Besides, living much beyond the Seas, it is probable that he had his *Forraign* and his *Home* Confessors. Our

Jeffrey

* *Pitz. de Ang. Script. p. 285.*
* *Idem ibidem.*

* *De Script. Brit. in A. 1320*
* *In his description of Leicester. pag. 40.*

* *Understand it after the death of R. of Leicester.*
* *Pitz. de Ang. Script. hoc An.*

* *Bale Cent. 6. num. 14.*

* *Burton in his Description of Leicester-shire. pag. 229.*
* *In Appendice.*

* *Leland de Script. 265.*

Jefferry was also of his Privy Counsel, being as prudent to advise in matters politick, as pious in spiritual concernments. Such as admired he was not preferred to some wealthy Bishoprick, must consider that he was ambitious and covetous to be poor, and wrote a violent Book in the praise and perfection thereof against *Armachanus*. Dying in *London*, he was buried in the Church of the *Augustines*, about the Year 1361.

WILLIAM DE FOLVIL was born at *Ashbye-Folvil* in this County, and therefore when * *Bale* calleth him *Lincolniensem*, understand him not by County, but by Diocese. He was bred a Franciscan in the University of *Cambridge*, and engaged himself a great Master of defence in that doughty quarrel *pro pueris induentis*, that children under the age of 18. might be admitted into Monastical orders. For whereas this was then complained of as a great and general grievance; that by such preproperous Couling of *Boyes*, and *vailing of Girles*, Parents were cozeaed out of their children, and children cozened out of themselves, doing in their Minority they knew not what, and repenting in their maturity, not knowing what to do, our *Folvil* with more passion then reason, maintained the legality thereof. He dyed and was buried in * *Stamford*, anno 1384.

* De Scrip. Brit. cen. 6. num. 72.

* Bale de Scrip. Brit. pag. 491.

HENRY DE KNIGHTON was born at *Knighton* in this County, sometime Abbot of *Leicester*, who wrote his *History* from *William the Conquerour*, to the time of King *Richard the Second*, in whose Reign he dyed.

It seemeth *Lelandus non vidit omnia*, nor his shadow *Bale*, nor his shadow *Pits*, all three confessing that the *History* of this *Knighton* never came to their hands. Whereas of late, it hath been fairly printed with other *Historians*, on the commendable cost of *Cornelius Bee*. Thus it is some comfort and contentment to such, whom Nature hath denied to be *Mothers*, that they may be drye *Nurses*, and dandle *Babes* in their Laps, whom they cannot bear in their Wombs. And thus this Industrious Stationer (though no Father) hath been *Foster Father* to many worthy Books, to the great profit of posterity.

WILLIAM WOODFORD. I cannot fixe his Nativity with any certainty, because so many *woods* and *Fords*, (and would the former did continue as well as the latter) and consequently so many Towns called *Woodfords* in *England*. He is placed here, because his *Surname* in this age, flourished in great Eminency in this * *County*. He was bred a *Franciscan*, and though *Bilious Bale* giveth him the Character of * *Indoctè Doctus*, we learn from *Leland*, that he was one of profound Learning, and *Thomas Waldensis* owneth and calleth him *Magistrum suum, His Master*.

* Burton in his Description of Leicestershire. pag. 23.

* De Scrip. Brit. Cen. 7. num. 33.

* Libro de Sacramento. c. 50.

Indeed *Woodford* set him the first Copy of *Railing* against *Wickliffe*, being deputed by *T. Arundel Archbishop of Canterbury* to confute, publicly in Writing, his Opinions. He dyed and was buried at *Colchester* 1397.

THOMAS LANGTON was born at *West-Langton* in this County, bred a *Carmelite* in *London*, but first brought up in *Oxford*. He wrote a Book of their own ordinary Acts; another called *The Tryal of Henry Crump Doctor in Divinity*; another Book against the Errors of the said Doctor *Crump*. Reader, We are beholden to my * *Author*, for retring this Writers memory, which otherwise appears not in *Leland*, *Bale*, or *Pits*. He flourished under K. *Henry the fourth*, anno Dom. 1400.

* Burton in his Description of this Shire. pag. 157.

ROBERT DE HARBY was born at *Harby* in this County, bred a *Carmelite* in their Covent at *Lincolne*. He seems to be a Doctor in * *Divinity*, and surely was a great Adorer of the Virgin *Mary*, writing many Sermons of her Festivities. He flourished 1450.

* Pitt. de Ang. Script. A. 1450.

RICHARD TURPIN was born at *Knaptoft* in this County, very lately (if not still) in the possession of that ancient Family, and was one of the Gentlemen of the English Garrison of *Calis* in *France*, in the Reign of King *Henry the Eighth*. Such Soldiers generally in time of *War* had too much, in time of Peace to little work, to employ themselves therein. Commendable therefore the Industry of this *Richard*, who spent his spare hours in writing of a *Chronicle* of his time. He dyed Anno Domini 1541. in the Thirty fifth year of the aforesaid Kings reign. This I observe the rather, that the Reader may not run with me on the rock of the same mistake, who in my apprehension confounded him with *Richard Turpin* the Herald, first Blew mantle, and then created *Winsor* in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*.

* Burton in his Description of Leicestershire. P. 153.

* Weavers Fun. Men. pag. 682.

Writers Since the Reformation.

HENRY SMITH. Commonly called *Silver-tongued Smith*, Preacher at *St. Clements Danes*. But I refer the Reader to his Life writ by me at large, and preposed to his Printed Sermons.

JOHN DUPORT D. D. Son to *Tho. Duport* Esquire, was born at *Shepshed* in this County, bred fellow, then *Master of Jesus Colledge* in *Cambridge*, once *Proctour*, and thrice *Vice-chancelour* of that *University*. He was one of the *Translators* of the Bible, and a Reverend man in his Generation, who bestowed the perpetual Advowance of the *Rectory* of *Harston* on the *Colledge*. Men generally in Scripture are notified by their *Fathers*, seldome by their *Sons*, as *Simon* * of *Cyrene* father of *Alexander* and *Rufus*, Persons [no doubt] of signal worth in that Age. Thus this Doctor is remarkable for his Son (by *Rachel* Daughter to *Richard Cox* Bishop of *Ely*) *James Duport* D. D. Fellow of *Trinity Colledge*, and lately *Greek* Professor, happy in the Education of many hopefull Pupils of *Worship* and *Honour*, as they more happy in so able a Tutor. His Father *D. John Duport* deceased 1617.

* Mark 15. 21.

WILLIAM BURTON Esquire, son of *Ralph Burton* of *Lindley* in this County, (who had a more ancient Inheritance belonging to his name at *Falde* in *Staffordshire*) a place remarkable, because no * *Adder*, *Snake*, or *Lizard*, (common in the *Confiner*) were ever seen therein, as if it were a *Land-Island* and an *Ireland* in *England*. This *William* was born at *Lindley*, *August 24. 1575.* bred in *Brazen-nose Colledge*, and wrote an *Alphabetical Description* of the *Towns* and *Villages* in this County, with the *Arms* and *Pedegrees* of the most ancient *Gentry* therein. The sparks of his *Ingenuity* herein, have since set fire on *Mr. Dugdale*, my worthy Friend, to do the like to *Warwickshire* (lately under one *Sheriff* with *Leicester-shire*) and I hope in process of time they may inflame many others into imitation, that so (give me leave to match an *English* and *Greek* word together) the *County-Graphy* of our Land may be compleated.

* Description
of Leicester-sh.
pag. 174.
* Idem p. 68.

ROBERT BURTON, his younger Brother, born *Febr. 8. 1575.* afterwards *Student* of *Christs-Church Oxon*, and *Batchellor* of *Divinity*. He wrote an excellent Book (commonly called, *Democritus Junior*) of the *Anatomy of Melancholy* (none to the *Native*, to describe a *Countrey*) wherein he hath piled up variety of much excellent Learning. On whose Tomb is this Epitaph.

*Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus ;
Hic jacet Democritus junior,
Cui vitam pariter & mortem
Dedit Melancholia.*

Scarce any Book of *Philology* in our Land hath in so short a time passed so many Impressions. He died *Rector* of *Segrave* (presented by his Patron *George Lord Berkeley*) in this County, about 1636.

RICHARD VINES was born at *Blazon* in this County, and bred in *Magdalen Colledge* in *Cambridge*, where he commenced *Master of Arts*. Now although many healthfull souls in their age, break out in their youth, he was never given to any extravagancy. Hence he was chosen *School-master* of *Hinckley* in this County, a Profession wherein many a good Minister hath been (and it is pity that any but a good man should be) imployed. Entering the Ministry, after other intermediate places (such as are his *Censurers* would be his *Compurgators*, if privie to the weighty causes of his just removal) he was fixed at last at *S. Lawrence Jury* in *Lenaon*.

An excellent Preacher, skilfull to cut out Doctrines in their true shape, naturally raised, to sew them up with strong stitches; substantially proved, and set them on with advantage on such backs, who should wear them effectually applied.

He was one (yea, I may say one of *sevenscore* in the Assembly.) The Champion of their Party, therefore called their *Luther*, much imployed in their Treaties at *Uxbridge* and *Isle of Wight*. His Majesty, though of a different Judgement, valued him for his Ingenuity, seldome speaking unto him without touching (if not moving) his Hat. Which by *Master Vines* was returned (though otherwise blunt and unobservant) with most respectfull Language and Gestures; which I will not say was done by all his fellow Divines there present.

He

He was most charitably moderate to such as dissented from him, though most constant to his own Principles; witness his forsaking of his Mastership of *Pembroke-Hall* for refusing of the Engagement. Such who charged him with covetousness, are confuted with the small Estate he left to his Wife and Children.

It seemeth that the sand in his hour-glass (though sticking high on each side) was but hollow in the middle, for it sunk down on sudden. Visible decays appeared in him a year before his death, though rather in his *Limbs* than Parts, *Spirits* than Spirit. But alas, the best Mind cannot make good Musick where the Instrument of the Body is out of tune; his speech grew very low. Not a week before his death, preaching in *S. Gregoryes*, a rude fellow cried out unto him, *Lift up your voice, for I cannot hear you*; to whom Mr. *Vines* returned, *Lift you up your ears, for I can speak no louder*.

Indeed his strength was much spent by his former pains, so that some suppose had he wrought less he had lived longer. He was buried *Febr.* the 7. 1655. in his own Parish Church, where Mr. *Jacomie* modestly and learnedly performed his Funeral Sermon. Much lamented, as by many others, so by his own Parish, where he piously indeavoured to make them all of one piece who were of different colours, and to unite their Judgements who dissented in Affections.

JOHN CLEVELAND was born in this County at *Hinckley* (where his Father was Vicar) and bred therein under Mr. *Ricard Vines* his School-master; he was afterwards Scholar of *Christs*, then Fellow of *S. Johns* in Cambridge, and during the late Civil Wars was much conversant in the *Garison* of *Newark*, where (as I am informed) he had the place of *Advocate General*.

A General Artist, Pure Latinist, Exquisite Orator, and (which was his Master-piece) Eminent Poet. His Epithetes were pregnant with Metaphors, carrying in them a difficult plainness, difficult at the hearing, plain at the considering thereof. His lofty Fancy may seem to stride from the top of one Mountain to the top of another, so making to it self a constant Level and Champian of continued Elevations.

Such who have *Clevelandized*, indeavouring to imitate his Masculine Stile, could never go beyond the *Hermaphrodite*, still betraying the weaker Sex in their deficient conceits. Some distinguish between the *Veine* and *Strain* of Poetry, making the former to flow with facility, the latter press'd with pains, and forced with industry. Master *Cleveland's Poems* do partake of both, and are not to be the less valued by the Reader, because most studied by the Writer thereof. As for his Anagram *John Cleveland Heliconean Dew*.

The difficult trifle I confess, is rather well endeavoured then exactly performed. He dyed on Thursday morning the 29. of April 1658. at his Chamber in *Greys Inne*, from whence his Body was brought to *Hunsdon House*, and on Saturday being *May day*, was buried at *Colledge Hill Church*, Mr. *John Pearson* his good friend preaching his Funeral Sermon. He rendred this reason why he cautiously declined all commending of the party deceased; because such praising of him would not be adequate to any expectation in that Auditory, seeing such who knew him not, would suspect it far above, whilst such who were acquainted with him, did know it much beneath his due desert. The self same consideration, shall put a period to my pen, in his present Character, only this I will adde, that never so eminent a Poet, was interred with fewer (if any remarkable) Elegies upon him.

I read in an excellent * Authour, how one *Joannes Passerativus*, professor of the Latine Tongue in the University of *Paris*, being no bad Poet, (but *Morose* and conceited of himself) forbad by his dying words, under an Imprecation, That his *Herse* should be burthened with bad funeral Verses, Whereupon out of fear to offend his Ghost, very few Verses were made upon him, too much the modesty and charity of Mr. *Cleveland*, by any such Injunction to obstruct his friends, expressing their affection to his memory. Be it rather imputed to the *Royal party*, at that juncture of time generally in restraint, so that their fancies may seem in some sort to sympathize with the confining of their persons, and both in due season may be enlarged.

Of such Verses as came to my hand these were not the worst, made by my good * Friend since deceased.

* *Thuanus de*
Obit. viro-um
Illustrium anno
1602.

* Mr. *Edward*
Martin of *Lon-*
d.

*Ye Muses do not me deny
I ever was your Votary,
And tell me seeing you do daigne,
To inspire and feed the hungry brain,
With what choice cates? with what choice fair?
Ye Cleevelands fancy still repair.*

*Fond man, say they, why dost thou question thus?
Ask rather with what Nectar he feeds us.*

But I am informed, that there is a Book intended by the Poets of our age, in the Honour of his Memory, who was so eminent a Member of their Society.

Benefactors to the Publick.

Sir JOHN POULTNEY Knight, was born in this County at * *Poultney*, in the Parish of *Misterton*, bred in the City of *London*, and became four times *Lord Mayor* thereof. He built a * *Colledge* to the Honour of *Jesus & Corpus Christi*, for a Master and seven Chaplains in *St. Laurence Church* in *Candleweek-Street* in *London*, in the 20. of *Edward the Third*, which Church was after denominated of him *St. Laurence Poultney*. He built the Parish Church of *Alhallows* the lesse in *Thames Street*, and the *Monastery* of *White Fryers* in *Coventry*, and a fair *Chappel* on the North Side of *St. Pauls* in *London*, where he lyeth buried, who dyed 1349. the 24. year of *Edward the third*, he was a great *Benefactor* to the *Hospital* of *St. Giles* by *Holborn*, and gave many great *Legacies* to the relief of *Prisoners* and the *Poor*.

Since the Reformation.

READER, If any demand of me the Names of the *Natives* of this County, *Benefactors to the Publick Since the Reformation*, all my Answer is, *Non sum Informatus*, and let the Court judge whether this be the fault of the *Council* or of the *Client*, and I doubt not but the next age will supply the defects hereof. Only *postliminio*, I have by the help of my good * friend, at last recovered one who may keep possession of the place, till others be added unto him.

ROBERT SMITH Citizen, and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, was born at *Mercate Harborough* in this County, and became *Comptroller* of the Chamber of *London*, and one of the four *Attorneys* in the *Majors Court*. A painful person in his place, witness the many remaining Monuments of his Industry whilst he acted in his Office, betwixt the years 1609. and 1617. Nor was his Piety any whit beneath his painfulness, who delivered to the Chamberlain of *London*, seven hundred and fifty pounds to purchase Lands for the Maintenance of a Lecturer in the Town of his *Nativity*, as also for several other pious uses, as in the Settlement of those Lands are particularly expressed. He dyed as I collect, about 1618.

Memorable Persons.

Know Reader, that by an unavoidable mischance, the two first following persons, who should have been entred under the Topick of *Souldiers* are (with no disgrace I conceive) remembered in this place.

EDMOND APPLEBY Knight, was son to *John Applebie* Esquire, and born at *Great Applebie*, whence their Family fetched their name, and where at this day * (I hope) they have their habitation. He was a mighty man of Arms, who served at the Battel of *Cressy*, the 20. of *K. Edward the Third*, where he took *Monsieur Robert d'n Mailarte* a Nobleman of *France* Prisoner. Now know though the pens of our home-bred Historians may be suspected of partiality, yet *English* atcheivements acknowledged by *French* Authours, such as *Froizard* is, who taketh signal notice thereof; commandeth belief. Afterwards in the Eight year of *Richard the Second* he went into *France*, with *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, to treat of a peace betwixt both Kingdomes. Lastly,

* *Burtons* Description of *Leicester-shire*, pag. 191.
* *Stow* Survey of *London*, pag. 81.

* *Mr. Rawlins* one of the *L. Majors Court*.

* They had An. 1607.

* *Burtons* *Leicester-shire*. pag. 14.

Lastly in the Ninth of Richard the Second, he accompanied the said Duke, and the Lady Constance his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Peter King of Castile, in his Voyage into Castile, who then went over with a great power to invest himself in the said Kingdome, which by Descent belonged to his Wife, and was then usurped by Henry base Brother unto King Peter.

JOHN HERDVVICK Efq; born at Lindley in this County, was a very Lowe Man (stature is no standard of stoutnesse) but of great Valour, Courage and Strength. This is he, though the Tradition goeth by an unknown name, by whose good conduct, Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry the seventh, in the Battel of Bosworth, got the advantage of Ground, Wind, and Sun, each singly considerable but little lesse then an Army in themselves, when all put together. Besides he assisted him with the service of many men and great horses. He dyed One Thousand Five Hundred and Eleven, leaving six Daughters and Coheirs, and was buried at Non-eaton in Warwick-shire.

* Burton in Leicester-shire. pag. 174.

JOHN * POULTNEY born in Little Shepey was herein remarkable, that in his sleep he did usually rise out of his bed, dresse him, open the Dores, walk round about the Fields, and return to his Bed not wakened; sometimes he would rise in his sleep, take a Staff, Fork, or any other kind of VVeapon that was next his hand, and therewith lay about him, now striking, now defending himself, as if he were then encountred or charged with an adversary, not knowing (being awaked) what had passed. He afterwards went to sea with that famous but unfortunate Sir Hugh Willoughby Knight, and was (together with all the Fleet) frozen to death in the North East passage, about NOVA ZEMBLA.

* Burton in Leicester-shire. pag. 254.

HENRY NOEL Efq; I will incur the Readers deserved displeasure, if he appear not most memorable in his Generation. He was younger Son to Sir Andrew Noel of Dalby in this County, who for Person, Parentage, Grace, Gesture, Valour, and many other excellent parts, (amongst which, Skill in Musick) was of the first rank in the Court. And though his Lands and Livelyhood were small, having nothing known certain, but his Annuity and Pension, as Gentleman to Queen Elizabeth, yet in state, pomp, magnificence and expences, did ever equalize the Barons of great worth. If any demand whence this proceeded, the Spanish Proverb answers him,

That which cometh from above, let no man question.

Being challenged by an Italian Gentleman to play at Baloun, he so heat his blood, that falling into a Fever he dyed thereof, and by Her Majesties appointment, was buried in the Abbey of Westminster, and Chapel of St. Andrew, anno 1596.

Lord Maiors.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1 Geoffrey Fielding *	William Fielding	Lutterworth	Mercer	1452
2 William Heriot	John Heriot	Segrave	Draper	1481
3 Robert Billesdon	Alex. Billesdon	Queeningsborough	Haberdasher	1483
4 Christoph. Draper	John Draper	Melton-Mowbray	Ironmonger	1566
5 George Bolles	Thomas Bolles	Newbold	Grocer	1117

* He was Privy Councellour to K.H.6.& K.E.

Sheriffs of Leicester and Warwick-Shire.

HEN. II.		
Anno,	8 Robert Fitz Geoffrey, & William Basset.	de Aldedelega.
1 Geoffrey Clinton	9 Willam Basset.	28 Raph de Glanvil, Adam de Aldedelega, Bertram de Verdun, A.de Barton.
2 Robert Fitz Hugh.	10 Rap. Glanvil & W. Basset.	29 Idem
3 Robert Fitz Hugh.	11 William Basset for 5 years	30 Raph de Glanvil, & Bertram de Verdun.
4 William de Bello Campo & Robert Fitz Hardulph.	16 Bert. de Verdun for 10.	31 Raph de Glanvil, & Michael Belet.
5 Bertram de Bulmer, & Raph Basset.	26 Raph de Glanvil, & Bertram de Berder.	32 Idem
6 Raph Basset.	27 Raph de Glanvil, & Bert. de Perdun, Arn.de Burton	33 Idem
7 W. Basset for Raph his Br.	Arn. de Barton, & Adam	

RICH. I.

Anno

- 1 Michael Belet.
- 2 Hugh *Bishop of Coventry*.
- 3 Hugh Bardolph, & Hugh Clarke.
- 4 Hugh *Bp. Coventry*, Gilbert de Segrave, & Reginald Basslet.
- 5 Reginald Basslet.
- 6 Regin. Basslet, & Gilbert. Segrave.
- 7 Regin. Basslet, Williel. Aubein, & Gilb. Segrave.
- 8 Regin. Basslet.
- 9 Regin. Basslet, Williel. Aubein, & Gilbert Segrave.
- 10 Rob. Harecourt.

King JOHN.

Anno

- 1 Regin. Basslet.
- 2 Robert. Harecourt.
- 3 Rob. Harecourt, & Godfry de Liege.
- 4 William de Cantelupe, Robert. de Poyer.
- 5 Robert. Poyer.
- 6 Hugh Chaucomber, for 4 years.
- 10 Robert. Roppest.
- 11 *Idem.*
- 12 William de Cantelupe, Rob. Poyer.
- 13 Rob. Poyer for 5 years.

HEN. III.

Anno

- 2 Will. de Cantelupe, & Phil. Kniton.
- 3 Philip de Kniton.
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 Will. de Cantelupe, & Will. de Luditon.
- 6 Will. de Luditon.
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 John Russell, & John Winterborne.
- 9 Rob. Lupus.
- 10 *Idem.*
- 11 *Idem.*
- 12 Will. Stutewill, & Will. Ascellis.
- 13 Will. Ascellis.
- 14 Stephen de Segrave, & Will. Edmonds.
- 15 Will. Edmonds.

16 *Idem.*

- 17 Steph. de Segrave, Joh. de Riparas.
- 18 Raph Bray.
- 19 Raph. Fitz Nichol. Raph. Brewedon.
- 20 Raph. & Will. Erleg.
- 21 Will. de Lucy.
- 22 *Idem.*
- 23 Hugh Pollier, & Philip Ascett.
- 24 Hugh Pollier for 8 years.
- 32 Baldwin Paunton.
- 33 *Idem.*
- 34 Philip Murmuny.
- 35 *Idem.*
- 36 *Idem.*
- 37 Will. Maunfel, for 4 y.
- 41 Alan Swinford.
- 42 Anketill Martivaus.
- 43 *Idem.*
- 44 Will. Bagot, for 12 years.
- 56 Will. Morteyn, & Will. Bagot.

EDVV. I.

Anno

- 1 William Mortimer.
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 *Idem.*
- 4 William Hanelin.
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 *Idem.*
- 7 Tho. de Hafele, & Robert Verdon.
- 8 Robert Verdon, & Osb. Bereford, for 5 years.
- 13 Rob. Verdon, Osbert Beretord & Tho. Farendon.
- 14 *Idem.*
- 15 Tho. Farendon, & Foulk Lucy.
- 16 Foulk Lucy.
- 17 William Bonvill.
- 18 *Idem.*
- 19 Stephen Baber.
- 20 *Idem.*
- 21 Steph. Baber, & Will. de Castello.
- 22 Will. de Castello, for 5 years.
- 27 John Broughton.
- 28 *Idem.*
- 29 Philip Gayton.
- 30 *Idem.*
- 31 John Deane, & Richard Herehus.
- 32 *Idem.*

33 *Idem.*

- 34 Richard Whitnere.
- 35 *Idem.*

EDVV. II.

Anno

- 1 John Deane, & Geoffrey Segrave.
- 2 Richard Herthull.
- 3 *Idem.*
- 4 John Deane.
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 John Olney.
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 William Trussell.
- 9 *Idem.*
- 10 Walter Beauchamp.
- 11 Walt. Beauchamp, & Will. Nevill.
- 12 Ralph Beler.
- 13 William Nevill.
- 14 Thomas le Rous.
- 15 *Idem.*
- 16 *Idem.*
- 17 Hen. Nottingham, Rob. Morin, & Oliver Walleis.
- 18 *Idem.*
- 19 *Idem.*

EDVV. III.

Anno

- 1 Roger Aylesbury.
- 2 Thomas Blancfront.
- 3 Robert Burdet.
- 4 Rob. Burdet, & Roger la Zouch.
- 5 Roger Aylesbury.
- 6 *Idem.*
- 7 Hen. Hockley, & Roger la Zouch.
- 8 Roger la Zouch, for 7 years.
- 15 William Peito.
- 16 Robert Bereford.
- 17 John Wallis.
- 18 *Idem.*
- 19 Tho. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, for 25 years.
- 44 John Peach.
- 45 William Catesby.
- 46 Richard Harthull.
- 47 Roger Hillary.
- 48 John Boyvill.
- 49 John Burdet.
- 50 VWilliam Breton.
- 51 Richard Harthull.

Sheriffs of Leicester and Warwick.

Name.	Place.	Arms.	Name.	Place.	Arms.
RICHARDVS II. <i>Anno,</i> 1 Roger Perewich 2 J. de Bermingham 3 Williel. Flamuil 4 Thomas. Ralegh 5 T. de Bermingham 6 Willielm. Baggot 7 <i>Idem.</i> 8 Joh. Bermingham 9 Jo. Calveleigh, m. 10 Johannes Parker 11 Richardus Ashby 12 Williel. Flamuil 13 Ado. de Lichfield 14 Rob. de Haringt. 15 Johann. Mallory 16 Th. de Woodford 17 Thomas Ondcby 18 Robertus Veer 19 Henricus Nevill 20 Robert. Goushul 21 Johan. Eynelford 22 Ado. de Lichfeld			21 W. Bermingham & Lawr. Sherrard 22 <i>Idem.</i> 23 Rob. Harecourt 24 Tho. Erdington 25 Th. Everingham 26 Tho. Porter, a. & Will. Purefoy, ar. 27 VVill. Purefoy 28 VVillielm. Lucy 29 W. Mountford, m 30 Rob. Motun, m. 31 W. Bermingham 32 Leonar. Hastings 33 Thomas Berkley 34 Williel. Hastings 35 Tho. Walfh, ar. 36 Tho. Mafton, ar. 37 H. Filongley, ar. 38 Edm. Mountford.		
HEN. IV. <i>Anno,</i> 1 Johan. Berkely, m. 2 Hen. Nevill, mil. 3 Alex. Truffel, mil. 4 Johannes Blaker 5 <i>Idem.</i> 6 Jon. Berkley, mil. 7 Thomas Lucy 8 Johannes Parr 9 Hen. Nevill, mil. 10 Will. Brokesby 11 Robertus Castell 12 Barth. Brokesby.			EDW. IV <i>Anno,</i> 1 Tho. Ferrers, ar. 2 Joh. Grevil, arm. 3 <i>Idem.</i> 4 Will. Harecourt 5 Joh. Huggford, a. 6 Th. Throgmorton 7 Rad. Woodford, a 8 Edw. Rawleigh, m 9 Tho. Ferrers, mil. 10 Joh. Grevil, mil. 11 Sim. Mountford 12 VVill. Motun, a 13 Joh. Higgford, a. 14 Joh. Grevil, mil. 15 VVill. Lucy, ar. 16 VV. Truffell, m. 17 Johan. Branfutz 18 Joh. Grevill, mil. 19 Thom. Poulney 20 Rich. Boughton 21 Thomas Cokefey 22 Edward Felding		
HEN. V. <i>Anno,</i> 1 Tho. Crewe, arm. 2 Rich. Hastings, m. 3 Tho. Burdet, mil. 4 Johannes Malbory 5 Will. Bishopston 6 Johann. Salveyn 7 Barth. Brookesby 8 Tho. Ardington & Tho. Maureward.			RICH. III. <i>Anno,</i> 1 Thom. Entwysel 2 Humph. Beaufort 3 R. Broughton, a. & R. Throgmorton		
HEN. VI. <i>Anno,</i> 1 Rich. Hastings, m. 2 Humph. Stafford 3 Johann. Mallory 4 Richar. Cloddale 5 Rich. Hastings, m. 6 Thomas Stanley 7 Willielmus Payto 8 Nichol. Rugefey 9 Humphr. Stafford 10 W. Mountford, m 11 Rich. Hastings, m. 12 Thom. Foulhurst 13 Thom. Ardington 14 Willielmus. Lucy 15 Wil. Payto, mil. 16 Robertus Ardern 17 Hum. Stafford, m. 18 Laurenc. Berkley 19 Thomas Ashby 20 VVil. Mountford			HENRICUS VII. <i>Anno,</i> 1 Johannes Digby 2 Henricus Lisse 3 R. Throgmorton 4 VVil. Lucy, miles 5 Tho. Brereton, ar. 6 Johan. Villars, ar. 7 R. Throgmorton 8 Thom. Pulney, m. 9 Rad. Sherley, m. 10 Johan. Villars, a. 11 Ed. Rawleigh, m. 12 VV. Brokesbury 13 Tho. Nevill, ar. 14 Rich. Pudsey, m. 15 Joh. Villars, ar. 16 Tho. Haslrig, a. 17 Edw. Belknapp, a. 18 Nich. Mallory, a. 19 Henricus Lyffe, a 20 Nich. Brome, ar.		

Name.	Place.	Arms.	Name.	Place.	Arms.
21 H. Willoughby		Or, on 2 bars Gules, 3 water-bou- quets Argent.	32 Rich. Catesby, a.		Ar. 2 Lyons passant S. Corone, O
22 Edw. Raleigh, m.	ut prius		33 Rog. VVigston, a.	Wolston. IV	
23 Tho. Truffel, ar.	ut prius		34 Fulco. Grevil, m.	Beachamp. w	Sab. a border and cross engrailed Or thereon 5. Pellets.
24 Will. Skevington	Skevington	Arg. 3 Bulls heads erased Sable.	35 G. Throgmorton	ut prius	
HEN. VIII.			36 Regin. Digby, a.	ut prius	
Anno,			37 Rich. Catesby, m.	ut prius	
1 Simon Digby, ar.	ut prius		38 Fran. Poultney, & VVill. Leigh, ar.	ut prius	G. a Cross engrailed Ar. in the first Quarter a Lozenge, Or.
2 Johan. Aston, m.			EDVV. VI.		
3 Mau. Berkley, ar.	ut prius		Anno,		
4 Will. Turpin, ar.	Knaptoft L.	G. on a Bend Arg. 3 Lions heads Erased Sable.	1 Fulco. Grevill, m.	ut prius	Azure Frettee Argent.
5 Edw. Ferrers, mil.	A M P.		2 Ambro. Cave, m.		
6 Johan. Digby, m.	ut prius		3 Rich. Munnar, m.		
7 Will. Skevington	ut prius		4 Edw. Hastings, m.	ut prius	
8 Mau. Berkley, m.	ut prius		5 VV. VVigston, a.	ut prius	
9 Simon Digby, ar.	ut prius		6 Tho. Nevill, miles	ut prius	
10 Edw. Ferrers, m.	ut prius		PHIL. Rex. & M. R.		
11 Hen. Willoughby	ut prius		Anno,		
12 Edw. Digby, ar.	ut prius		1 R. Throgmorton	ut prius	
13 Will. Skevington	ut prius		2 Tho. Hastings, m.	ut prius	
14 Will. Browne, ar.			3 Edw. Grevill, m.	ut prius	
15 Edw. Conway, ar.	Ragley. w.	S on a Bend betw. 2 Gotes, Ar. a Rose G. betw. 2 Annulets of the [First.	4 Fran. Shirley, ar.	ut prius	
16 Tho. Lucy, miles.	ut prius		5 VV. Wigston, m.	ut prius	
17 H. Willoughby, m.	ut prius		6 Bran. Cave, arm.	ut prius	
18 G. Throgmort. m.	ut prius		ELIZAB. Regina.		
19 Tho. Pulney, m.	ut prius		Anno,		
20 Rog. Ratcliffe, m.		Argent a bend engrailed Sable.	1 Tho. Lucy, arm.	ut prius	
21 Rich. Verney, ar.	W.	Ar. on a Cross Arg. 5 Mulletts G.	2 Will. Skeffington	ut prius	
22 Christ. Villars, a.	ut prius		3 Tho. Nevill, mil.	ut prius	
23 Johan. Villars, m.	ut prius		4 Rich. Verney, m.	ut prius	
24 Joh. Harrington	ut prius		5 Johan. Fisher, ar.	Pakington.	Per Bend G. O. a Griffin Ramp. counterch. within a bord. Vary. Ar. a F. G. in chief 3 Torteanxes. [Cocks proper.
25 Johan. Audley, a.	ut prius		6 Williel. Devereux		Arg. a Cross G. betw. 4. Pea.
26 Regin. Digby, ar.	ut prius		7 Geor. Turpin, m.	ut prius	
27 W. Broughton, a.			8 Fran. Smith, ar.	Ashby. L.	
28 VValt. Smith, ar.					
29 Johan. Villars, m.	ut prius	Gules a Saltyre Ermine.			
30 Tho. Nevill, ar.					
31 Johan. Digby, ar.	ut prius				

The Reader, may perceive some (not considerable) difference, betwixt this our Catalogue, and the Printed one, set forth by Mr. Burton in his Description of this Shire. I will neither condemn his nor commend my own, but leave both to the examination of others.

King RICHARD the Second.

16. THOMAS DE WOODFORD.]

He was the eldest Son of Sir Robert de Woodford a wealthy Knight, who dying before his Father, left five sons, viz. John, Walter, Humphrey, Ralph and John. Sir Robert their Grandfather, out of design to perpetuate his posterity, (adventured in five bottoms) made all his Grandchildren in effect elder brothers, dividing his vast estate amongst them; an equal unequal partition to be injurious to the Heir (without his demerit) that he might be bountiful to his other brethren: but it thrived accordingly. For that great Family (which had long continued in great accompt and estate) by reason of this * Division, in short space utterly decayed, not any part of their lands (thus disposed) now in the tenure of the Name, and some of the Male Heirs descended from the five brethren, now living in a low condition; and no wonder, they soon made a Hand of all, where the Thumb was weakned, to strengthen the Four fingers.

HENRY the Fifth.

3. THOMAS BURDET Miles.]

The Sameness of Name and Nearness of Kindred, giveth me here a just occasion to insist on a memorable Passage, concerning Thomas Burdet Esq; Grandchild and Heir to Sir Thomas here named. When as King Edward the Fourth (in his absence) had killed a fat White Buck in his Park at Arrow in Warwick-shire, which he greatly esteemed; upon the first hearing of it, wished the Bucks head and horns in his belly, that moved the King to kill it. Upon the misconstruing of which words, he was accused of Treason, attainted, and beheaded, 18. E. 4. 1477. and was buried in the Grey Fryers in London.

Thus

Thus far our *English Chronicles* with joint consent agree in the same Tune, but I meet with one * *Author*, reaching one Note higher then all the rest, adding as followeth, These words spoken and so wrested, were the colour of his death, but the true cause was the hard conceit and opinion, which the King had of him, for that he had ever been a faithful friend, and true Councillour, to George Duke of Clarence his brother, between whom there had been bitter Enmity.

* *Burton* in the Description of Leicester-sh. Pag. 201.

Whatsoever was the cause of such severity against him, *Burdet* patiently and chearfully took his Death, affirming he had a Bird in his breast (his own Innocency) that sung comfort unto him.

HENRY the Sixth.

2. HUMPHREY STAFFORD.]

Being afterwards Knighted, he was by King Henry the Sixth, made Governour of Callice, and coming over into England, was slain by *Jack Cade*: but God hath a blessing for those whom Rebells curse. Sir *Humphrey Stafford* his Grandchild fixed himself at *Blatherwick* in *Northampton-shire*, where his posterity doth flourish to this day.

34. WILLIAM HASTINGS.]

The Reader needeth not my dimme Candle to direct him to this illustrious person. He was son to Sir *Leonard Hastings* (Sheriffe two years before) and was he whom King Edward the third, or rather *Edward Plantagenet* (because more in his humane then Royal capacity) so delighted in, that he made him his Lord Chamberlain, Baron Hastings of *Ashby de la Zouch*, &c. As he loved the King very well, so after this Kings death, he is charged to have loved *Jane Shore* too well, and *Richard Duke of Glocester*, perceiving him to obstruct the way to his ambitious designs, ordered his removal, causing him to be beheaded 1. *Edw. 5.* As when living he was dear, so being dead his corps are near to *Edw. 4.* Buried under a very fair Monument in *Windsor Chappel*. He was Grandfather to *George Hastings* first Earl of *Huntington*.

EDWARD the Sixth.

4. EDWARD HASTINGS Miles.]

Queen Mary, much delighting in his Devotion, created him Baron of *Loughborough*. He founded and endowed a handsome hospital at *Stoke Poges* in *Buckingham-shire*, whither (after the Queens death) weary of the World he retired himself, and therein dyed without issue.

The foresaid (and that a very Fair) Town of *Loughborough*, hath since again afforded the Title of a Baron to a younger branch of the same honourable Family, *Henry Hastings* second Son to *Henry* (second of that Christian Name) Earl of *Huntington*, who by his Virtues doth add to the dignity of his Extraction.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

5. JOHN FISHER Armiger.]

His Father *Thomas Fisher* alias *Hawkins*, being a Collonel under the Duke of Somerset in * *Musleborough Field*, behaved himself right valiantly, and took a Scotch man Prisoner, who gave a Griffin for his Arms: Whereupon the said Duke conferred on him the Arms of his Captive, to be born within a Border Varrey, in relation to a prime Coat which the said Duke (the Granter thereof) quartered as descended from the Lord *Beauchamps* of *Hatch*.

* *Mr. Dugdale* in the description of *Warw.* pag. 365.

Sheriffs of Leicester-Shire alone.

Name.	Place.	Arms.	Name.	Place.	Arms.
ELIZAB. Regina.			15 Edw. Leigh, arm.		G. a Cross engrailed Ar. in the first Quarter a Lozenge, O.
Anno,			16 Geor. Turpin, m.	Knaptoft.	G. on a bend Argent 3. Lyons heads Erased Sable.
9 Geo. Sherard, ar.	Stapleford	Argent a Cheveron Gules betwixt three Torteauxes.	17 Rog. Villers, ar.		Ar. on a Cross G. 5 Escalops, O
10 Hen. Poole, arm.		Azure Frettee Argent.	18 Tho. Skevington	Skevingt.	Arg. 3. Bulls heads erased S.
11 Brian. Cave, arm.		Sable a Fret Argent.	19 Nic. Beaumont, a.	Coleorton	Ar. seme de flewer de Liz. A Lyon Rampant Or.
12 Jac. Harington, m.	Pekleton.	Argent a Maunch Sable.			A Chev. Erm. m. 3. Leop. heads.
13 Geo. Hastings, m.		The same with due difference.	20 Tho. Ashby, arm.		
14 Fr. Hastings, ar.					

Name.

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Arms.
21 Tho. Cave, arm.	<i>ut prius</i>		11 Tho. Stavely, ar.		Barry of 8 Ar. and Gules, over all a Flower de Luce Sable.
22 Fran. Hastings, a.	<i>ut prius</i>		12 Wolstan. Dixy, m.	Bosworth	Ar. a Lyon Rampant & cheif Or.
23 Geor. Purefey, a.	Drayton		13 VVill. Faunt, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
14 Brian. Cave, a.	Engersby	<i>ut prius</i> with due difference.	14 VV. Holford, m.	Welham	
24 Andr. Noell, a.	Dalby	Or. fretty Gules a Canton Ermin	15 Edw. Hartop, ar.	Buckminster	S. a cheveron twixt 3 Otters Ar.
26 Hen. Turville, a.	Aston	Gules 3 Cheverons vary.	16 VV. Gervais, a. & VVil. Roberts, m.	Peatling Sutton	Per Pale Ar. & G. a Lyon Ramp. S.
27 Will. Turpin, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		17 Johan. Cave, arm.	Pikwell	
28 An h. Faunt, ar.	Foston	Ar. Crusule Fitch, a L. Ramp. G with due difference.	18 Alex. Cave, mil.	Bagrave	
29 Will. Cave, arm.	Pikwell		19 Richard. Holford	Wistowe	
30 Tho. Skeffington	<i>ut prius</i>		20 Geo. Benner, ar.		
Belgrave	Belgrave	G. a Chev. Er. twixt 3 Mascles, A <i>ut prius</i> with due difference.	21 Johan. Bale, mil.	Carleton	Per Pale Vert & G. an Eagle displayed Arg beaked & armed, O
31 Edw. Turville, a.	Thurlston			Curley.	Paly of 6 Or. & Ar. a canton Erm.
32 G. or. Purefey, a.	<i>ut prius</i>		22 Hen. Shirley, m.	Stanten.	
33 Geor. Villers, ar.	Brokesby	Arms <i>ut prius</i>			
34 Thom. Cave, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		K. CHARLES.		
35 Will. Turpin, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		Anno,		
36 Hen. Beaumont	<i>ut prius</i>		1 Tho. Hartoppe, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
37 Williel. Cave, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		2 Nathan. Lary, ar.		
38 Henri. Cave, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		3 Georg. Aisby, ar.		
39 Will. Skipwith, a	Cotes.	Arg. 3 bars Gules in cheif a Greyhound courant Sable. Azure a Fleur de Liz Argent.	4 Er. dela Fontain, m		[a cinque foile Ermin.
40 Will. Digby, ar.	Welby		5 W. VVollaston, a.		G. a Bend Or in the Sinister cheif
41 T. Skeffington, a.	<i>ut prius</i>		6 Joh. Banbrigg, a.	Lockinton	Sable 3 Mulletts pierced Argent.
42 Rog. Smith, arm.	Withcoc	Gules on a Cheveron Or, betw. 3 Bezants 3 Croflets formy Fitchee.	7 Johann. Brokesby	<i>ut prius</i>	Arg. a cheveron Embateled betw. 3 Battle-axes Sable.
43 Georg. Ashby, ar.	Quenby		8 Joh. St. John, m.		
44 Tho. Humfreys.	Swepton		9 Tho Burton M. B.	Stockerston	Arg. on a cheif G. 2 Mulletts Or. S. a Chev. betw. 3 owles Argent Crowned, Or. [counterch. Partee p. Ch. Ar. & S. 3 Eleph. heads Arg. a Fess indented G. 3. Leop. heads in cheif Sable.
JACOB. R.			10 Fran. Sanders, a.		
Anno,			11 Joh. Poultney, ar.	Misterton	
1 Will. Faunt, mil.	Fauston	Arms <i>ut prius</i>	12 Hen. Skipwith, m	<i>ut prius</i>	
2 Will. Noell, arm.	Wellsbor.	Arms <i>ut prius</i>	13 Rich. Roberts, m.		
3 Basil. Brook, miles	Lubbenham		14 Joh. Whatton, ar.		
4 Tho. Nevill, mil.	Holt	Gules a Saltyre Ermin	15 Will. Holford, ar.		
5 Hen. Hastings, m.	Leicester	Arms <i>ut prius</i>	16 Johan. Pate, arm.		
6 Will. Villers, ar.	Brokesby		17 Aitch. Palmer, ar.		
7 Joh. Plunimer, ar.	Marlton	Ermin a Bend Varry cotised S.	18		
8 T. Beaumont, mil.	Colcorton		19		
9 Brian. Cave, mil.	Engersby		20		
10 Tho. Hallrig, m.	Nowley	Argent a Cheveron betwixt 3. Hazel leaves vert.	21 Johan. Stafford, a.		[betwixt 3 owles Argent
			22 Will. Hewit, arm.		Sable a Chever. counterbattellee

Queen ELIZABETH.

14. FRANCIS HASTINGS.]

^a In his Eliz.
anno 1560.

I believe him the same Person with Sir Francis Hastings fourth Son to Francis, second Earl of Huntington of that Sirname, to whose many children Mr. *Camden giveth this commendation, that they agreed together in brotherly love though not in religion, some Protestants, others Papists, all zealous in their perswasion. Our Sir Francis wrote a Learned Book in the defence of our Religion (rather carped at then confuted by Parsons in his three Conversions) and was an Eminent Benefactor to Emmanuel Colledge: But if I be mistaken in the Man, and these prove two different persons, the Reader will excuse me for taking occasion by this his Namesake and near Kin[s]man, of entring here the Memorial of so worthy a Gentleman.

28. ANTHONY FAUNT Esquire.]

He was a Gentleman of a Comely person and great Valor (Son unto William Faunt Apprentice of the Law of the Inner Temple, one of great Learning and Wisdome) And had in the low Countreys served under William Prince of Orange, where he gained much martial experience. Returning into his Countrey he underwent some Offices therein with good esteeme, being this year chosen Sheriff of the Shire. In the next year, (which was 1588.) He was chosen Lieutenant General of all the Forces of this Shire to resist the Spanish Invasion. But his Election being crost by Henry Earl of Huntington (Lord Lieutenant of the County,) he fell into so deep a Fit of Melancholy*, that he dyed soon after.

^a Burton in
Lett. l. p. 105.

39. VVILLIAM SKIPVVITH Esq;]

He was afterwards deservedly Knighted, being a Person of much Valor, judgment, Learning and VVisdome, dexterous at the making fit and acute *Epigrams, Poesies, Mot-

^a Idem p. 77.

toes and Dewises, but chiefly at *Impresses*, neither so apparent that every Rustick might understand them, nor so obscure that they needed an *Oedipus* to interpret them.

The Farewell.

Being now to take my leave of this County, it is needless to wish it a *Friday Market* (the *Leap-day* therein, and it is strange there should be none in so spacious a *Shire*) presuming that defect supplied in the *Vicinage*; Rather I wish that the Leprosy may never return into this County, but if it should return (we carry the seeds of all sins in our Souls, sicknesses in our Bodies) I desire that the Lands may also (without prejudice to any) returne to the Hospital of *Burton Lazars* in this *Shire*, if not intire, yet in such a proportion as may comfortably maintain the Lepers therein.

Earls of Leicester after y^e Conquest

Several Generations of *Boltonmonts* - Earls

Several ——— of *Montforts* - Earls

Several of *Plantagenets* also Earls & Dukes of *Lancaster*

Q. Eliz: Robert Dudley — Earl he died wth issue

Jac:1 Robert Sidney his nephew — Earl. succeeded by

Car:1 Robert Sidney his Son — Earl. succeeded by

Philip Sidney his Son — Earl. succeeded by

Robert Sidney his Son — Earl. succeeded by

Q. Ann Philip Sidney his Son — Earl. succeeded by

Q. Ann John Sidney his Brother — Earl. succeeded by

Geo:2 Jocelyn Sidney

LINCOLNE-SHIRE.



LINCOLNE-SHIRE. This County in Fashion, is like a *ben-
ded Bowe*, the *Sea* making the *Back*, the *Rivers Welland* and *Hum-
ber*, the *two horns* thereof, whiles *Trent* hangeth down from the lat-
ter like a *broken string*, as being somewhat of the *Shortest*. Such per-
secute the *Metaphor* too much, who compare the *River Witham*,
(whose *Current* is crooked) unto the *Arrow* crossing the middle
thereof.

It extendeth 60. Miles from *South* to *North*, not above 40. in the
middle and broadest part thereof. Being too *Voluminous* to be managed entire is di-
vided into *three* parts, each of them corival in quantity with some smaller Shires)
Holland on the *South-East*, *Kesteven* on the *South-west*, and *Lindley* on the *North* to
them both.

Holland, that is, *Hoyland* or *Hayland*, from the plenty of *Hay* growing therein,
may seem the *Reflection* of the opposite *Holland* in the *Neatherlands*, with which it
Sympathyzed in the *Fruitfulness*, *lowe* and *wet Scituation*. Here the *Brakishnesse* of the
Water, and the *Grossenesse* of the *Ayre*, is recompenced by the *Goodnesse* of the *Earth*,
abounding with *Deries* and *Pasture*. And as *God hath* (to use the * *Apostles* phrase)
tempered the body together, not making it *all Eye* or *all Ear* (*Nonsense* that the *Whole*
should be but *One sense*.) but assigning each Member the proper office thereof, so the
same *Providence*, hath so wisely blended the *Benefits* of this County, that take *Col-
lective Lincolne-shire* and it is *Defective* in Nothing.

Natural Commodities.

Pikes.

* They are found plentifully in this Shire, being the *Fresh-Water-Wolves*, and there-
fore an *old pend-pike*, is a dish of more *State* than *Profit* to the *Owners*, seeing a
Pikes belly, is a little *Fishpond*, where lesser of all sorts have been contained. Sir
Francis * *Bacon* alloweth it (Though *Tyrants* generally be short-lived) the *Surviver*
of all *Fresh-water-Fish*, attaining to *forty* years, and some beyond the *Seas* have tre-
bled that term. The *Flesh* thereof must needs be fine and wholsome, if it be true
what is affirmed, that in some sort it *chemeth the Cud*, and yet the less and middle size
Pikes, are preferred for *Sweetnesse* before those that are greater. It breedeth but
once * (whilest other *Fishes* do often) in a year; such the providence of *Nature* pre-
venting their more multiplying, least the *Waters* should not afford *Subjects* enough
for their *Tyranny*. For want of other *Fish*, they will feed one on another, yea what
is *four footed* shall be *Fish* with them, if it once come to their *jawes* (biteing sometimes
for cruelty and revenge, as well as for hunger) and because we have publickly profes-
sed, that to *delight*, as well as to *inform* is our aim in this Book, let the ensuing story
(though unwarranted with a *cited Authour*) find the *Readers* acceptance.

A *Cub-Foxe*, drinking out of the *River Arnus* in *Italy*, had his head seised on by
a mighty *Pike*, so that neither could free themselves, but were ingrapled together.
In this contest a young man runs into the water, takes them out both alive, and car-
rieth them to the *Duke* of *Florence*; whose palace was hard by. The *Porter* would
not admit him, without promising of sharing his full half in what the *Duke* should
give him. To which he (hopelesse otherwise of entrance) condescended. The
Duke highly affected with the *Rarity*, was in giving him a good reward, which the
other refused, desiring his *Highnesse* would appoint one of his *Guard*, to give him an
hundred *Lashes*, that so his *Porter* might have fifty, according to his composition.
And here my *Intelligence* leaveth me how much farther the jest was followed.

But to return to our *English Pikes*, wherein this County is eminent, especially in
that River which runneth by *Lincolne*, whence grew this Proverb.

[*Witham Pike*

England hath nene like.]

And hence it is that Mr. * *Drayton* maketh this *River* Poetizing in her praises, always
concluding them,

Thus to her Proper Song, The Burden still she bare :
Yet for my dainty Pikes I am without compare.

And

1 Cor. 12. 24.

* In his History
of Life and
Death.

* Mr. Walton in
his Compleat
Angler, p. 197.

* Idem p. 199.

* Polybiondon
25 Part. III.

I have done with these *Pikes*, when I have observed, (if I mistake not) a great mistake in Mr. *Stow*, affirming that *Pickrels* were brought over (as no Natives of our Land) into *England*, at the same time with *Carps*, and both about the beginning of the Reign of King *Henry the Eighth*. Now if *Pickrels* be the *deminatives* of *Pikes*, (as *Facks* of *Pickrels*) which none I conceive will deny, they were here many hundred years since, and probably of the same Seniority with the Rivers of *England*. For I find in the Bill of Fare, made at the Prodigious Feast at the Installing of *George Nevil* Arch-bishop of *York*, Anno 466, that there was spent three hundred * *Lupi Fluviales*, that is, *River Pikes*, at that Entertainment. Now seeing all are children before they are men, and *Pikes Pickrels* at the first, *Pickrels* were more anciently in *England* then that Author affirmeth them.

* In his Chronicle, p. 948.

* Bish. Godwin in his Catal. of the Bishops of *York*.

Wild-foule.

Lincoln-shire may be termed the *Aviary* of *England* for the *Wild-foule* therein, Remarkable for their,

1. *Plenty*, So that sometimes in the Month of *August*, three thousand *Mallards* with *Birds* of that kind, have been caught at one Draught, so large and strong their *Nets*, and the like must be the Readers belief.
2. *Variety*, No man (no not *Gesmar* himself) being able to give them their proper names, except one had gotten *Adam* his *Nomenclator* of *Creatures*.
3. *Deliciousnesse*, *Wild-foule* being more dainty and digestable then *Tame* of the same kind, as spending their *Grossie* humours with their *Activity* and constant Motion in Flying.

Now as the *Eagle* is called *Fovis Ales*, so here they have a Bird which is called the *Kings Bird*, namely *Knuts*, sent for hither out of *Denmark*, at the charge, and for the use of *Knut* or *Kanutus* King of *England*. If the plenty of *Birds* have since been drained with the *Fenns* in this County, what *Lincoln-shire* lacks in her former, *Foul*, is supplied in *Flesh* (more *Mutton* and *Beef*) and a large *First* makes amends for a lesse *second Course*. But amongst all *Birds* we must not forget,

Dotterells.

This is *Avis uulotopoi*, a *Mirthmaking* Bird, so *ridiculoussy Mimical*, that he is easily caught (or rather catcheth himself) by his over-Active imitation. There is a sort of *Apes* in *India*, caught by the *Natives* thereof after this manner: They dress a little Boy in his Sight, undresse him again, leave all the Childs apparel behind them in the place, and then depart a competent distance. The *Ape* presently attireth himself in the same garments, till the Childs *Cloaths* become his *Chains*, putting off his Feet by putting on his *Shoos*, not able to run to any purpose, and so is soon taken.

The same *Humour*, otherwise persued, betrayeth the *Dotterells*. As the *Fowler* stretcheth forth his *Arms* and *Legs*, going towards the *Bird*, the *Bird* extendeth his *Legs* and *Wings* approaching the *Fowler*, till surpris'd in the Net. But it is observed, that the Foolisher the *Fowl* or *Fish*, [*Woodcocks*, *Dotterels*, *Codsheads*, &c.] the Finer, the *Flesh* thereof.

Feathers.

It is Pity to part *Lancashire* Ticking (lately spoken of) and *Lincoln-shire* Feathers making so good *Beds* together. I cannot find the first beginning of *Feather-Beds*, the Latine word *Pulvinar* for a *Cushion*, *Pillowe*, or *Bolster*, sheweth, that the Entrals of such *Ustensils* amongst the *Romans*, were made but of *Dust*, and our English plain Proverb, *De Puerperis*, they are in the Straw; shows *Feather-Beds* to be of no ancient use amongst the Common sort of our Nation, and *Beds* of *Down* (the Cream of *Feathers*) are more Modern then they. The *Feathers* of this County are very good) though not so soft as such as are imported from *Bardeaux* in *France*) and although a *Feather* passeth for the Emblem of *Lighnesse* it self, they are heavy enough in their *Prises* to such as buy any Quantity, and daily grow Dearer.

Pippins.

With these we will close the Stomach of the Reader, being concluded most cordial by Physicians; some conceive them to be of not above a hundred years seniority in England: However they thrive best, and prove biggest (not Kentish excepted) in this County, particularly in Holland, and about Kirton therein, whence they have acquired addition of Kirton Tippins, a wholesome and delicious Apple, and I am informed, that Pippins grafted on a Pippin stock, are called Renates, bettered in their generous Nature by such double extraction.

Fleet-Hounds.

In Latine called *PETRONII*, or *Petrunculi*, from *Petra* a Rock, either because their Feet are sound and solid, (and therefore named *Eurodes*, by *Xenophon*) or from the hard and rocky ground, whereon they were accustomed to hunt. These with much certainty of scent, and quickness of feet, will run down a Hare in a short time.

Fanus Ulitius a Dutchman, some 15 years since came into England, & though a man of the Gown employed in publick affairs for Diversion, he went down into this County, to spend one Winter, where conversing with some young Gentlemen, he hunted twice a Week with so great content, that the season (otherwise unpleasant) was past before he perceived how it went. Hear him expressing himself, *sed & Petrunculi illi, qui vestigiis eorum non minus celeriter quam sagaciter instant haud facile trihorio minus leporem aliquem defatigant, ut in Lincolnienfi montium equijugi tractu aliquoties ipse vidi*, and yet I assure you the Hares in this County on *Ancaster-Heath*, do (though lesser) far exceed in swiftnesse and subtilty of Doubling those of the *Vallyes* and *Plains*.

Such a *Petronius* or *Fleet-hound*, is two Hounds in Effect.

Sed premit Inventas, non inventura Latentes.

Ille feras, quæ Petroniis bene Gloria constat.

To the *Petronian*, both the praise is due,

Quickly to find, and nimble to pursue.

Grey-Hounds.

In Latin termed *VEL-TRAGA*, or *VERTRAGUS*, or *VERTAGUS*, derived it seems from the Dutch Word, *VELT* a Field, and *RACH* or *BRACH* a Dog, and of how high esteem the former, and these, were amongst the Ancients, the Reader may infer from the old Burgundian Law. *Siquis Canem Veltram, aut Segutium vel Petrunculum præsumpserit involare, jubemus ut convictus coram omni populo posteriora ipsius osculetur.*

Martial speaking of these Greyhounds, thus expresseth himself,

Non sibi sed Domino venatur Vertragus acer.

Illæsum Leporem, qui tibi dente feret.

For's Master, not Himself doth Greyhound toyl,
Whose Teeth to thee return the unhurt spoyl.

I have no more to observe of these Greyhounds, save that they are so called (being otherwise of all Colours) because originally employed in the Hunting of Grays, that is, *Brocks* and *Badgers*.

Mas-Tiffes.

Known to the Romans by the name of *Molossi*, from *Molossia* a County in *Epirus*, whence the fiercest in that kind were fetched at first, before better were brought out of *Brittain*.

Gratius an Ancient Poet, Contemporary with *Virgil*, writing his *Cynegeticon* or Poem of Hunting, giveth great praise to our English Mastiffes, highly commending their Valour, only taxing them, that they are not handsomly made.

Hæc una est Catulis jacitura Britannis.

The Brittainish Whelps no blemish know,
But that they are not shap'd for show.

Which thing is nothing in my mind, seeing beauty is no whit material to a Souldier.

This County breedeth choice Mastiffes for the Bull and Bear, and the sport is much affected therein, especially about *Stamford*, whereof hereafter. What remaineth concerning Mastiffes is referred to the same Topic in *Somerſet-shire*.

Thus the three kinds of ancient hunting, which distinctly require fleetnesse, scent, and strength, are compleatly performed in this County, by a Breed therein, which are answerably

swerable qualified. This I have inserted, because as to my *Native Country* in general, so to this here in particular, I would not willingly do *lesse right*, then what a *Stranger* hath done thereunto.

* Before we come to Catalogue the Worthies of this County, it is observable, that as it equalled other Shires in all ages, so it went beyond it self in one generation, viz. in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, when it had Natives thereof.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Edward Clinton</i> Lord Admiral. | 4. <i>John Whitgift</i> Arch-bishop of <i>Canterbury</i> . |
| 2. <i>William Cecil</i> Lord Treasurer. | 5. <i>Peregrine Bartu</i> Lord General in <i>France</i> . |
| 3. <i>Sir Edmund Anderson</i> } Lord Chief Justice. } | 6. <i>Tho. Wilson</i> Dr. of Law, and Secretary of State. |

* Reader, pardon this true but (abusive) Notation casually come in before the due Time thereof.

All *Countrymen and Contemporaries. Thus Sea and Land, Church and Camp, Sword and Mace, Gospel and Law, were stored with prime Officers out of this County. Nor must it be forgotten, though born in the same Shire, they were utterly unrelated in Kindred, and raised themselves independently (as to any mutual assistance) by Gods Blessing, the Queens favour, and their own deserts.

* There I mention not Sir *Tho. Heneage* at the same time a grand Favorite, and Privy Counsellor to *Queen Elizabeth*.

The Buildings.

Here the complaint of the Prophet taketh no place, taxing men to live in *Ceeled Pallaces* whilst the Temple of God lay wast, No County affording worse Houses, or better Churches. It addeth to the Wonder, that seeing in this soft County, a *Diamond* is as soon found as a *Flint*, their Churches are built of *Pollished Stones*, no Natives but *Naturalized* by importation from forreign parts.

I hope the *Inhabitants* of this Shire, will endeavour to disprove the old Proverb, [the nearer to the Church, the further from God.] because they have substituted a better in the room thereof, viz. *The further from stone, the better the Churches*.

As for the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, whose Floare is higher then the Roof of many Churches, it is a magnificent Structure, proportionable to the Amplitude of the Diocesse. This I dare boldly say, that no Diocesse in *Christendome*, affordeth two such Rivers, viz. [Thames and Trent] for the Southern and Northern Bounds, and two such Universities, *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, both in the Content thereof, before * three smaller Bishopricks were carved out of it.

* *Ely*, *Peterborough*, and *Oxford*.

Amongst the Houses of the Nobility, I take signal notice of two. One I may call a *Premeditate Building*, viz. *Tattershall* (belonging to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Lincolne*) advanced by degrees at several times, to the Modern Magnificence thereof. But *Grimsthorp* I may term an *Extempore Structure*, set up on a suddain by *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, to entertain King *Henry* the Eighth, in his Progress into these parts. The Hall therein was fitted to a fair Suit of Hangings, which the Duke had by his Wife *Mary* the French Queen, and is now in the possession of the Right Honourable *Montague* Earl of *Lindsey*.

The Wonders.

At *Fishtoft* in this County, no Mice or Rats are found, insomuch, that Barns built party per pale, in this and the next Parish, on one side are annoyed, on the other side (being *Fishtoft* Moiety) are secured from this Vermin. Surely no Piper (what is notoriously known of *Hamell* in *Westphalia*) did ever give them this *Mice-Delivery* by his Musick.

It is easier to conjure up many, then allay one difficulty, other places in *England* affording the like. At one of the Rodings in *Essex*, no Hogs will root. In another Common no Mole will cast. In *Linley* in * *Leicestershire*, no Snakes are found. I believe they overshoot the Mark, who make it a Miracle, they undershoot it who make it Magick, they come the nearest to Truth, who impute it to occult Qualities. If some men will swound at some meat, yea but smelling it unseen by their disaffection thereunto, why may not whole species and kinds of creatures have some antipathetical places, though the reason thereof cannot be rendred. Surely as *Sampson* at his Marriage propounded

* *Burton* in his Description of *Leicester-shire*.

a Riddle to his Companions to try their Wits thereon, so God offereth such *Anigmæ*s in nature, partly that men may make use of their *admiring* as well as of their *understanding*, partly that *Philosophers* may be taught their distance betwixt *themselves*, who are but the *Lovers*, and God, who is the *Giver* of Wisdome.

Let it also passe (for this once) for a wonder, that some *seven score* years since, nigh *Harlaxton* in this Shire, there was found (turned up by one ploughing the ground) a *Golden * Helmet* of *Antick* fashion, I say *Cassis non aurata sed aurea*, a Helmet not guilt but of *Massive Gold*, studded with *precious stones*, probable of some *Prime Roman Commander*. Whence I observe; First, that though no *Edge-Tool* to offend may be made of *Gold* and *Silver*, Yet defensive Weapons may thereof be compounded. Secondly, that the Poetical Fiction of *Glaucus* his *Golden Arms* is founded on History. For (not to speak of *Solomon* his *Golden Shields*) *Great Commanders* made use of *Arms* of that *Mettal*, if not for *strength*, for *state* and *Ornament*. Lastly, it was presented to *Queen Katharine*, first Wife to King *Henry* the Eighth, who though not knowing to use it as a *Helmet*, knew how to employ it as made of *Gold* and *Rich Jewells*.

* *Camd Brit.* in this County.

Proverbs.

Lincolne-shire Bagpipes.]

I behold these as most *ancient*, because a very *simple sort* of Musick, being little more then the *Oaten Pipe* improved with a *Bag*, wherein the imprisoned wind pleadeth melodiously for the *Inlargement* thereof. It is incredible with what agility it inspireth the heavy heels of the Country Clowns, overgrown with *hair* and *rudenesse*; probably the ground-work of the poetical fiction of *dancing Satyrs*. This *Bagpipe* in the judgement of the *Rural Midas's*, carryeth away the credit from the *Harp* of *Apollo* himself, and most persons approve the *Blunt Bagpipe* above the *Edge Tool Instruments* of *Drums* and *Trumpets* in our Civil dissentions.

As loud as Tom of Lincoln.]

This Shire carries away the Bell for *round-ringing*, from all in *England*, though other places may surpasse it for *Changes*, more pleasant for the Variety thereof; seeing it may be demonstrated that *twelve Bells* will afford more *changes* than there have been *hours* since the Creation. *Tom of Lincoln*, may be called the *Stentor* (*fifty lesser-bells* may be made out of him) of all in this County. Expect not of me to enter into the discourse of popish *baptizing* and *naming* of Bells, many *charging* it on them for a *prophane*, and they confessing enough to make it a *superstitious* action.

All the Carts that come to Crowland are shod with Silver.]

Venice and *Crowland*, *Sic Canibus Catulos*, may count their Carts alike; that being sited in the Sea, this in a *Morasse* and *Fenny* ground, so that an horse can hardly come to it. But, whether this place since the draining of the Fenns, hath acquired more firmnesse than formerly, is to me unknown.

* *Mr. John Cleveland.*

** 'Tis height makes Grantham Steeple stand awry.]*

This Steeple seems crooked unto the beholders (and I beleive will ever do so, until our age erect the like by it for height and workmanship) though some conceive the *slendernesse* at such a distance is all the obliquity thereof. *Eminency* exposeth the uprightest persons to exception, and such who cannot find faults in them, will find faults at them, envying their advancement.

As mad as the Baiting Bull of Stamford.]

Take the Original hereof. *William Earl Warren* Lord of this Town in the time of King *John*, standing upon the *Castle Walls* of *Stamford*, saw two Bulls fighting for a Cow in the *Meadow*, till all the *Butchers Dogs*, great and small, persued one of the Bulls (being maddened with *Noyse* and *Multitude*) clean through the Town. This Sight so pleased the said Earl, that he * gave all those Meadows (called the *Castle Meadows*) where first the *Bull Duel* began, for a Common to the Butchers of the Town (after the first *Grasse* was eaten) on condition that they find a *Mad Bull*, the day *Six weeks* before

* *R. Butcher* in his survey of *Stamford*. p. 40.

before *Christmas day*, for the continuance of that sport every year. Some think that the *Men* must be *mad* as well as the *Bull*, who can take delight in so dangerous a *Wast-Time*; whereby that no more *Mischeif* is done, not *mans care*; but *Gods Providence* is to be praised.

*He looks as the Devil over * Lincoln.]*

Lincolne Minster is one of the stateliest Structures in *Christendome*. The South-side of it meets the Travellers thereunto, twenty miles of, so that their *Eyes* are there many hours before their *Feet*.

The *Divel* is the *Map of Malice*, and his *Envy* (as *Gods mercy*) is over all his works. It grieves him what ever is given to *God*, crying out with that *Flesh-Divel*, *Ut quid hac perditio?* * *What needs this wast?* On which account he is supposed to have overlook'd this Church, when first finished with a torve and tetrick countenance, as maligning mens costly devotion, and that they should be so expensive in *Gods service*: But, it is suspicious, that some who account themselves *Saints*, behold such fabricks with little better looks.

*He was born at * Little Wittham.]*

This Village in this County by Orthography is *Witham*, near which a River of the same name doth rise. But such nominal Proverbs take the advantage of all manner of Spelling as due unto them. It is applyed to such people as are not overstock'd with acutenesse. The best is, all men are bound to be honest, but not to be witty.

Grantham Gruel, Nine Grits, and a Gallon of Water.]

Gruel (though homely) is wholesome Spoon-meat, Physick for the Sick, and food for persons in health, *Water* is the *Matter*, *Grits* the *Form* thereof, giving the being thereunto. Now *Gruel* thus imperfectly mix'd, is *Wash* rather, which one will have little heart to eat, and get as little heart thereby. The Proverb is applicable to those who in their Speeches or Actions multiply what is superfluous, or (at best) less necessary, either wholly omitting or lesse regarding the Essentials thereof.

*They held together as the Men of * Marham when they lost their Common.]*

Some understand it *Ironically*, that is, *they were divided with several Factions*, which Proverb, *Mutato Nomine*, is used in other Counties. Yea long since * *Virgil* said the same in effect of the *Men of Mantua*, when they lost their Lands to the Soldiers of *Augustus*.

————— *En quo Discordia Civis,
Perduxit miseros? En quæis conservimus Agros?*

See Towns-men what we by our Jars are grown
And see for whom we have our Tillage sown.

Indeed when a *Common Danger* calls for a *Union* against a *General Enemy*, for any then to prosecute their *Personal Quarrels*, and *Private Grudges*, is a Foily always observed, often reproved, sometimes confessed, but seldome Reformed.

Others use this Proverb, only as an *expression of ill Successe*, when men strive to no purpose, though Plotting and Practising together, to the utmost of their power, being finally foiled in their undertakings.

Princes.

HENRY eldest [surviving] Son of *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*, was born at the Castle of *Bullingbrook* in this County, and bred (according to the Discipline of those days) in Camp and Court, in both which he proved a good proficient. By Nature, he was made more to command than obey, being ambitious, cholerick, and withal courageous, cunning to catch, careful to keep, and industrious to improve all advantages.

Being netled with some injuries received from King *Richard the second* he plotted

* See the Proverbs in *Oxfordshire*.

* *Matth. 26. 8.*

* *Heywood in his Epigrams cent. 5. num. 19.*

* Though this Proverb be frequent in this Shire, *Marham* is in *Norfolk*.
* *Eglogue. the first.*

ted with a good party of the Nobility to depose him. *Miscarriages* in his Government, (many by *mismanaging* , more by the *missucceeding* of matters) exposed him to just Exception, besides his own *Debauchery* , and how easily is a *dissolute* Government dissolved.

Having by the Murther of King *Richard* atcheived the Government to himself he reigned with much difficulty and opposition. Though his *Father* was a great *Patron* , He was a great Persecutor of the *Wickliffites* , though not so much out of hatred to them , as Love to himself , thereby to be ingratiated with the *Clergy* , then Potent in the Land.

When Duke , he wore on his Head , an *Antick Hood* , which he cast not off when King , so that his Picture is generally known by the Crown superadded thereon. Lying on his Death-bed , he was rather *querulous* then *penitent* , much complaining of his *Sufferings* in *keeping* , nothing bewayling his *sin* in getting the Crown. Fire and Faggot was first kindled in his Reign in *England* to burn (pardon the *Prolepsis*) poor Protestants , and happy had it been , had they been quenched at his Death , which happened *Anno Dom.* 1413.

This *Henry* was the only Prince born in this Connty since the Conquest , though a good Authour by mistake , entituleth this County to another , an ancients *Henry* : Yet so that he giveth him with *one hand* to it in his Book of *Maps* , and takes him away with *the other* in his *Chronicle*.

J. Speed in his Description of *Lincolne-sh.*
Parag. 7.

This Shire triumpheth in the Births of Beaulark K. Henry the first , whom Selby brought forth.

J. Speed in his Chronicle in the life of *W. I.*
Pag. 436.

Henry , Fourth and Youngest Son of King William was born at Selby in York-shire.

I believe Mr. *Speed* the *Chronocler* , before Mr. *Speed* the *Chorographer* , because therein concurring with other Authors. Besides, consult the Alphabetical Index of his Map , and there is no *Selby* in this Shire , we have therefore placed King *Henry* the First in *York-shire* , and thought fit to enter this observation not to *reprove* others , but least I be *reproved* my self.

Saints.

Here I make no mention of *St. Botolph* , because there is no *Constat* (though very much *Probability*) of his *English Nativity* , who lived at, and gave the name to *Botolphs Town* (corruptly *Boston*) in this County.

GILBERT DE SEMPRINGHAM , There born in this County, was * of noble extraction , *Foceline* his Father being a Knight , to whom he was eldest Son, and Heir to a great Estate. In Body he was very deformed , but of subtile wit and great courage. Travelling over into *France* , there he got good Learning , and obtained leave from the Pope , to be Founder of those *Epicæne* , and *Hermaphrodite* Convents , wherein *Monks* and *Nuns* lived together , as under one Roof , but with partitions betwixt them.

Sure it was to him a comfort and credit, (which is confidently related by credible Authors) to see 13. Convents , 700. *Monks* , 1100. *Nuns* (*women* out-superstition *Men*) of his order, being aged , *one hundred and six* years. He appointed the fair Convent at *Sempringham* (his own rich Inheritance) to be *mother* , and prime residence of his new erected order. He dyed *anno* 1189.

HUGH was a Child , * born and living in *Lincoln* , who by the impious Jews was stoln from his Parents , and in Derision of Christ and Christianity (to keep their cruel hands in ure) by them crucified , being about *Nine* years old. Thus he lost his *Life* , but got a *Saintship* thereby , and some afterwards perswaded themselves that they got their cures at his *Shrine* in *Lincoln*.

However this made up the measure of the Sins of the Jews in *England* , for which not long after they were ejected the land, or (which is the truer) unwillingly willing they departed themselves. And whilst they retain their old manners, may they never return , especially in this *Giddy and unsettled age* , for fear more *Christians* fall sick of *Judaisme* , then Jews recover in *Christianity*. This *Hugh* was martyred *Anno Dom.* 1255. on the 27. of *July*.

Martyrs.

* Bule de scrip.
Brit. cent. 3. n.
25. and Camd.
Brit. in Lin-
colnshire.

* Jo Capr in
Ang. Anth.
West. & Paris.
ann. 1255.

Martyrs.

ANNE ASKEVVE, Daughter of Sir William Askewe Knight, was born at Kelsey in this County, of her Piety and Patience, when first wracked in the Tower, then burnt in Smithfield, I have largely treated in my Church History. She went to Heaven in a Chariot of Fire. July 16. 1546.

Cardinals.

ROBERT SOMMERCOT. There are two Villages North and South Sommercot in this County (and to my notice no where else in England) from one of which I presume he took his Nativity and Name: Yet because * Bale affirmeth Lawrence Sommercot his Brother or Kinsman, born in the South of England, we have affixed our Note of Dubitation. But out of doubt it is, he was a right learned man, to whom * Matthew Paris gives this short but thick commendation, viz. *Vir fuit discretus, & circumspetus, omnibus amabilis merito & graciosus*. By Pope Gregory the Ninth, he was made Cardinal of St. Stephens, anno 1231.

He was a true Lover of his Countrymen, and could not abide to hear them abused, the cause that his choler was twice raised, when the Pope said in his Presence, that there was not a faithful man in England, though wisely he repressed his Passion.

After this Pope Gregories death, he was the formost of the three Elects for the Papacy, and on fair play, the most probable person to carry the place, but he was double barr'd: First, because an honest man as any in that age. Secondly, because an English-man, the Italians desiring to Monopolize the choice to themselves. Hereupon in the Holy Conclave (the better place the better deed) he was made away by poison; to make room for Celestine to succeed him, who sate that skittish place but a short time, dying 17. days after our Somercots death, which happened anno Dom. 1241.

Prelates.

WILLIAM OF GANESBOROUGH, was born in that Fair Market Town, which performeth more to the Eye, then Fame hath reported to the Ear thereof. He was bred a Franciscan in Oxford, and became the Twenty fifth Lecturer of his Order. He was afterwards sent over by King Edward the first, with Hugh of Manchester, to Philip King of France, to demand reparation for some Dammages in Aquitaine.

He was a mighty Champion of the Popes Infallibility, avowing that what David indulged to his Son Adonijah, never saying unto him, * why didst thou so? ought to be rendred by all to his Holynesse, being not to be called to an account, though causing the Damnation of thousands.

I remember when I was in Cambridge, some thirty years since, there was a Flying, though false report, that Pope Urban the Eight, was cooped up by his Cardinals, in the Castle of St. Angelo. Hereupon a waggish Scholar said, *jam verissimum est, Papa non potest errare, it was then true* (according to their received Intelligence) that the Pope could not straggle or wander.

But our Ganesborough stoutly defended it in the literal sence against all opposers, for which his good service, Pope Boniface the Eight preferred him Bishop of Worcester, where he sate 6. years, and dyed 1308.

WILLIAM AYRMIN, was descended of an ancient Family in this County, still extant in great Eminency of Estate at Osgodby therein. He was for some time, Keeper of the Seal, and Vice-Chancellour to King Edward the Second, at what time anno 1319. the following misfortune befell him, and take the Original thereof out of an Anonymall Croniclering Manuscript.

AMP.

* De Scrip. Brit. cent. 4. num. 2.
* In an. 1241. pag. 576.

* Idem in an. 1240. p. 524. & 542.

* 1 King. 1.

* Fashioned in
Form of a
Wedge.

*Episcopus Eborum, Episcopus Elie, The-
saurarius, Abbas Beate Mariae Eborum,
Abbas de Selbie, Decanus Eborum, Domi-
nus Willielmus Arymanee Vice-Cancellarius
Anglie, ac Dominus Johannes Dabeham,
cum 8000. ferme hominum, tam equitum,
quam peditum, & Civibus properanter Ci-
vitatem egredientes, quoddam flumen Swale
nuncupatum sparsis cuneis transeuntes, & in-
dispositis seu potius confusis ordinibus, cum
Adversariis congressi sunt. Scoti siquidem
in Marte gnari amplitudinem eorum exerci-
tus caute regentes, in nostris agminibus stri-
ctis audacter irruerunt; nostrorum denique
in brevi laceratis cuneis atq; dissipatis, cor-
ruerunt ex nostris, tam in ore gladii quam
aquarum scopulis suffocati, plusquam 4000.
& capti sunt Domini Johannes de Papeham,
& Dominus Willielmus de Arymanee, ut præ-
fertur, de Cancellaria, &c.*

The Arch-bishop of York, the bishop of Ely, Lord Treasurer, the Abbot of St. Maries in York, the Abbot of Selby, the Dean of York, Mr. William Arymanee Vice-Chancelour, and Mr. John Dabehame, with almost 8000. Men as well Horse as Foot, and Citizens hastily going out of the City, passing over a certain River called Swale, with scattered parties, * and with disordered, or rather confused Ranks, encountred the Enemy. The Scotch cunning in War, waryly ruling the greatness of their Army, boldly rushed on our Men with well ordered Troops, and afterwards in short time having broken, and scattered our Parties, there fell of our Men, with the mouth of the Sword, and chok'd with the Water, more then 4000. and Mr. John de Papehame, and Mr. William Arymanee of the Chancery, as aforesaid, were taken Prisoners.

Afterwards recovering his Liberty he was made Chancelour of England, and bishop of Norwich, in the 18. year of King Edward the Second. He gave two hundred pounds to buy Land to maintain priests to say Masse for his Soul. He dyed anno Dom. 1337. at Charing Cross nigh London, when he had been eleven years bishop. I am credibly informed, that he bestowed the Mannor of Silk Willoughby in this County, on his Family, which with other Fair Lands is possessed by them at this day.

WILLIAM WAYNFLET, was born at Waynflet in this County, whence he took his Denomination, according to the custome of Clergymen in that age: For otherwise he was eldest Son to Richard Pattin, an ancient Esquire in this County, and I understand, that at this day they remain at Barsloe in Darbyshire, descended from the said Knight. But of this worthy Prelate, Founder of Magdalen-colledge in Oxford, abundantly in my Church-History.

* Harpsfield
in his History.

WILLIAM LYNWOOD, was born at * Lynwood in this County, and proceeded Doctor of the Laws (probably rather by Incorporation then constant Education) in Oxford, long living a Commoner in Gunvil Hall in Cambridge. He was Chancellor to the Arch bishop of Canterbury, Keeper of the Privy Seal to King Henry the Sixth, and was employed in several Embassies into Spain and Portugall. He wrote a learned Comment on the English provincial Constitutions, from Stephen Langton to Archbishop Chicheley, and his pains at last was rewarded with the Bishoprick of St. Davids, where he dyed 1446.

WILLIAM ASCOUGH, was descended of a worshipful and very ancient Family now living at Kelsey in this County, the variation of a Letter importing nothing to the contrary. I have seen at Sarisbury, his Arms, with allusion to the Arms of that House, and some Episcopal addition. Such likeness is with me a better Evidence then the sameness, knowing, that the Clergy in that age delighted to disguise their Coats from their Paternal bearing. He was bred Doctor of the Laws, a very able man in his profession, became Bishop of Sarum, confessor to King Henry the Sixth, and was the first (as T. Gascoigne relateth) of Bishops, who discharged that Office, as then conceived beneath the place. Some will say, if King Henry answered the character commonly received of his Sanctity, his Confessor had a very easie performance. Not so, for always the most conscientious are the most scrupulous in the confession of their sins, and the particular enumeration of the circumstances thereof.

It happened, that I. Cade with his cursed crew (many of them being the Tennants of this Bishop) fell fowl on this Prelate, at Edington in this shire, Bishop Godwin saith, *Illi quam ob causam infensi non habeo compertum.* He could not tell why they should be so incensed against him. But I conceive, it was because he was learned, pious and rich, three

three capital crimes in a Clergyman. They plundered his Carriages, taking ten thousand marks (a Mine of Money in that age) from him, and then to secure their Riot and Felony, by murder and high treason, dragged him as he was Officiating from the High Altar. And although they regarded difference of place no more, then a Wolf is concerned whether he killeth a Lamb in the Fold or Field, yet they brought him out of the Church to a Hill hard by, and there barbarously murdered Him, and tore his bloody Shirt in peices, and left his stripped body stark naked in the place.

*Sic concussa cadit Populari MITRA Tumultu,
Protegat optamus nunc DIADEMA Deus.*

By Peoples fury MITRE thus cast down,
We pray henceforward God preserve the CROWN.

This his Massacre happened June 29. 1450. when he had sate almost twelve years in the See of Sarisbury.

RICHARD FOX, was born at Grantham in this County, as the Fellows of his Foundation in Oxford have informed me. such who make it their only argument to prove his Birth at Grantham, because he therein erected a fair Free School, may on the same Reason conclude him born at Tanton in Sommer set shire, where he also founded a goodly Grammar School. But what shall I say? *Ubique nascitur qui Orbi nascitur*, he may be said to be born every where, who with Fox was born for the publick and general good.

He was very instrumental in bringing King Henry the Seventh to the Crown, who afterwards well rewarded him for the same. That politick Prince, (though he could go alone as well as any King in Europe, yet) for the more state, in matters of Moment he leaned principally on the Shoulders of two prime Prelates, having Archbishop Morton for his Right, and this Fox, for his left Supporter, whom at last he made Bishop of Winchester. He was bred first in Cambridge, where he was President of Pembroke-hall (and gave Hangings thereunto with a Fox woven therein) and afterwards in Oxford, where he founded the fair Colledge of Corpus Christi (allowing per annum to it, 40 l. 8. s. 11. d.) which since hath been the Nursery of so many eminent Scholars. He expended much Money in Beautifying his Cathedral in Winchester, and methodically disposed the Bodies of the Saxon Kings and Bishops (disperfedly buried in this Church) in decent Tombs erected by him on the Walls on each side the Quire, which some Souldiers (to shoue their Spleen at once against Crowns and Miters) valiantly fighting against the Dust of the dead, have since barbarously demolished. Twenty seven years he sate Bishop of this See till he was stark blind with age. All thought him to dye to soon, one only excepted, who conceived him to live too long, viz. Thomas Wolsey, who gaped for his Bishoprick, and endeoured to render him to the Displeasure of K. Henry the Eighth, whose Malice this Bishop though blind discovered, and in some measure defeated. He dyed anno Domini 1528. and lyes buried in his own Cathedral.

Since the Reformation.

THOMAS GOODRICH was Son of Edward Goodrich, and Jane his Wife of Kirby in this County, as appeareth by the York-shire Visitation of Heralds, in which County the Allies of this Bishop seated themselves, and flourish at this day. He was bred in the University of Cambridge D. D. say some, of Law say others, in my opinion more probable, because frequently employed in so many Embassies to Forraign Princes, and at last made by King Henry the Eighth Bishop of Ely (wherein he continued above twenty years) and by King Edward the Sixth, Lord Chancellor of England. Nor will it be amisse to insert and translate this Distick made upon him;

*Et Bonus & Dives, bene junctus & optimus Ordo:
Præcedit Bonitas pone sequuntur Opes.
Both Good and Rich, well joyn'd, best rank'd indeed:
For Grace goes first, and next doth Wealth succeed.*

* Sir John Harrington in the 10th of King James the Sixth.
 * Petrus Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary, in Verbo Chancelarii.

I find * one Pen *spiring Ink* upon him (which is usual in his *Writings*) speaking to this effect, that if he had ability enough, he had not too much to discharge his Office. I behold him as one well inclined to the *protestant Religion*, and after his *Resignation* of the *Chancellors place*, to *Stephen Gardiner*, his *Death* was very *seasonable* for his own *Safety*. May 10. 1554. In the first of *Queen Mary*, whilst as yet, no great *Violence* was used to *Protestants*.

JOHN WHITGIFT was born at *Grimsby* in this *County*, successively bred in *Queens, Pembroke-hall, Peter-house* and *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge*, *Master* of the *Later*, *Bishop* of *Worcester*, and *Arch bishop* of *Canterbury*. But I have largely written his life in my *Ecclesiastical History*, and may truly say with him, who constantly returned to all Inquirers, *Nil novi novi*, I can make no new addition thereunto; only since I met with this * *Anagram*,

Foannes Whitegiftus.
Non vi egit, favet Fhesus.

Indeed, he was far from *Violence*, and his *politick patience* was blessed in a high proportion, he dyed anno 1603. Feb. 29.

JOHN STILL D.D. was born at *Grantham* in this *County*, and bred first *Fellow* of *Christs*, then *Master* of *St. Johns*, and afterwards of *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge*, where I have read in the *Register* this commendation of him, that he was ἀγαθὸς καὶ κατὰ ἔθος, nec Collegio gravis aut onerosus. He was one of a venerable presence, no lesse famous for a *preacher*; then a *Disputant*. Finding his own *Strength*, he did not stick to warn such as he disputed with in their own arguments, to take heed to their *Answers*, like a perfect *Fencer*, that will tell aforehand in what *Button* he will give his *Venew*. When towards the end of the *Reign* of *Queen Elizabeth*, there was an [unsuccessing] motion of a *Dyet* or *meeting* which should have been in *Germany*, for composing of *matters* of *Religion*; * *Doctor Still* was chosen for *Cambridge*, and *Doctor Humfred* for *Oxford*, to oppose all comers for the defence of the *English Church*.

Anno 1592. being then the second time *Vice-chancelour* of *Cambridge*, he was consecrated *Bishop* of *Bath* and *Wells*, and defeated all causelesse suspicion of *Symoniackal compliance*, coming clearly thereunto, without the least scandal to his *person* or losse to the place. In his days *God* opened the bosome of the *Earth*, *Mendip Hills* affording great store of *Lead*, wherewith and with his own providence (which is a constant *Mine* of *Wealth*) he raised a great estate, and layed the *Foundation* of three *Families*, leaving to each of them a considerable *Revenue* in a *Worshipful* condition. He gave five hundred pounds for the building of an *Almes-house* in the *City* of *Wells*, and dying February 26. 1607. lies buried in his own *Cathedrall* under a neat *Tomb* of *Alabaster*.

MARTIN FOTHERBY D.D. was born at *Great Grimsby* in this *County*, of a good *Family*, as appeareth by his *Epitaph* on his *Monument*, in the *Church* of *All-hallows Lumbard street London*. He was bred *Fellow* of *Trinity-colledge* in *Cambridge*, and became afterwards one and twenty years *Prebendary* of *Canterbury*, then he was preferred by *King James* *Bishop* of *Salisbury*; He dyed in his calling, having begun to put in print an excellent book against *Atheists* most useful for our age, wherein their sin so aboundeth. His *Death* happened March 11. 1619. not two full years after his *Consecration*.

Statesmen.

EDWARD FINES Lord Clinton, Knight of the *Garter*, was Lord *Admiral* of *England*, for more then thirty years, a *Wise*, *Valiant* and *Fortunate Gentleman*. The *Masterpeice* of his service was in *Musleborough Field*, in the *Reign* of *King Edward* the *Sixth*, and the *Battail* against the *Scots*. Some will wonder, what a *Fish* should do on *dry Land*, what use of an *Admiral* in a *Land fight*. But know, the *English* kept themselves close to the *shore*, under the shelter of their *ships*, and whilst their *Arrows* could do little, their *spears* lesse, their *swords* nothing, against the *Scots* (who appeared like a hedge of *Steel*, so well armed and closed together) the great *Ordnance* from their *ships*, at first did all, making such destruction in the *Scottish army*, that though some may call it a *Land-fight*, it was first a *Victory* from the *sea*, and then but an *Execution* on the *Land*.

* Sir John Harrington in the *Reign* of *K. Edward* the *Sixth*. pag. 15.
 * Idem. p. 31.

By Queen *Elizabeth* (who honoured her honours by bestowing them sparingly) he was created Earl of *Lincoln* May 4. 1574. and indeed he had *breadth* to his *height*, a proportionable estate, chiefly in this County, to support his *Dignity*, being one of those, who besides his *paternal Inheritance*, had much increased his estate. He dyed *January* the *sixteenth*, 1585. and lyeth buried at *windsor*, in a *private chappel* under a stately *Monument*, which *Elizabeth* his *third Wife*, Daughter to the Earl of *Kildare*, erected in his Remembrance.

THOMAS WILSON, Doctor of Laws, was born in this * County, bred Fellow of Kings-Colledge in *Cambridge*, and afterwards was Tutor in the same University, to *Henry* and *Charles Brandons*, successively Dukes of *Suffolk*. Hard shift he made to conceal himself in the Reign of Queen *Mary*. Under Queen *Elizabeth* he was made Master of the Hospital of *St. Katharines*, nigh the *Tower of London*, upon the same Token that he took down the Quire, which, my * Author saith (allow him a little *Hyperbole*, was as great as the Quire at *St. Pauls*. I am loth to believe it done out of Covetousnesse, to gain by the materials thereof, but would rather conceive it so run to Ruin, that it was past repairing. He at last became Secretary of State to Q. *Elizabeth* for four years together. It argues his ability for the place, because he was put into it; Seeing in those active times, under so judicious a Queen, weaknesse might despair to be employed in such an office. He dyed anno dem. 15..

THOMAS Lord BURGH or BOROUGH, Son to William Lord Burgh, Grandson to Thomas Lord Burgh, (created Baron by King Henry the Eighth) was born in his Fathers Fair *house at *Gainsborough* in this County.

His first publick appearing was, when he was sent Embassador into *Scotland*, anno 1593. to excuse *Bothwell* his lurking in *England*, to advise the speedy suppressing of the *Spanish Faction*, and to advance an effectual association of the Protestants in that Kingdome for their Kings defence, which was done accordingly.

Now when Sir William Russel Lord Deputy of *Ireland* was recalled, this Lord Tho. Burgh, was substituted in his room, anno 1597. Mr. Camden doth thus character him.

* *Vir acer, & animi plenus, sed nullis fere castrorum rudimentis.*

But where there is the stock of Valour with an able brain, Experience will soon be grafted upon it. It was first thought fit, to make a Months Truce with *Tyrone*, which cessation like a *Damm*, made their mutual animosities for the present swell higher, and when removed for the future, run the fiercer. The Lord Deputy (the Truce expired) streightly besieged the Fort of *Blackwater* the only Receptacle of the Rebels in those parts (I mean besides their Woods and Bogs) & the Key of the County of *Tyrone*. This Fort he took by Force, and presently followed a bloody Battle, wherein the English paid dear for their Victory, loosing many worthy men, and amongst them two that were Foster brothers [*Fratres Collatanei*] to the Earl of *Kildare*, who so layed this losse to his heart, (amongst the *Irish*, Foster brethren are loved above the Sons of their fathers) that he dyed soon after. *Tyrone*s credit now lay a bleeding, when to stanch it, he rebesieged *Blackwater*, and the Lord Deputy, whilst indeavouring to relieve it was struck with untimely death, before he had continued a whole year in his place. All I will add is this, that it brake the heart of Valiant Sir John Norris (who had promised the Deputies place unto himself, as due to his deserts) when this Lord Burgh was superinduced into that Office. His Relict Lady (famous for her Charity, and skill in Chirurgery) lived long in *Westminster*, and dyed very aged some twenty years since.

WILLIAM CECIL. Know Reader, before I go farther, something must be premised concerning his position in this Topick. * *Virgil* was prophane in his flattery to *Augustus Caesar*, profering him his free choice after his death, to be ranked amongst what heathen Gods he pleased, so that he might take his place either amongst those of the Land, which had the oversight of Men and Cities, or the Sea-Gods, commanding in the Ocean; or the Skye-Gods, and become a new Constellation therein. But without the least adulation, we are bound to profer this worthy Peer his own election; whether he will be pleased to repose himself under Benefactors to the Publick, all *England* in that age being beholden to his bounty (as well as the poor in *Standford*, for whom he erected a fair *Bead-house*) acknowledging under God and the Queen, their

* Bale de Scrip. Brit. Cent. 9.

* Stoms Survey of London, in Tower-street Ward.

Sir Tho. Burgh
* Camd. Brit. in
this County, in
Lord Burgh's
Memoirs.

Lord Burgh
Thomas
William
Thomas

* In his Eliz. anno. 1597. see p. 1.

* *Georgic. l. i.*

* In my Holy-
State.

their prosperity the fruit of his prudence. Or else he may rest himself under the title of *Lawyers*, being long bred in the Inns of Court; and more learned in our Municipal-Law, then many who made it their sole profession. However, for the present, we lodge this English *Nestor* (for wisdom and vivacity) under the notion of *States-men*, being Secretary and Lord-Treasurer for above *thirty* years together. Having * formerly written his life at large, it will be enough here to observe, that he was born at *Bourn* in this County, being son to *Richard Cecil* Esq; (of the Robes to King *Henry* the eighth, and a Legatee in his Will) and *Jane* his Wife, of whom hereafter. He was in his age *Moderator Aulae*, steering the Court at his pleasure, and whilst the Earl of *Leicester* would indure no equall, and *Sussex* no superiour therein, he by siding with *neither*, served himself with both.

Incredible was the kindness which Queen *Elizabeth* had for him, or rather for her self in him, being sensible that he was so able a *Minister of State*. Coming once to visit him being sick of the *Gout* at *Burley* house in the *Strand*, and being much heightened with her Head Attire (then in fashion) the Lords Servant who conducted her thorow the coor, *May your Highness* (said he) *be pleased to stoop*, the Queen returned, *For your Masters sake I will stoop, but not for the King of Spains*. This worthy Patriot departed this life in the *seventy seventh* year of his Age, *August* the 4th. 1598.

Capitall Judges.

REM.

* Sr. Hen. Spelman's Gloss.
i.e. Justitarius.

* Bishop Godwin in the
Bishops of Winchester.

Sr. WILLIAM de SKIPVVITH, was bred in the study of the *Laws*, profiting so well therein, that he was made, in *Trinity Terme*, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, in the *thirty fifth*, * continuing therein untill the *fortieth*, of the Reign of King *Edward* the third. I meet not with any thing memorable of him in our *English Histories*; except this may pass for a thing remarkable, that, at the importunity of *John* of Gaunt Duke of *Lancaster*, this Sr. William condemned *William* * *Wichkam*, Bish. of *Winchester*, of Crimes rather powerfully objected then plainly proved against him; whereupon the *Bishops Temporalls* were taken from him, and he denied access within *twenty* miles of the *Kings Court*.

I confesse there is a Village in the East riding of *Yorkshire*, called *SKIPVVITH*, but I have no assurance of this Judge his Nativity therein: though ready to remove him thither, upon clearer information.

AMP.

* See Sr. Robert Belknap. Title Lawyers. in Leicestershire.
Sr. Hen. Spelman in Gloss. verbo Justitarius.

Sr. WILLIAM SKIPVVITH Junior. He was inferior to the former in place (whom I behold as a Puisse Judge) but herein remarkable to all posterity; That he would not complie, neither for the importunity of King *Richard* the second, nor the example of his fellow * Judges, (in the 10th. year of that Kings Reign) to allow, that the King by his own power might rescinde an Act of Parliament. *Solus inter impios mansit integer Gulielmus Skipwith* * *Miles Clarus ideo apud Posterios*. And * *shined the brighter for living in the midst of a crooked Generation*, bowed with fear and favour into Corruption.

I know well, that the *Collar* of *S. S. S.* (or *Esses*) worn about the necks of Judges (and other persons of Honor) is wreathed into that form, whence it receiveth its name. Chiefly from *Sanctus Simon Simplicius*, an uncorrupted Judge in the primitive Times. May I move that every fourth link thereof, when worn, may mind them of this *SKIPVVITH*, so upright in his judgment in a matter of the highest importance.

Having no certainty of his Nativity, I place him in this County, where his name at *Ormesby* hath flourished ever since his time, in a very worshipfull equipage.

AMP.

* See Sr. Robert Belknap. Title Lawyers. in Leicestershire.
Sr. Hen. Spelman in Gloss. verbo Justitarius.

Sr. WILLIAM HUSE Knight was born, as I have cause to believe, in this County, where his name and Familie flourish in a right worshipfull equipage. He was bred in the study of our Municipall Law, and attained to such eminencie therein, that by King *Edward* the fourth, in the one * and twentieth of his Reign, he was made Lord Chief Justice of the *Kings Bench*.

* See Sr. Robert Belknap. Title Lawyers. in Leicestershire.
Sr. Hen. Spelman in Gloss. verbo Justitarius.

King *HENRY* the seventh (who in point of policy was onely directed by himself) in point of Law, was chiefly ruled by this * Judge, especially in this question of importance. It hapned that in his first Parliament, many Members thereof were returned, who (being formerly of this Kings partie) were attainted, and thereby not legal to sit in Parliament, being disabled in the highest degree, it being incongruous that

that they should make Laws for others, who themselves were not *Inlawed*. The King not a little troubled therewith, remitted it as a case in Law to the Judges. The *Judges* assembled in the *Exchequer Chamber*, agreed all with Sr. *William Husee*, (their *Speaker* to the King) upon this *Grave* and *safe* opinion, mixed with *Law* and *convenience*, that the *Knights and Burgeses* attainted by the course of *Law*, should forbear to come into the House, till a *Law* were passed for the reversall of their attainders, which was done accordingly. When at the same time it was incidently moved in their Consultation, what should be done for the King himself, who likewise was attainted? the rest unanimously agreed with Sr. *William Husee*, that the *Crown* takes away all defects, and stops in blood, and that by the *Assumption* thereof the fountain was cleared from all attainders and Corruptions. He died in * *Trinity Term*, in the tenth year of King *Henry* the 7th.

Sr. EDMUND ANDERSON Knight, was born a younger brother of a *Gentile* extract at *Flixborough* in this County and bred in the *Inner Temple*. I have been informed that his Father left him 1000 *l.* for his portion, which this our Sr. *Edmund* multiplyed into many, by his great proficiency in the *Common Law*, being made in the twenty fourth of *Queen Elizabeth* *Chief Justice* of the *Common Pleas*.

When Secretary *Davison* was sentenced in the *Star Chamber* for the business of the *Queen of Scots*, Judge *Anderson* said of him, that therein he had done * *justum non juste*, and so acquitting him of all *malice*, censured him, with the rest, for his *indiscretion*.

When *H. Cuff* was arraigned about the *Rising* of the Earl of *Essex*, and when Sr. *Edward Coke* the *Queens Solicitor* opposed him, and the other answered *Syllogistically*, our *Anderson* (sitting there as Judge of *Law* not *Logick*) checked both *Pleader* and *Prisoner* ob *stolidos Syllogismos* for * *their foolish Syllogismes*, appointing the former to press the Statute of King *Edward* the third. His stern countenance well became his place, being a great promoter of the *established Church-discipline*, and very severe against all *Brownists* when he met them in his *Circuit*. He dyed in the third of King *JAMES*, leaving great Estates to several sons, of whom I behold Sr. *Francis Anderson* of *Enworth* in *Bedfordshire* the eldest, whose son Sr. *John*, by a second Wife *Andrey Butler* (Neece to the Duke of *Buckingham*) and afterwards married to the Lord *Dunsmore* in *Warwickshire*) was (according to some conditions in his Patent) to succeed his Father in Law in that honour, if surviving him. This I thought fit to insert, to vindicate his memory from oblivion, who being an hopefull Gentleman (my fellow Colleague in *Sidney Colledge*) was taken away in the prime of his youth.

Souldiers.

Sr. FREDERICK TILNEY Knight had his chief Residence at * *Boston* in this County. He was a man of mighty stature and strength, above the Proportion of ordinary persons. He attended King *Richard* the first. *Anno Dom.* 1190. to the Seidge of *Acon* in the *Holy Land*, where his Atcheivements were such, that he struck terror into the *Infidels*. Returning home in safety he lived and died at *Terington* nigh *Tilney* in *Norfolk*, where the measure of his incredible stature was for many years preserved. Sixteen * *Knights* flourished from him successively in the *Male line*, till at last their Heir generall being married to the Duke of *Norfolk*, put a period to the Lustre of that ancient family.

PEREGRINE BERTY, Lord *Willoughby*, Son of *Richard Berty*, and *Katharine* Dutcheß of *Suffolk*. Reader, I crave a dispensation, that I may with thy good leave, trespass on the *Premised Laws* of this Book, his name speaking his foreign Nativity, born nigh *Hidleberg* in the *Palatinate*. Indeed I am loath to omit so worthy a Person. Our Histories fully report his valiant Atcheivements in *France* and the *Netherlands*, and how at last he was made Governour of *Berwick*. He could not brook the *Obsequiousness* and *Affiduity* of the Court, and was wont to say that he was none of the *Reptilia*, which could creep on the ground, the Camp was his proper Element, being a great Souldier, and having a suitable magnanimity.

When one sent him an insulting Challenge, whilst he lay sick of the Gout, he returned this Answer, that, although he was lame of his hands and feet, yet he would meet him with a peice of a *Rapier* in his teeth.

Once he took a *Gennet*, mannaged for the War, which was intended for a present

* *Spelmans*
Glossarie ut
prius.

Cambden;
Eliz. Anno.
1587.

* *Idem* Anno.
1600.

* *Haeluit* in
his first Vol-
lum of *Sea*
Voyages.

* *Weaver* in his
Funeral Mon.
in *Norfolk*.
pag. 817.
S. N.

present to the King of Spain, and was desired by a Trumpeter from the General to restore it, offering this Lord 1000 l. down for him, or 100 l. per annum during his life at his own choice. This Lord returned, that if it had been any *COMMANDER*, he *FREELY* would have sent him back, but being but an *HORSE*, he loved him as well as the King of Spain himself, and would keep him. Here I will insert a Letter of Queen Elizabeth, written to him with her own hand, and Reader deale in matters of this nature, as when *Venison* is set before thee, eat the one and read the other, never asking whence either came, though I profess, I came honestly by a Copy thereof, from the *Original*.

Good Peregrine, we are not a little glad that by your Journey you have received such good fruit of amendment; specially when we consider how great vexation it is to a minde devoted to actions of honour, to be restrained by any indisposition of body, from following those Courses, which to your own Reputation and our great satisfaction you have formerly performed. And, therefore as we must now (out of our desire of your well doing) chiefly enjoyne you to an especial care to encrease and continue your health, which must give life to all your best endeavours; so we must next as seriously recommend to you this Consideration. That in these times when there is such appearance, that we shall have the triall of our best and noble Subjects, you seem not to affect the satisfaction of your own private Contentation, beyond the attending on that which nature and duty challengeth from all persons of your quality and Profession. For if necessarily (your health of body being recovered) you should Elloigne your self by residence there from those employments, whereof we shall have too good store; You shall not so much amend the state of your body, as happily you shall call in question the reputation of your mind and Judgment, even in the opinion of those that love you, and are best acquainted with your disposition and discretion.

Interpret this our plaineness we pray you to our extraordinary estimation of you, for it is not Common with us to deal so freely with many; and believe that you shall ever find us both ready & willing in all occasions to yeild you the fruits of that interest, which your endeavours have purchased for you in our opinion and estimation. Not doubting, but when you have with moderation made tryal of the success of these your sundrie Peregrinations, you will find as great Comfort to spend your dayes at home as heretofore you have done; of which we do wish you full measure, howsoever you shall have cause of abode or return. Given under our Signet at our Mannor of Noneluch the seventh of Octob, 1594. in the 37 year of our Reigne.

Your most loving Sovereign E. R.

It appears by the *Premises*, that it was written to this Lord when he was at the *Spaw* in *Lukeland*, for the Recovery of his health, when a second *English Invasion* of the *Spaniard* was I will not say fear'd, but expected. Now though this Lord was born beyond the *Seas* accidentally (his *Parents* flying persecution in the Reign of Queen *Mary*) yet must he justly be reputed this Country man, where his *Ancestors* had flourished so many years, and where he was *Baron Villoughby* in right of his *Mother*. He dyed *Anno Dom. 1601.* and lyes buryed under a stately Monument at *Eresby* in this County.

Sir EDVARE HARVWOOD was born nigh *Bourn* in this County, a valiant Souldier and a gracious man. Such who object, that he was extremely wilde in his youth, put me in minde of the return which one made to an ill natur'd man in a Company, who with much bitterness had aggravated the *Debauched youth* of an aged and right Godly Divine: You have proved (said he) with much pains what all knew before, that Paul was a great Persecutor before he was converted.

I have read of a bird, which hath a *Face* like, and yet will prey upon a man; who coming to the water to drink, and finding there by reflexion, that he had killed one like himself, pineth away by degrees, and never afterwards enjoyeth it self. Such in some sort the condition of Sir Edward. This accident, that he had killed one in a private quarrell, put a period to his carnal mirth, and was a covering to his eyes all the dayes of his life. No possible provocations could afterwards tempt him to a Duell: and no wonder if one's conscience loathed that whereof he had surfeited. He refused all challenges with more honour than others accepted them; it being well known, that he would set his foot as far in the face of his Enemy, as any man alive. He was one of the four standing Colonels in the Low-Countries, and was shot at the Seige of *Mastricht*, *Anno Dom. 1632.* Death was so civil

civil to him as to allow him leave to rise up on his knees, & to crie *Lord have mercy upon me*. Thus a long death-prayer after short piety is not so good, as a short prayer after a long pious conversation.

Seamen.

JOB HARTOP was (as himself * affirmeth) born at *Bourn* in this County, and went Anno 1568. (early dayes I assure you for the *English* in those parts) with Sir *John Hawkins*, his Generall, to make discoveries in *New Spaine*. This *Job* was chief Gunner in her Majesties Ship called the *Iesus of Lubeck*, being the Queens by no other title, but as hired for her money, who in the beginning of her Reign, before her *Navy-Royall* was erected, had her Ships from the *Hans-Townes*.

* In his Travells inserted in *Hackluits Voyages*, last part. pag. 487.

Long and dangerous was his journey, eight of his men at *Cape Verde* being killed, and the General himself wounded with poyson'd Arrowes, but was cured by a *Negro* drawing out the poyson with a *Clove of* * *Garlick*, enough to make nice noses dispend with the valiant smell for the sanative vertue thereof.

* Idem ibid.

He wrote a treatise of his Voyage, and is the first I met with, who mentioneth that strange tree, which may be termed *The Tree of Food*, affording a liquor which is both Meat and Drink; *The Tree of Raiment*, yielding Needles wherewith, and Threed whereof Mantles are made; *The Tree of Harbour*, Tiles to cover houses being made out of the solid parts thereof, so that it beareth a self sufficiency for mans maintenance.

Job was his name, and patience was with him, so that he may pass amongst the Confessors of this County. For, being with some other by this General, for want of provisions left on land, after many miseries they came to *Mexico*, and he continued a Prisoner twenty three years, viz: Two years in *Mexico*, one year in the *Contractation-House* in *Civil*, another in the *Inquisition-House* in *Triana*, twelve years in the *Gallies*, four years (with the Cross of St. *Andrew* on his back) in the *Everlasting-Prison*, and three years a drudge to *Hernando de Soria*, to so high a summ did the Inventorie of his sufferings amount.

So much of his patience, now see the end which the Lord made with him. Whil'st enslaved to the aforesaid *Hervando*, he was sent to Sea in a *Flemish*, which was afterward taken by an *English* ship, called the *Galeon-Dudley*, and so was he safely landed at *Portsmouth*, Decemb. the second, 1590. And I believe lived not long after.

Sir WILLIAM MOUNSON Knight, was extracted of an Antient Family in this Shire, and was from his youth bred in *Sea-Service*, wherein he attained to Great Perfection. Queen *Elizabeth* having cleared *Ireland* of the *Spanish* Forces, and desiring carefully to prevent a Relapse, altered the Scæne of the War, from *Ireland* to *Spaine*, from *Defending* to *Invading*.

Sir *Richard Leveson* was Admiral, our Sir *William* Vice-Admiral, Anno 1602.

These without drawing a sword Killed Trading quite on the Coasts of *Portugal*, no Vessels daring to goe in or out of their Harbours.

They had Intelligence of a Carack ready to land in *Sisimbria*, which was of 1600 Tun, richly laden out of the *East-Indies*, and resolved to assault it, though it seemed placed in an *Invincible Posture*. Of it self it was a *Gyant* in Comparison to our *Pigmy* Ships, and had in her three hundred *Spanish* Gentlemen; the Marquess de *Sancta Cruce* lay hard by with thirteen Ships, and all were secured under the Command of a Strong and well fortified Castle. But nothing is Impossible to *Mars* valour and *Geds* blessing thereon. After a faire dispute (which lasted for some houres) with *Sillogismes* of fire and sword, the Carack was Conquered, the wealth taken therein amounting to the value of Ten Hundred * *Thousand Crownes* of *Portugal* Account. But though the Goods gotten therein might be valued, the Good gained thereby was Inestimable, for henceforward they beheld the *English* with admiring eyes, and quitted their thoughts of Invasion. This worthy Knight dyed about the mid'st of the Reign of King *James*.

* *Camdens*, *Eliz.* Anno, 1602.

Writers.

This County hath afforded many, partly, because so large in it self, partly, because abounding with so many Monasteries (whereof two Mitred ones *Crowland* and *Bardney*)

Bardney) the Seminaries of many Learned men. Not to speak of the Cathedral of *Lincoln* and *Embro* University of *Stamford*, wherein many had their Education. Wherefore to pass by *Felix Crowlandensis*, *Kimberty Lindesius* and others, all of them not affording so much true History, as will fill a *hollow quill* therewith, we take notice of some principal ones and begin with,

GILBERT of HOLLAND. He took his name, not as others from a single Town, but a great part of ground, the *third part* of this *Tripartite* County, which in my apprehension argues his Diligence in preaching thereabouts. But quitting his Native Land, he was invited by the famous *St. Bernard* to go to, and live with him at *Clervaulx* in *Burgundy*, where he became his Scholar.

Some will prize a *Crum* of Forreign Praise, before a *Loafe* of English commendation, as subject to partiality to their own Countrymen. Let such hear how *Abbot Trithemius* the German commendeth our Gilbert, *Vir erat in Scripturis Divinis Studiosus & egregie doctus, ingenio subtilis & clarus eloquio.*

The Poets feign, that *Hercules* for a time supplied the place of wearied *Atlas* in supporting the Heavens; so our Gilbert was frequently substitute to *St. Bernard*, continuing his Sermons where the other brake off, from those words in *lectulo meo per noctes*, &c. unto the end of the book, being *forty six* Sermons, in style scarce discernable from *St. Bernards*. He flourished *anno Dom.* 1200. and was buried at *Gistreaux* in *France*.

ROGER of CROULAND, was bred a *Benedictine* Monk therein, and afterwards became Abbot of *Friskney* in this County. He was the *seventh* man in order, who wrote the Life of *Thomas Becket*. Some will say his *six elder Brethren* left his Pen but a pitiful portion, to whom it was impossible to present the Reader with any remarkable Novelty in so trite a subject. But know, that the pretended miracles of *Becket* daily multiplying, the *last Writer*, had the *most matter* in that kind. He divided his book into *seven* Volumes, and was full *fifteen* years in making of it, from the last of King *Richard* the first, to the *fourteenth* of King *John*. But whether this *Elephantine Birth* answered that proportion of time in the performance thereof, let others decide. He flourished *anno Domini* 1214.

ELIAS DE TREKINGHAM, was born in this County, at a Village so called, as by the sequents will appear.

* *Ingulphus* relateth, that in the year of our Lord 870. in the Month of September, Count *Algar* with others, bid battle to the *Danes* in *Kesteven*, a Third part of this County, and worsted them, killing *three* of their Kings, whom the *Danes* buried in a Village therein, formerly called *Laundon*, but after *Trekingham*. Nor do I know any place, to which the same name on the like accident can be applied, except it be *Alcafer* in *Africa*, where *anno* 1578. *Sebastian* the *Portugal* and two other *Morish* Kings were killed in one Battle.

I confess no such place as *Trekingham* appeareth at this day in any Catalogue of English Towns. Whence I conclude it either a *Parish* some years since depoulated, or never but a *Churchlesse* Village. This * *Elias* was a Monk of *Peterborough*, Doctor of Divinity in *Oxford*, a Learned man and great Lover of History, writing himself a *Chronicle* from the year of our Lord 626, till 1270. at what time it is probable he deceased.

HUGO KIRKSTED, was born at that well known Town in this County, being bred a *Benedictine-Cistercian-Bernardine*. A *Cistercian* is a Reformed *Benedictine*, a *Bernardine* is a Reformed *Cistercian*, so that our *Hugh* may charitably be presumed *Pure*, as twice Refined. He consulted one *Serlo* an aged man, and one of his own Order, and they both clubbing their pains and brains together made a *Chronicle* of the *Cistercians* from their first coming into *England*, *anno* 1131. (when *Walter de Espeke* founded their first *Abby* at *Rivaax* in *York-shire*) Our *Hugh* did write, *Serlo* did indict, being almost * an hundred years old, so that his Memory was a perfect *Chronicle* of all remarkable Passages, from the Beginning of his Order. Our *Hugo* flourished *anno Domini* 1220.

WILLIAM LIDLINGTON was born, say some, at that Village in *Cambridge-shire*, at a Village so named in this County say others, with whom I concur, because he had his Education at *Stamford*. He was by profession a *Carmelite*, and became the

* Pag. 865.

* Bale de Scrip.
Brit. cent. 4.
num. 31.
* Pitt. de Scrip.
Angl. pag. 35.
Anno 1270.

* Bale de Scrip.
Brit. cent. 3.
num. 81.

the *Fifth Provincial* of his Order in England. Monasteries being multiplyed in that age, Gerardus a Frenchman, Master General of the Carmelites, in a Synode at Narbone, deputed two English Provincials of that Order, to the great grievance of our Lidlington, refusing to subscribe to the Decisions of that Synode. His stubbornesse cost him an Excommunication from Pope Clement the Fifth, and four years Penance of banishment from his Native Country. Mean time our Lidlington living at Paris acquired great credit unto himself by his Lectures and Disputations. At last he was preferred Provincial of the Carmelites in Palestine (whence from Mount Carmel he fetched their Original) and he himself best knew whether the Depth of his profit answered the Height of his Honour therein, which I suspect, the rather, because returning into England he dyed and was buried at Stanford, anno Dom. 1309.

* Bale de scrip.
Brit. Cent. 4. n.
79.

NICHOLAS STANFORD. He was born at that well-known Town (once offering to be an University) and bred a Bernardine therein. The Eulogy given him by Learned Leland ought not to be measured by the Yard but weighed in the ballance. Admirabar hominem ejus etatis tam argute ; tam solido , tamque significanter potuisse scribere , I admired much that a man of his age , could write , so smartly , so solidly , so significantly : Understand him not, that one so infirm with age or decrepit in years, but that one living in so ignorant and superstitious a generation could write so tercely ; flourishing (as may be collected) about the year of our Lord 1310.

JOHN BLOXHAM was born at that Town in this County, and bred a Carmelite in Chester. I confess it is a common expression of the Country folk in this County, when they intend to character a dull, heavy, blundering person, to say of him, he was born at Bloxham ; but indeed our John (though there first incradled) had acuteness enough , and some will say activity too much for a Fryer. He advantagiously fixed himself at Chester , a City in England, nere Ireland, and not far from Scotland, much conducing to his ease, who was supream prefect of his Order, through those three * Nations , for two years and a half. For afterwards he quitted that place, so great was his employment under King Edward the second and third , in several Embassies into Scotland and Ireland, flourishing anno 1334.

* Bale de scrip.
Brit. cent. 5. p.
399.

JOHN HORNBY was born in this * County, bred a Carmelite D.D. in Cambridge. In his time happened a tough contest betwixt the Dominicans and Carmelites about Priority.

* Pittz. de Ang.
Script. num.
636.

Plaintiffe.

Judges.

Defendant.

Dominican.

Carmelite.

John Stock (or Stake rather, so sharp, and poinant his pen) left marks in the Backs of his Adversaries.

John Donwick the Chancellor, and the Doctors of the University.

John Hornby who by his preaching and writing did vindicate the seniority of his Order.

But our Hornby with his Carmelites clearly carried away the Conquest of precedency, and got it confirmed under the authentique seal of the University.

However, the Dominicans desisted not to juttle with them for the upper hand until Henry the Eight made them friends by thrusting both out of the Land. Our Hornby flourished anno Domini 1374, and was buried at his Convent in Boston.

BOSTON OF BURY, for so he is generally called. I shall endeavour to restore him first to his true name, then to his native countrey. Some presume Boston to be his Christian, of Bury, his Sirname. But seeing Boston is no Font-name, and Godfathers were consciencious in those dayes (I appeal to all English Antiquaries) in imposing if not Scripture or Saints names : yet such as were commonly known (the christianizing of Sirnames to baptized Infants being of more modern devise) we cannot concur with their judgment herein. And now thanks be to Doctor John Caius, who in the Catalogue of his Authors cited in the Defence of the Antiquity of Cambridge, calleth him John Boston of Bury, being born at and taking his Sirname from Boston in this County (which was customary for the Clergymen in those dayes) though he lived a Monk in Bury. Thus in point of Nativities, Suffolk hath not lost, but Lincoln-shire hath recovered a Writer belonging unto it.

* Bale de scrip.
Brit. Cent. 7. n.
48. & Pittz. in
Anno 3410.

He Travelled all over *England*, and exactly perused the *Library* in all *Monasteries*, whereby he was enabled to write a *Catalogue of Ecclesiasticall Writers*, as well *Ferraigh* as *English* extant in his age. Such his acuratness, as not only to tell the Initiall words in Every of their Books, but also to point at the place in each *Library*, where they are to be had. *John Leland* oweth as much to this *John Boston*, as *John Bale* doth to him, and *John Pitts* to them both. His *Manuscript* was never Printed, nor was it my happiness to see it, but I have often heard the late Reverend *Arch-Bishop* of *Armagh* rejoyce in this, that he had, if not the first, the best *Copie* thereof in *Europe*. Learned Sir *James WARE* transcribed these *Verses* out of it, which because they conduce to the clearing of his *Nativity*, I have here Inserted, Requesting the *Reader* not to measure his *Prose* by his *Poetry*, though he dedicated it to no meaner then *Henry the fourth*, King of *England*.

*Qui legis hunc Librum, Scriptorum, Rex Miserere,
Dum scripsit vere, non fecit, (ut aestimo) pigram.
Si tibi displiceat, veniat tua Gratia grandis
Quam cunctis pandis, hac sibi sufficiat.
Scriptoris nomen Botolphi Villa vocatur;
Qui condemnatur nisi gratum det Deus Omen.*

Sure it is, that his *Writings* are Esteemed the *Rarity* of *Rarities*, by the *lovers* of *Antiquitys*, which I speak in *Humble Advice* to the *Reader*, if possessed thereof to keep, and value them, if not, not to despise his Books, if on any *Reasonable* price they may be procured. This *John Boston* flourished *Anno Dom. 1410*.

LAURENCE HOLEBECK, was born saith my * Author *Apud Girvios*, that is amongst the *Fenlanders*. I confess, such people with their *Stilts* do stride over much ground, the parcells of severall *Shires*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridg*, *Huntington*, *Northampton*, *Lincolnshire*, But I have fixed him right in this *County*, where *Holebeck* is not far from *Crowland* in *Holland*.

He was bred a *Monk* in the *Abby* of *Ramsay*, and was very well skill'd in the *Hebrew Tongue* according to the rate of that Age. For the *English-men* were so great strangers in that *Language*, that even the *Priests* amongst them, in the *Reign* of King *Henry the Eighth*, as * *Erasmus* reporteth, *Isti quicquid non intelligunt, Hebraicum vocant*, counted all things *Hebrew*, which they did not understand, and so they reputed a *Tablet* which he wrote up in *Walsingham* in great *Roman Letters*, out of the *Rode* of *Common Cognizance*. *Holebeck* made an *Hebrew Dictionary*, which was counted very exact according to those days. *I. Pitz*, doth heavily complaine of *Robert Wakefeild*, (the first *Hebrew Professor* in *Cambridg*) that he purloined this *Dictionary* to his private use, whereon all I will observe is this.

It is resolved in the *Law*, that the taking of another mans *Sheep* is *Felony*, whilst the taking away of a *Sheep-Pasture* is but a *Trespas*, the party pretending a right thereunto. Thus I know many men, so Conscientious, that they will not take twenty lines together from any *Author* (without acknowledging it in the *Margin*) conceiving it to be the fault of a *Plagiarie*. Yet the same *Criticks* repute it no great guilt to seize a whole *Manuscript*, if they can conveniently make themselves the *Masters*, though not *Owners* thereof, in which *Act* none can excuse them, though we have had too many *Precedents* hereof. This *Laurence* died *Anno Dom. 1410*.

BERTRAM FITZALIN. Finding him charactered *Illustri * stemmate oriundus*, I should have suspected him a *Suffex* man and Allied to the *Earls* of *Arundell*, had not * another *Author* positively informed me he was *patria Lincolnensis*, bred *B. D.* in *Oxford*, and then lived a *Carmelite* in the *City* of *Lincolne*. Here he built a faire *Library* on his and his freinds cost, and furnish'd it with books, some of his own making, but more purchased. He lived well beloved, and dyed much lamented the *seventeenth* of *March*, 1424.

Writers since the Reformation.

EDMUND SHEFFIELD (descended from *Robert Sheffield*, *Recorder* of *London*, * *Knighted* by King *Henry the Seventh. 1496* for his good *Service* against the *Rebells*

* Bale de
Scrip. Brit.
Cent. 7.

* In his Dia-
logue. Per Re-
ligi. Er.

* Bale de
Scrip. Brit.
Cent. 7. Num.
64.

* Pitz de An.
Script. Anno
1424.

* Stow's Sur-
vey of London
p. 574.

Rebells at Black-Heath) was born at *Butterwick* in the Isle of *Axholm* in this Country, and was by *King Edward the sixth* Created *Baron* thereof. Great his *Skill* in *Musick* who wrote a *Book of Sonnets* according to the *Italian fashion*. He may seem *Swan like* to have sung his own *Funeral*, being soon after *Slaine* (or *Murdered* rather) in a skirmish against the *Rebells* in *Norwich*; first unhorsed and cast into a ditch, and then *Slaughtered* by a *Butcher*, who denyed him *Quarter*, 1449. He was direct *Anchester*, to the hopeful *Earl of Moulgrave*.

PETER MORVING was born in this * *County*, and bred fellow of *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford*. Here I cannot but smile at the great *Praise* which * *I Pitz* bestoweth upon him.

Vir omni Latini sermonis elegantia bellè instructus, & qui scripta quadam, tum versu, tum Prosa tersè, nitidèque composuisse perhibetur.

It plainly appeareth he mistook him for one of his own *perswasion*, and would have retracted this *Character*, and beshrewed his own fingers for writing it, had he known him to have been a most * *Cordial Protestant*. Nor would he have afforded him the *Phrase* of *Claruit sub Philippo et Mariâ*; who under their *Reigns*, was forced for his *Conscience*, to fly into *Germany*, where he supported himself by *Preaching* to the *English Exiles*. I find not what became of him after his return into *England* in the *Reigne* of *Queen Elizabeth*.

ANTHONY GILBY was born in this *County*, * and bred in *Christs Colledge* in *Cambridge*, where he attained to great *skill* in the three learned languages. But which gave him the greatest *Reputation* with *Protestants*, was, that in the *Reign* of *Queen Mary* he had been an *Exile* at *Geneva*, for his *Conscience*. Returning into *England*, he became a *seirce*, *fiery* and *furios* opposer of the *Church Discipline* established in *England*, as in our *Ecclesiasticall History* may appear. The certaine date of his death is to me unknown.

JOHN FOX was born at *Boston* in this *County*, and bred *Fellow* in *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford*. He fled beyond the *Seas* in the *Reign* of *Queen Mary*, where he set forth the first and least edition of the *Book of Martyrs*, in *Latine*, and afterwards returning into *England*, enlarged and twice revised the same in our own language.

The story is sufficiently known of the two * *Servants*, whereof the one told his Master, *he would do every thing*, the other (which was even *Esop himself*;) said *he could do nothing*, rendering this reason, *because his former fellow servant would leave him nothing to do*. But in good earnest, as to the particular subject of our *English Martyrs*, Mr. Fox hath done every thing, (leaving posterity nothing to work upon) and to those who say, *he hath overdone something*, we have returned our answer * before.

He was one of *Prodigious Charity* to the poor, seeing nothing could bound his bounty but want of mony to give away: but I have largely written of his life and death in my *Church History*.

THOMAS SPARKS D. D. was born at *South* * *Sommercot* in this *County*, bred in *Oxford*, and afterwards became *Minister* of *Bleachley* in *Buckingham shire*. An *Impropriation* which the *Lord Gray of Wilton* (whose dwelling was at *Whaddon* hard-by) Restored to the *Church*. He was a *solid Divine* and *Learned man*, as by his Works still extant doth appear. At first he was a *Non-conformist*, and therefore was chosen by that party as one of their *Champions* in the Conference of *Hampton Court*. Yet was he wholly silent in that Disputation, not for any want of *Ability*, but because (as afterwards it did appear) he was *Convinced* in his *Conscience* at that Conference of the lawfullness of Ceremonies, so that some accounted him *King James's Convert* herein. He afterwards set forth a book of *Unity and Uniformity*, and died about the year of our Lord, 1610.

Doctor TIGHE was born at *Deeping* in this *County*, bred (as I take it) in the University of *Oxford*. He afterwards became *Arch Deacon* of *Middlesex*, and *Minister* of *Alballowes Barking London*. He was an excellent *Textuary* and profound *Linguist*, the reason why he was employed by *King James* in translating of the Bible. He dyed (as I am informed by his *Nephew*) * about the year of our Lord, 1620. leaving to *John Tighe* his Son, of *Carby* in this *County*, *Esquire*, an Estate of one thousand pounds a year, and none I hope have cause to envy or repine thereat.

FINES MORISON Brother to Sir *Richard Morison*, Lord President of *Munster*, was born in this *County* of worshipfull extraction, and bred a fellow in *Peter-house*

* Bale de scriptor. sui temporis.
* De Angl. Script. pag. 757.

* P. Morvinius, voluntarium in Germaniâ Exilium, turpi in Collegio remanens, prætulit. Dr. Humfred in vitâ Juellii. pag. 73.
* l. Bale.

* Invitâ Asopii.

* In our Description of *Buck-shire*, under the title of *Confessors*.

* So am I informed by his Grandchild and Heire.

* Living at *Tenterbury* in *Kent*.

in Cambridge. He began his *Travels May* the first, 1591 over a great part of *Christendome* and no small share of *Turky*, even to *Ferusalem*, and afterwards Printed his Observations in a *large book*, which for the truth thereof is in good Reputation, For of so great a *Traveller*, he had nothing of a *Traveller* in him, as to stretch in his reports. At last he was *Secretary* to *Charles Blunt* Deputy of *Ireland*, saw and wrote the *Conflicts* with, and *Conquest of Tyrone*, a discourse which deserveth credit, because the *Writers eye* guide his *pen*, and the privacy of his place acquainted him with many secret passages of Importance. He dyed about the year of our Lord, 1614.

Benefactors to the Publique.

Having formerly presented the Reader with two Eminent ones, Bishop *Wainfleet* Founder of *New Colledge*, and Bishop *Fox*, Founder of *Corpus Christi* in *Oxford*, He, (if but of an ordinary appetite) will be plentifully feasted therewith, so that we may proceed to those, who were,

Since the Reformation.

WILLIAM RATCLIFF, Esq; And four * times Alderman of the Town of *Stamford*, died *Anno Dom.* 1530. Gave all his *Messuages*, *Lands* and *Tenements* in the Town, to the Maintenance of a *Free-School* therein, which *Lands* for the present yeild thirty pounds per *Annum* or thereabouts, to a *School-Master* and *Usher*. I am informed that an *Augmentation* was since given to their stipend by *William Cecil*, Lord *Treasurer*, but it seems that since some Intervening accident hath hindered it from taking the true effect.

JANE CECIL, Wife to *Richard Cecil*, Esquire, and co-heire to the worshipfull Families of * *Ekington* and *Wallcot*, was born in this County, and lived the maine of her life therein. *Job* speaking of parents deceased, *His Sons* (saith he) * *come to honour*, and he knoweth it not: but *God* gave this good woman so long a life (abating but little of an *hundred years*) that she knew the preferment of her Son *William Cecil*, for many years in her life, Lord *Treasurer of England*. I say, she knew it and saw it, and joyed at it, and was thankfull to *God* for it; for well may we conclude her gratitude to *God* from her *Charity* to man. At her own charges, *Anno* 1561. She Leded and * Paved the *Friday Market Cross* in *Stamford*: Besides fifty pound given to the Poor, and many other Benefactions. Her last Will was made *Anno Dom.* 1588. But she survived some time after, and lies buried in the same Vault with her Son, in *St. Martins* in *Stamford*.

GEORGE TRIGG Gentleman, was as I collect a Native of this County, he gave *Anno Dom.* 1586 four hundred pounds * to be lent out for ever, upon good security, without Interest, to Poor young *Trads-men* and *Artificers* in *Stamford*. He also bestowed a Tenement upon the *Parson* and *Poor* of *St. Johns* in the same Town.

RICHARD SUTTON, Esquire, was born at *Knaith* in this County, bred a *Souldier* in his Youth, and was somewhat of *Pay-Master* by his place, much mony therefore passing through, some did lawfully stick on his fingers, which became the bottom of his future Estate. He was afterward a Merchant in *London*, and gained great Wealth therein. Such who charge him with *Purblindness* in his soul, looking too close on the earth, do themselves acquit him from *Oppression*, that though *Tenax*, he was not *Rapax*, not Guilty of *Covetousness*, but *Parcimony*.

Indeed, there was a Merchant his *Comrage*; whose name I will Conceal (except the great Estate he left doth discover it) with whom he had Company in Common, but their Charges were severall to themselves, when his friend in Travell called for two Faggots, Mr. Sutton called for one, when his friend for half a pint of Wine, Mr. Sutton for a Gill, under-spending him a Moity; at last, Mr. Sutton hearing of his friends death, and that he left but fifty thousand pounds Estate. I thought (said he) he would dye no Rich man, who made such needles expences.

Indeed, Mr. Suttons Estate doubled his, and he bestowed it all on *Charter-House*, or *Suttons Hospitall*. This is the Master-piece of Protestant English Charity, designed in his life, Compleated after his death; Begun, Continued and finished with

Buildings

* R. Butcher in his Survey of *Stamford*, pag. 82.

* *Camdens* Ediz. in *Anno* 15.
* *Job.* 14. 21.

* *Richard Butcher* in his Survey of *Stamford*, pag. 33.

AMP.

* *Idem*, page 33. & 38.

Buildings and Endowments, Sine Causa Socia, soly at his Charges. Wherein Mr. Sutton appears peerless in all *Christendom*, on an equall Standart and Valuation of Revenue. As for the Canker of *Popish Malice*, endeavouring to fret this fair Flower, we have returned plentifull *Answers* to their *Cavells* in our *Ecclesiasticall History*. Mr. Sutton died *Anno Dom. 1611*.

ROBERT JOHNSON was born at *Stamford*, whereof *Maurice* his Father had been chiefe Magistrate. He was bred in *Cambridge*, and entring into the Ministry, he was beneficed at *Luffenham* in *Rutland*, at what time that little County was at a great losse for the education of the Children therein, and Mr. *Johnson* endeavoured a remedy thereof.

He had a rare faculty in requesting of others into his own desire, and with his arguments could surprise a *Miser* into *charity*. He effectually moved those of the *Vicinage*, to contribute to the building and endowing of Schools, Money or Money worth Stones, Timber, Carriage, &c. not slighting the smalest gift, especially, if proportionable to the Givers Estate. Hereby finding none, he left as many Free Schools in *Rutland*, as there were Market Towns therein. One at *Oakeham*, another at *Uppingham* well faced with buildings and lined with endowments.

Hitherto he was only a *Nurse* to the Charity of others, erecting the Schools afore-said, as my * Author observeth, who afterwards proved a fruitful parent in his own person, becoming a considerable Benefactor to *Emanuel* and *Sidney* Colledges in *Cambridge*. And though never dignified higher then *Archdeacon* of *Leicester*, he left an Estate of one thousand pounds per *Annum*, which descended to his posterity. He dyed about the year of our Lord 1616.

* *Camd. Brit. in Rutland E. stipe collaticia.*

FRANCES WRAY, Daughter to Sir *Chichester Wray* Lord chief Justice, was born at *Glentworth* in this County and married first unto Sir *George St. Paul* of this County, and afterwards to *Robert Rich* first Earl of *Warwick* of that Sirname. She was a Pious Lady, much devoted to charitable actions, though I am not perfectly instructed in the particulars of her Benefactions. Only I am sure *Magdalen Colledge* in *Cambridge*, hath tasted largely of her Liberality, who dyed in the beginning of the Reign of King *Charles*.

Memorable Persons.

JAMES YORKE a *Blacksmith* of *Lincolne*, and an excellent Workman in his Profession. Infomuch that if *Pegasus* himself would wear shoes, this man alone is fit to make them, contriving them so thin and light, as that they would be no burthen to him. But he is a Servant as well of *Apollo* as *Vulcan*, turning his *Stiddy* into a *Study*, having lately set forth a *Book* of *Heraldry* called the *Union of Honour*, containing the Arms of the English Nobility, and the Gentry of *Lincolne-shire*. And although there be some mistakes (no hand so steady as alwayes to hit the Nail on the head) yet is it of singular use and industriously performed: being set forth *Anno 1640*.

Lord Maiors.

	Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1	John Stockton	Richard Stockton	Bratost	Mercer	1470.
2	Nicholas Aldwin	Richard Aldwin	Spalding	Mercer	1499.
3	William Rennington	Robert Rennington	Boston	Fishmonger	1500.
4	William Forman	William Forman	Gainsborough	Haberdasher	1538.
5	Henry Hoberthorn	Christ. Hoberthorn	Waddingworth	Merchant-Tay.	1546.
6	Henry Amcoates	William Amcoates	Astrap	Fishmonger	1548.
7	John Langley	Robert Langley	Althrope	Goldsmith	1576.
8	John Allot	Richard Allot	Limbergh	Fishmonger	1590.
9	Nicholas Raynton	Robert Raynton	Highbington	Haberdasher	1632.

The Names of the Gentry of this County returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth.

William Bishop of Lincoln.
Lion de Welles Chivaler.
Thomas Meres.
Patricius Skipwith. } Knights of } Commissioners.
the Shire. }

Johannis Willoughby militis	Johannis Busshe militis	Roberti Auncell de Grymesby
Roberti Ros militis	Nicholai Bowel militis	Willielmi Bleseby de Bleseby
Humfridi Littelbery armig.	Philippi Dymmok militis	Thoma Fereby de Burton
Philippi Tilney armigeri	Johannis Gra Militis	Johannis Ufflete de Halton
Johannis Copuldik armig.	Johannis Pygot armigeri	Johannis Thoresby de Croxby
Richardi Laund armigeri	Johannis Boys armigeri	Andrea Godehand de Whalesby
Willielmi Braunche armig.	Galfridi Painell armigeri	Johannis Tomlinson de Wotton
Richardi Pynchebek	Maunceri Marmeon armig.	Roberti Morley armigeri
Richardi Welby	Willielmi Eton armigeri	Johannis Abbot de Hatclif
Richardi Benynington	Johannis Markham	Johannis Smith de Elkington
Willielmi Goding de Boston	Johannis Trenthall Gent.	Abbatis de Neufom
Gilberti Haltoft	Thom. Holme Gent.	Johannis Teleby Canonici ejusdem
Will. Hughbert de Doning.	Joh. Saltby de Gunwardby	Abbatis
Will. Quadring de Tofte	Thoma Repynghale	Johannis Cawode de Oxcomb
Johan. Pawlyn de Frampton	Johannis Hesill de Carleton	Johannis Langton de Somercotes
Will. VValcote de Spaldyng	Johannis Leek de Grantham	William Marshall de Somercotes
Thom. Overton de Swynshed	Will. Mapulbeck de Granth.	Roberti Tiget do parva Grymesby
Hug. Dandison de VVrangle	Joh. Chevercourt de Stannf.	Thoma Spaldyng de Claxby
Roberti Hughson de Boston	Nich. Mason de Blankeney	Joh. Hamond Parson de Whalesby
Rich. Whiteb. de Gosberkirk	Joh. Chapeleyn de Slesford	Johannis Boucher de Tynon
Joh. Docking de VVhaploade	Thoma Slesford de Kirkeby	Richardi Alesby de Hatclif clerici
Will. Calowe de Holbetch	Joh. Hardyng de Kime	Rogeri Glasston parson de Alesby
Will. Cawode de Whaploade	Joh. Wykes armigeri de Kisteven	Roberti Lackwode de VVhalesby
Nich. Gyomer de Sutton de Holand	Hugonis Middleton militis	Johannis Nundye de VVhalesby
Godf. Hilton Militis	Rogeri Wentworth armigeri	Chapellani.

Sheriffs of Lincolne-Shire.

H E N. II.		J O H. R E X.
Anno,	31 Nigel. Filius Alexandri	Anno,
1 Rainerus de Bada	32 Idem	1 Robertus de Tatehall
2 Jordanus de Blosslevilla	33 Idem	2 Ger. de Cemvill & Hugo
3 Walterus de Amundewel, for seven years	R I C H. I.	Filius Ricardi for six years
10 Petrus de Goffa	Anno,	8 Thomas de Muleton
11 Idem	1 Nigellus Filius Alex.	9 Idem
12 Willielmus de Insula	2 Gerardus de Camvill	10 Idem
13 Aluredus de poiltona	Roger. de Stikewald	11 Huber. de Burgo & Alex.
14 Philippus de Kime	3 Gerardus de Camvill	Ormesby (ut Custos)
15 Idem	4 Gerard. & Roger Stikelralde.	12 Huber. Alex. (ut Custos)
16 Walterus de Grimesby	5 Idem	13 Hubertus de Burozo &
17 Idem	6 Gerardus & Eustacius de Hedenham	Robertus de Aoziulver
18 Walt. & Al. de Poilton	7 Simond Kimmeo & Petrus de Trihanton	14 Hub. de Burozo et Rob. Aquilum
19 Walt. & Al. de Poilton	8 Sim. de Kime & Petrus de Beckering et Robertus de Trihanton	15 Hubertus de Burgo & Rob. Aquilum Alex. de Puncton
20 Idem	9 Idem	16 Idem
21 Idem	10 Philip. Filius Roberti	17 Johannis Marescallus.
22 Drogo Filius Radulphi		R E N.
23 Idem		
24 Will. Basslet for 7 years		

HEN. III.

Anno,

- 1 Willi. Comes Saresb. & Willi. Filius Warner.
- 2 Willi. Comes Sarisb. & Johan. Bonet *for five years*
- 7 Steph. de Segne & Radulphus Filius Regin.
- 8 *Idem*
- 9 Hugo Lincolne Episcopus & Rad. Filius Regin.
- 10 Hugo Episcop. & Rad.
- 11 Radulp. Filius Regin.
- 12 *Idem*
- 13 *Idem*
- 14 Robertus de Rokefeld
- 15 Walt. de Cuera me & Willielmus de Curum
- 16 Walt. & Willielmus
- 17 Phil. de Ascellus
- 18 Philippus
- 19 Philippus
- 20 Philippus
- 21 Robertus Lupus, *for four years*
- 25 Radulphus Basset *for 5 years*
- 30 Willielmus de Derleg
- 31 Willi. Filius de Curzim *for five years*
- 36 Gilbertus de Cheile *for four years*
- 40 Roger. Beler & Roger. & Hæres Ejusdem
- 41 Williel. de Leverton
- 42 Joh. de Cockerington.
- 43 Will. de Angleby, & Williel. de Notingham.
- 44 Hamo Hauteyn
- 45 *Idem*
- 46 Willielmus de Grey
- 47 *Idem*
- 48 *Idem*
- 49 Will. & Rich. de Grey, Fil. ejus hæres, et Will. de Notingham Clericus
- 50 Will. & Rich. Will. & Ja. Panton
- 51 *Idem*
- 52 Jacobus Panton *for four years*
- 56 Tho. de Bolton

EDVV. I.

Anno,

- 1 Thomas
- 2 Thomas
- 3 Richardus de Harington
- 4 Nicholaus de Rye
- 5 *Idem*
- 6 *Idem*
- 7 Adamus de Sancto Laudo
- 8 *Idem*
- 9 *Idem*
- 10 Radulphus de Arnehall
- 11 Rad. de Arnehall, & Walt. de Stuchesse
- 12 *Idem*
- 13 *Idem*
- 14 Robertus de Cadworth *for five years*
- 19 Johan. Dyne
- 20 *Idem*
- 21 Johan. & Radulphus de Trihampton
- 22 Robertus le Venur. *for four years*
- 26 Rad. de Paynell et Rich. de Draycot
- 27 *Idem*
- 28 Ricardus de Howell
- 29 Hugo de Busley
- 30 *Idem*
- 31 Tho. Fil. Eustarchi
- 32 *Idem* & Johan. Nevill
- 33 Thom. de Burnham *for five years.*

EDVV. II.

Anno,

- 1 Radulphus Paynell
- 2 *Idem*
- 3 Thom. de Burnham
- 4 Johan. de Nevill & Rad. de Rye
- 5 *Idem*
- 6 Johannes
- 7 Johannes
- 8 Tho de Tittele, & Joh. de Nevill
- 9 *Idem*
- 10 Johan. de Nevill, & Robertus Stannton.
- 11 Robertus de Stannton
- 12 Robertus & Simon de Landerthorpe

13 Johan. de Bella fide *for four years*

- 17 Simon le Chamberlaine
- 18 Simon & Riginaldus Donington
- 19 *Idem*

EDVV. III.

Anno,

- 1 Tho. de Novo Mercato
- 2 Simon Kinardsley
- 3 Tho. de Novo Mercato
- 4 Tho. de Novo Mercato
- 5 Rad. de Santo Laudo & Tho. de novo Mer.
- 6 Reginal de Donington, & Rad. de Santo Laudo
- 7 *Idem*
- 8 Johan de Trehampton
- 9 *Idem*
- 10 Rad. de Santo Laudo & Regin. de Donington
- 11 Johan. de Bolingbroke, & Joh. de Trehampton
- 12 Gilbertus de Beaved
- 13 *Idem*
- 14 Willielmus Disney, & Gilbertus de Leddred
- 15 *Idem*
- 16 Willielmus Franuke
- 17 Johannes de Hundon
- 18 Saierus de Rochford
- 19 *Idem*
- 20 Johan. de Trehampton
- 21 *Idem*
- 22
- 23 Saierus de Rochford, *for six years*
- 29 Tho. Fulvetby & Saierus de Rochf. *for 4 years*
- 33 Edw. de Cormil.
- 34 *Idem*
- 35 Johan. de Boys
- 36 *Idem*
- 37 Will. Haudley *for 6 years*
- 43 Tho. de Fulvetby *for four years*
- 47 Willielmus Buffy
- 48 Johannes Hode
- 49 Tho. de Kidale
- 50 Kogerus Beler
- 51 Radulphus Paynell

Sheriffes.

Name.	Place.	Arms.	Name.	Place.	Arms.
RICHARD. II.			21 Johannes Sothil		
Anno,			22 Thomas Moigne	ut prius	Sab. a Fess Dancette, betwixt 6.
1 Thom. de Kydale	Ferribie	Sable, a Saltyr Raguled Argent.	23		Annulets Or.
2 Will. de Spaygne			24 Johan. Harington	ut prius	Argent a Fret Sable.
3 Johann. Ponger		[Bend S.	25 Thomas Meres	ut prius	
4 Tho. Thimorby	Irenham	Arg. 3 Pallets, & 4 Mulletts in	26 Nicholas Bower		
5 Will. de Belesby	Belesbye	Ar. a chev. 'twixt 3 steel Gads. S	27 Manc. Marmyon, m	Scrivelby	Varry Az. and Arg. a Bend G.
6 Johannes Ponger			28 Brian. Stapleton		Arg. a Lyon Rampant Sable.
7 Johannes Bully	Hather	Argent 3 Bars Sable.	29 Will. Rither, mil.		
8 Williel. Spavene			30 Nich. Bower, m.		
9 Johannes Bully	ut prius		31 Johannes Nevil	ut prius	
10 Philip. de Tilney	Boston	Ar. a Cheveron 'twixt 3 Griffins	32 Rich. Waterton	ut prius	
11 Will. de Belesby	ut prius	heads erased Gules.	33 Hen. Retford, m.		
12 Anketin. Mallore			34 Joh. Tempest, m.		Arg. a Bend 'twixt 6. Martlets S.
13 Walter. Taylboys	ut prius	Arg. a Cross Salt. & chief G on	35 Joh. Harington, a.	ut prius	
14 Johannes Bully		the last, 3 Escallops of the first.	36 Ric. Waterton, a.	ut prius	
15 Johann. Rochford		Quarterly Or & G. 12 Bezants	37 W. Skipwith, mil.	ut prius	
16 Henr. de Recford		on a Border Sable. [G.	38 Joh. Marmyon, a.	ut prius	
17 Joh. Cupuldicke	Haringto	Ar. a Ch. 'twixt 3 Crofcs. crossed			
18 Johann. Skipwith	Ormsbye	Arg. 3 bars G. in chief a Grey-	ED W. 4.		
		hound cresent Sable.	Anno,		
19 Johann. VValch	Grimsbye	G. 2 bars Gemelles a bend Arg.	1 Joh. Burgh, arm.	Gainsbor.	Az. 3. Flower de Luce Ermin.
20 Rogerus Welty		S. a Fess 'twixt 3 Flour de L. Ar.	2 Tho. Blound, ar.		
21 Henricus Bidford			3		
& Joh. Licelbury, m.		Ar. 2 Lions Passant Gardant, G.	4 VVil. Skipwith, m.	ut prius	
HEN. 4.			5 Brian. Stapleton, m	ut prius	
Anno,			6 Joh. Wichcote, a.	Harpwell	Ermin, two Boares Gules.
1 Jo. Cobeldikes, m.	ut prius		7 Rob. Cunstale, m	ut prius	
2 Joh. Rochford, m.	ut prius		8 Thomas Meres	ut prius	
& Tho. Swynford.			9 Ri. Fitz Williams, m	Maple-th.	Lozengee Argent and Gules.
3 Ger. Sothil, mil.	Redborne	G. an Eagle displayed Argent.	10 Rich. Tempest, m.	ut prius	
4 T. Willoughby, m.	Eresby	Az. a Fret of eight Peices, Or.	11 Richard. Welby	ut prius	
5			12 L. Thornburgh, a.		
6 Thomas Hanlay			13 Thomas Kyme	Freisney	G. a Cheveron betwixt 9 Croffes
7 Henr. Redford, m.					crossed Or.
8 Rad. Rochford, m.	ut prius		14 Joh. Villers, arm.	Leicest. sh.	A. on a Croffe G. 5 Escallops, Or.
9 T. Chauworth, m.		Azure, two Chevrans, Or.	15 Th. Wimbech, ar.		
10 Johan. Rochford	ut prius		16 Rob. Markham, m	Sidebroke.	Az. in Chief Or, a Lyon Issuant
11 Joh. de Waterton	Waterton	Barry of 6. Ermin and Gules 3.			G. and Border Argent.
12 Rob. Waterton,	ut prius	Cressants Sable.	17 Tho. Bolles, arm.	Haugh.	Az. 3 Cups Arg. holding as many
			18 Willielm. Brown	AMP.	Boars Heads Erected, Or.
HEN. 5.			19 Tho. Tempest, ar.	ut prius	
Anno,			20 Joh. Bushy, mil.	ut prius	
1 Thomas Clarell			21 Rob. Talboys, m.	ut prius	
2 Robertus Hilton			22 Will. Tirwhit, ar.	Kettleby	Gules, 3 Pairs, Or.
3 T. Cumberworth, m	Cumberw.	Arg. 2 bars Az. over all a Flour			
4 Nicholas Tournay	Cainby	de Luce, Or.	RICH. III.		
5 Joh. Normanville		Arg. a Chev. 'twixt 3 Bulls pas-	Anno,		
6 Thom. Chaworth	ut prius	sant, Sable, Armed, Or.	1 Thomas Knight		
7 Rich. Haunsard	S. Kelsey	Gules, three Mulletts Argent.	2 Rob. Dymock, m.		
8 Robertus Roos	Melton	G. three Water-bougets Argent.	3 Thomas Meres.	ut prius	Sable 2 Lyons passant Guardant
9 Rob. & Tho. Clarell					Argent crowned, Or.
HEN. 6.			HENRIC. VII.		
Anno,			Anno,		
1 Wal. Talboyes, m.	ut prius		1 Thom. Pinchbeck		
2 Johann. Haytfeld			2 Brian. Strandford	ut prius	
3 Robertus Hilliard			3 Johan. Copuldicke	ut prius	
4 Johannis Talboys	ut prius		4 Tho. Tempest, m.		Arg. on a chief G. 2 Mulletts, Or,
5 Will. Cupuldicke	ut prius		5 Oliv. St. John, m.		peirced.
6 Henricus Retford			6 H. Willoughby, m.	ut prius	
7 Hamo Sutton	Willought	Argent a Quarter Sable, a Cres-	7 Thomas VVelby	ut prius	
8 Will. Rither, mil.		cent Gules.	8 Johan. Skipwith,	ut prius	
9 T. Cumberworth, m			9 Johan. Hufec.	Sleford	Or, a Plain croffe Vert.
10 Rob. Roos, miles	ut prius		10 VV. Shiriolli, m.		
11 Johan. Pigott, ar.	Dodint	Sable three Pickaxes Argent.	11 Georg. Taylboys,	ut prius	
12 Tho. Darcy, arm.	Norton	Az. crusily 3 Cinque foiles Arg.	12 Mance. Marmyon	ut prius	
13 Johan. Cunstale	Halsham	Quarterly G. & Vaire a bend, O	13 Tho. Knight, ar.		
14 Robert. Roos, m.	ut prius		14 Th. Dalaland, m.	Ashbie.	S. a Fesse O. betwixt 3 Asses, pass.
15 Thom. Meres, ar.	Kirton	Gules a Fesse 'twixt 3 Water-	15 VVill. Ascue, ar.	Kelsey.	Argent, Main'd of the second.
16 Philippus Tilney,	ut prius	bougets Ermin.	16 VVill Tirwhit, m	ut prius	
17 H. Willoughby, m.	ut prius		17 H. Willoughby, m	ut prius	
18 Johannes Nevil			18 Rob. Dimmock, m	ut prius	
19 Nichol. Bower, m.			19 Leon. Percy, arm,		Or. a Lyon Rampant Azure.
20 Rog. Pedwardyn	Burt. Ped.		20 VVill. Ascui, mil.	ut prius	
			21 Milo Bushy, mil.	ut prius	
			22 Rob. Sutton, arm.	ut prius	

Name.	Place.	Arms.	Name.	Place.	Arms.
23 24 VVill. Ascough, m.	ut prius		15 Rob. Savill, arm.	B. Enderb.	Arg. on a Bend S. 3 Owls of the 1.
HEN. VIII.			16 Andr. Gedney, a.	Bullington.	Argent. 2 Lucies Saltyways Az.
Anno,			17 VVil. Metham, a.		Quarterly Az. & Arg. on the first a Flower de Luce Or.
1 Rob. Dymock, m.	ut prius	Argent, 2 Bars Azure a Border engrailed Sable. Or, a Saltyr entre 4 Martlets Sable.	18 G. Hennage, ar.	Haynton.	Or, a Greyhound current S. twice
2 Thomas Parr, m.	Northam.		19 Joh. Mounson, ar.	ut prius	3 Leopards Heads Az. a bord. G
KENT.			20 Franc. Manby, a.	Elsham.	Arg. a Lyon Ramp. S. in an Orle of Escallops G.
3 Edw. Guldeford, a.	ut prius		21 Tho. St. Pole, ar.	ut prius	
4 Tho. Cheyne, mil.	ut prius		22 W. Fitzwilliams, a.	ut prius	
5 Mar. Constab. j. m.	ut prius		23 Rob. Carr, jun. a.	ut prius	
6 G. Fitzwilliams, a.	ut prius		24 Daniel Disney, a.	ut prius	
7 Leo. Dymock, m.	ut prius		25 Edw. Tirwhit, ar.	ut prius	
8 Will. Hanford, m.	ut prius		26 Edw. Dymock, m.	ut prius	
9 Will. Tirwhit, m.	ut prius		27 VVil. Hennage, a.	ut prius	
10 Th. Burgh, jun. m.	ut prius		28 Barth. Armyn, ar.	Of godbie.	Erm. a Saltyr engrailed G. on a chief of the second, a Lyon pas. O.
11 Rob. Tirwhit, m.	ut prius		29 Edw. Ascough, a.	ut prius	
12 Will. Askue, mil.	ut prius		30 Geo. St. Pole, ar.	ut prius	
13 Franc. Frown, ar.	ut prius		31 Joh. Markham, a.	ut prius	
14 Andr. Billesby, m.	ut prius		32 Johan. Savile, ar.	Dodingto.	Arg. on a Bend S. 3 Owls of the 1.
15 Rob. Tirwhit, m.	ut prius		33 Carolus Hufsey, a.	ut prius	
16 Thom. Burgh, m.	ut prius		34 Nic. Sanderson, a.	Fillingh.	Pally of 6. Arg. and Az. on a Bend Sable 3 Anulets Or.
17 Gilb. Taylboys, m.	ut prius		35 Valent. Brown, ar.	Croft.	Azure on a chief Or. 3 Martlets Gules.
18 Will. Skipwith, a.	ut prius		36 VVill. VVray, ar.	Glentwor.	
19 Th. Portington, a.	ut prius		37 Philip. Tirwhit, a.	ut prius	
20 G. Fitzwilliams, a.	ut prius		38 Johan. Mercet, ar.	ut prius	
21 Andr. Billesby, m.	ut prius		39 Tho. Mounson, m.	ut prius	
22 Will. Hufsey, m.	ut prius		40 VV. Hennage, m.	ut prius	
23 Will. Disney, ar.	Nort. Df.	Argent on a Fesse G. 3 Flower de Lucies, Or.	41 Rob. Tirwhit, ar.	ut prius	
24 Joh. Markham, m.	ut prius		42 Th. Grantham, a.	Golkho.	Ermin a Crissa sergrent his Tail nowed G.
25 G. Fitzwilliams, m.	ut prius	Argent on a Fesse Gules, twice 2 Lyons passant Guardant S. a Flower de Luce 'tween 2 cress- sants, Or.	43 Rog. Dallison, ar.	ut prius	
26 Joh. Goodrick, ar.	ut prius		44 VVill. Pelham, a.	Broklesbie	Az. 3 Pellicans Argent.
27 Edw. Dymock, a.	ut prius		& VVill. Armyn, m.	ut prius	
28 Will. Tirwhit, m.	ut prius		JACOB. Rex.		
29 Jo. Harrington, m.	ut prius		Anno,		
30 W. Newenham, m.	ut prius		1 VVill. Armyn, m.	ut prius	[Garbs, O.
31 Will. Sandon, m.	ut prius	Or, a Chief Azure.	2 Edw. Marbury, m.	Girsby.	Arg. on a Fesse engrailed Az. 3
32 Rob. Tirwhit, m.	ut prius		3 Rich. Amcots, mil.	ut prius	Arg. a Castle twice 3 Cups cover- ed Azure.
33 Tho. Dymock, ar.	ut prius		4 VVill. VVelby, m.	ut prius	Or a Fesse Azure & Bend Gules.
34 Rob. Hufsey, mil.	ut prius		5 Gerv. Helwith, m.	Wortetly.	Arg. a Fesse twice two Cressants Jest. & as many Flower de L. G.
35 Will. Sandon, ar.	ut prius		6 Rich. Ogle, miles	Pinchbeck	G. on a Bend Arg. 3 shovellers S. Beaked, Or.
36 Franc. Ascough, m.	ut prius				ut prius.
37 Will. Dallison, ar.	Laughton.	G. 3 Cressants Or, a Cant. Erm.	7 Johan. Reade, m.	VVrangle	Quarterly Sab. and O. a Bend Ar.
38 Andr. Nowel, ar.		Or, Fretty Gules, a Canton Erm.	8 Joh. Hatcher, m.	Carebye.	
EDW. VI.			9 Rob. Tirwhit, arm.	Camerin.	
Anno,			10 Joh. Langton, m.	Langton.	
1 Edw. Dymock, m.	ut prius		11 Nic. Sanderson, m.	ut prius	
2 Joh. Coplestick, m.	ut prius		12 Ed. Carr, m. & b.	ut prius	
3 Fran. Aylcough, m.	ut prius		13 Joh. Thorold, m.	ut prius	
4 Richard. Bolles, ar.	ut prius		14 Franc. South, mil.	Kelstern.	Arg. 2 Bars G. in chief a Mull. S.
5 Ric. Thimolby m.	ut prius		15 Anth. Thorold, a.	ut prius	
6 Will. Skipwith, m.	ut prius		16 Edwar. Hufsey, m.	ut prius	
R. Phil. & Mar. Reg.			17 Joh. Buck, miles	Hanby	Barry Bendy O. & Az. a Cant. Er.
Anno,			18 Tho. Taylor, ar.	Dodingto.	
1 Fran. Ascough, m.	ut prius		19 Ric. Hickson, ar.	Ropstey.	
& W. Mounson, ar.	S. Carlton	Or, 2 Cheverons, Gules.	20 Geo. Southcor, m.	Bliburgh.	
2 & 3 E. Dymock, m.	ut prius		21 Tho. Midlecor, m.	Boston	
3 & 4 Nic. Disney, a.	ut prius		22 VVill. Lister, ar.	Coleby.	Erm. on a Fesse S. 3 Mulletts Arg.
4 & 5 T. Littlebery, a.	ut prius		CAROLUS I.		
5 & 6 W. Thorold, a.	Blanckney	Sab. 3 Goats Salient Argent.	Anno,		
ELIZAB. Reg.			1 Jo. VVray, m. & b.	ut prius	
Anno,			2 Johan. Bolles, ar.	Scampton	ut prius with a Flower de Luce for difference.
1 Rob. Tirwhit, mil.	ut prius		3 Jac. Brampton, ar.	Touse.	
2 Ric. Thimolby, m.	ut prius		4 Geor. Hennage, m.	ut prius	
3 Rich. Welby, arm.	ut prius		5 VVil. Armyn, bar.	ut prius	
4 Adlerdus VVelby, a.	ut prius		6 Dan. Deligne, m.	Harlaxton.	Or, a Bend Gules a chief Checky Argent and Azure.
5 VVil. Skipwith, m.	ut prius		7 Edw. Ascough, m.	ut prius	
6 Rich. Bert, arm.	Grimsthorp.	Arg. 3 Battering Rams in Pale barry Az. arm'd & garnish'd O.	8 VV. Thorold, m.	ut prius	
7 Tho. St. Pole, arm.	Snarford.	Arg. a Lyon Rampant bicaude Gules, crowned Or.	9 Jervaf. Scroop, m.	Cokering- ton.	Azure a Bend Or.
8 Rich. Disney, arm.	ut prius		10 VV. Norro, m. & b.	ut prius.	
9 Joh. Coplestick, ar.	ut prius		11 VVil. Pelham, m.	ut prius	
10 Johan. Carr, arm.	Sleford.	G. on a Cheveron Arg. 3 Mulletts Sable.	12 Edw. Hufsey, mil.	ut prius	
11 Rich. Bolles, arm.	ut prius		13 Anthonius Irby, m.	Boston.	Arg. a Fret of 8. peices S. on a Canton G. a Chaplet O.
12 Tho. Quadring, a.	ut prius	Erm. a Fesse engrailed Gules.	14 Tho. Grantham, a.	ut prius	O. an Escoccheon, & Orle of Mart- lets Sable.
13 Anthon. Thorold,	ut prius		15 Joh. Brownlow, a.	Belton.	Vert 3 Bucks pas. Arg. maimed and unguled O. a border Argent.
14 VVil. Hunston, a.		Sable 4 Fusils, Ermin a Border Engrailed Argent.	16 Tho. Trollop, a.	ut prius	Sab. a Cinquefoil Arg. a chief checky O. & Az. Richard
			20 Thoma Lister, ar.		
			22 Joh. Hobson, ar.		
			Z z z		

RICHARD the Second.

19. JOHN WALCH.]

Proportion of time and place, evidence him the same person, of whom I read, in the Eighth year of the Reign of this King, anno 1385. *Stows chron. On St. Andrews day, there was a combat fought in the Lists at Westminster, betwixt an English Esq named John Walch of Grimesby, and one of Navar, called Mortileto de Vilenos, who had accused him of Treason to the King and Realm. In which combat the Navarois was overcome, and afterwards hang'd for his false accusation.*

H E N R Y the Fourth.

2. JOHN ROCHFORD *Miles.*]

* *Camd. Brit. in*
Essex.

The same no doubt with him who was Sheriff in the 15. of K. Richard the Second. I confesse there was a Knightly Family of this * Name at *Rochford* in *Essex*, who gave for their Arms *Argent, a Lyon Rampant Sable, langued, armed and crowned Gules*; quartered at this day by the Lord *Rochford* Earl of *Dover*, by the *Butlers* and *Bollons* descended from them. But I behold this *Lincolnshire* Knight, of another Family, and different Arms, quartered by the Earl of *Moulgrave*, whence I collect his heir matched into that Family.

* Descrip. B. ii.
Cent. 7. n. 41.

Consent of time and other circumstances, argue him the same with Sir *John Rochford*, whom * *Bale* maketh to flourish under King *Henry* the Fourth, commending him for his noble birth, great learning, large travail through *France* and *Italy*, and worthy pains in translating *Iosephus* his *Antiquities*, *Polychronicon*, and other good Authors into *English*.

RICHARD the Third.

2. ROBERT DI'MOCK *Miles.* 7

This Sir *Robert Dimock* at the Coronation of King *Henry* the Seventh, came on horse back into *Westminster Hall*, where the King dined, and casting his *Gauntlet* on the Ground, challenged any who durst Question the Kings right to the *Crown*.

King Henry being pleased to dissemble himself a stranger to that Ceremony, demanded of a stander by, what that Knight said? to whom the party returned, *He challengeth any man to fight with him, who dares deny your Highnesse to be the lawful K. of England. If he will not fight with such a one (said the King) I will.* And so fate down to dinner.

HENRY the Seventh.

9. JOHN HUSE E.]

This was undoubtedly the same person, whom King *Henry* the Eighth afterwards created, the first and last *Baron Husee of Sleford*, who engaging himself against the King, with the rebellious Commons, anno 1537, was justly beheaded, and saw that honour begun and ended in his own person.

HENRY the Eighth.

16. THOMAS BURGE *Miles.*]

⁴ Camd. Brit. in
Surry.

16. THOMAS BURGE Miles.] or Burgh, ^{alias Borough} ^{see Dugdale's Baronage 280}
 He was honourably descended from the Heir General of the Lord Cobham of Ster-
 bury in * Surry; ^{and was} ^{few years after} created Baron Burgh, or Borough by King Henry
 the Eighth. His Grandchild Thomas Lord Burgh Deputy of Ireland, and Knight of the
 Garter, (of whom * before) left ^{no} ^{Issue} ^{Male} ^{nor} ^{plentiful} ^{Estate}, ^{only} ^{four} ^{Daughters},
 Elizabeth married to Sir George Brook, ^{Frances} to the ancient Family of Copinger in
 Suffolk, Anna, Wife to Sir Drue Drury, and Katharine married to Thomas Knivet of
 Norfolk, Mother to Sir John Knivet, Knight of the Bath, at the last Installment, so
 that the honour which could not conveniently be divided, was here ^{determined} ^{left} ⁱⁿ
 Alineance. The same being a Baronie in Fee. The last Tho: Lord Burgh dyed in
 Ireland Oct. 24 1507 at 42. King CHARLES.

* In this Shire
Title States-
men.

9. JERVASIUS SCROOP *Miles.*]

He engaged with his Majesty in *Edge-hill-fight*, where he received *twenty six* wounds, and was left on the ground amongst the dead. Next day his Son *Adrian* obtained leave

which further improved by virtue of his wounds the Lion made off
in April 1779 assumed the Sir Warne of Burgh & to himself
& his Wife took the Arms & Crest of Burgh.

leave from the King to find and fetch off his Fathers Corps, and his hopes pretended no higher then to a decent Interment thereof.

Hearty seeking makes happy finding. Indeed, some more commended the affection, than the judgement of the Young Gentleman, conceiving such a search in vain, amongst many naked bodies, with wounds disguised from themselves, and where pale Death had confounded all complexions together.

However he having some general hint of the place where his Father fell, did light upon his body, which had some heat left therein. This heat was with rubbing, within few Minutes, improved into motion; that motion, within some hours into sense; that sense, within a day into speech; that speech within certain Weeks, into a perfect recovery, living more then ten years after, a Monument of Gods mercy and his Sons affection.

He always after carried his Arme in a Scarfe, and loss of blood made him look very pale, as a Messenger come from the Grave, to advise the Living to prepare for Death. The effect of his Story, I received from his own mouth, in *Lincolne-colledge*.

The Farewel.

It is vain to wish the same Successe to every Husband man in this Shire, as he had, who some seven score years since at *Harlaxton* in this County, found an *Helmet of Gold* as he was Plowing in the Field.

Besides, in *Treasure Trove*, the least share falleth to him who first finds it. But this I not only heartily wish, but certainly promise to all such who industriously attend *Tillage* in this County (or else where) that thereby they shall find (though not gold in specie, yet) what is gold worth, and may quickly be commuted into it, great plenty of good grain, the same which * *Solomon* foretold, *He that tilleth his Land shall have Plenty of Bread.*

* Prov. 28.19.

Earls of Lincoln

Hon: 8	Edward 2d Clinton & Say	Earl of Lincoln succeeded by
2. Eliz:	Henry Clinton his Son	Earl, succeeded by
	Thomas Clinton his Son	Earl, succeeded by
Jac: 1	Theoph: Clinton his Son	Earl succeeded by
	Edward Clinton his Grand Son	Earl succeeded by
Will: 3 ^d	Francis Clinton his Cousin	Earl succeeded by
Will: 3 ^d	Henry Clinton his Son	Earl succeeded by
Geo:	George Clinton his Son	Earl succeeded by
	Henry Clinton his Brother	Earl

It



It is in effect but the *Suburbs at large* of *London*, replenished with the retyring houses of the Gentry and Citizens thereof, besides many *Pallaces of Noble-men*, and three [lately] *Royal Mansions*. Wherefore much measure cannot be expected of so fine ware; The cause why this County is so small, scarce extending East and West to 18 miles in length, and not exceeding North and South 12 in the bredth thereof.

It hath *Hertford-shire* on the North, *Buckingham-shire* on the West, *Essex* parted with *Ley* on the East, *Kent* and *Surrey* (severed by the *Thames*) on the South. The ayr generally is most healthful, especially about *High-Gate*, where the expert *Inhabitants* report, that divers that have been long visited with sickness, not * curable by *Physick*, have in short time recovered, by that sweet salutary ayr.

* John Norden
Speculum Brit.
pag. 22.

Natural Commodities.

Wheate.

The best in *England* groweth in the Vale lying South of *Harrow-the-Hill* nigh *Hessen*, (where providence for the present hath fixed my habitation) so that the * *Kings bread* was formerly made of the fine flower thereof.

Hence it was, that *Queen Elizabeth* received no *Composition money* from the *Villages* thereabouts, but took her *Wheat* in kinde for her own *Pastry* and *Bake-house*.

There is an obscure *Village* hereabouts called *Perivale*, which my * *Author* will have more truly termed *Purevale* (an Honour I assure you unknown to the *Inhabitants* thereof) because of the cleerness of the *Corn* growing therein, though the *Purity* thereof is much subject to be humbled with the *Mildew*, whereof * hereafter.

* Camdens
Brit. in Mid-
dlesex.

* Norden in his
spec. Brit.
pag. 11.

* In the Far-
well to this
County.

Tamarisk.

It hath not more affinity in sound with *Tamarind*, then sympathy in extraction (both originally *Arabick*) general similitude, in leaves and operation, onely *Tamarind* in *England* is an annual, (dying at the approach of *Winter*) whilst *Tamarisk* lasteth many years. It was first brought over by *Bishop Grindal* out of *Switzerland* (where he was exile under *Queen Mary*) and planted in his *Garden* at *Fulham* in this County, where the soile being moist and Fenny, well complied with the nature of this *Plant*, which since is removed, and thriveth well in many other places. Yet it groweth not up to be *Timber*, as in *Arabia*, though often to that substance that *Cups* of great size are made thereof; *Dioscorides*, saith, it is good for the *Tooth-ach*, (as what is not, and yet indeed what is good for it?) but it is especially used for mollifying the hardness, and opening the stopping of the *Belly*.

Manufactures.

Leather.

This, though common to all Counties, is entred under the *Manufactures* of *Middlesex*, because *London* therein, is the *Staple-place* of *Slaughter*; and the *Hides* of beasts there bought, are generally tanned about *Enfield* in this County.

A word of the antiquity and usefulness of this commodity. *Adams* first suit was of leaves, his second of *Leather*. Hereof *Girdles*, *Shoes*, and many utensils (not to speak of whole houses of *Leather*, I mean *Coaches*) are made. Yea, I have read how *Frederick* the second Emperour of *Germany*, distressed to pay his Army, made *Monetam Coriaceam*, *Coin of Leather*, making it currant by his Proclamation, and afterwards when his Souldiers repayed it into his *Exchequer*, they received so much silver in lieu thereof.

Many good laws are made (and still one wanting to enforce the keeping of them) for the making of this *Merchantable commodity*, and yet still much *unsaleable leather* is sold in our *Markets*.

The

The *Lord Treasurer Burleigh* (who always consulted *Artificers* in their own *Art*) was indoctrinated by a *Cobler* in the true *Tanning of Leather*: This *Cobler* taking a *slice* of *Bread*, toasted it by degrees at some distance from the fire, turning many times till it became *brown* and *hard* on both sides. This my Lord (saith he) we good Fellowes call a *Tanned Test*, done so well that it will last many mornings draughts; and *Leather* thus leisurely tanned and turned many times in the *Fat*, will prove *serviceable*, which otherwise will quickly *fleet* and *rag out*. And although that great *Statesman* caused Statutes to be made according to his instructions, complaints in this kind daily continue and encrease. Surely were all of that Occupation as honest as *Simon the Tanner* (the entertainer of *Simon Peter* in *Foppa*) they would be more conscientious in their calling. Let me add, what experience avoweth true, though it be hard to assign the true cause thereof, that when *Wheat* is dear, *Leather* alwayes is cheap, and when *Leather* is dear then *Wheat* is cheap.

The Buildings.

HAMPTON COURT was built by that pompous *Prelate Cardinal Woolsey*, one so magnificent in his expences, that whosoever considereth either of these three, would admire that he had any thing for the other two left unto him, viz.

His { House-building.
House-keeping.
House-furnishing.

He bestowed it on King *Henry* the eight, who for the greater grace thereof, erected it (Princes can conferr dignities on *Houses* as well as *persons*) to be an honour, increasing it with buildings till it became more like a small *City*, than a *House*. Now whereas other royal *Pallaces* (*Holdenby*, *Oatlands*, *Richmond*, *Theobalds*) have lately found their fatal period, *Hampton Court* hath a happiness to continue in its former estate,

*Non equidem in video, miror magis, undique totis
Usque adeo spoliatur agris.*

I envy not, its happy lot, but rather thereat wonder,
There's such a rout, our Land throughout, of *Pallaces* by *Plunder*.

Let me add, that *Henry* the Eight enforrested the grounds hereabouts (the last of that kinde in *England*) though they never attained the full reputation of a *Forrest*, in common discourse.

OSTERLY HOUSE (now *Sir William Wallers*) must not be forgotten, built in a *Park* by *Sir Thomas Gresham*, who here magnificently entertained and lodged *Queen Elizabeth*. Her Majesty found fault with the Court of this House as too great, affirming, That it would appear more handsome, if divided with a *Wall* in the middle.

What doth *Sir Thomas*, but in the night-time sends for workmen to *London* (money commands all things) who so speedily and silently apply their business, That the next morning discovered that Court double, which the night had left single before. It is questionable whether the *Queen* next day was more contented with the conformity to her fancy, or more pleased with the surprize and sudden performance thereof. Whilest her Courtiers disported themselves with their several expressions, some avowing it was no wonder he could so soon change a *Building*, who could *Build a Change*; others (reflecting on some known differences in this Knights Family) affirmed, That any house is easier divided than united.

Proverbs.

A Middlesex Clown.]

Some *English words*, innocent and in-offensive in their primitive Nation, are bowed by Custom to a disgraceful sense, as *Villain* originally nothing but a *Dweller* in a *Village* and *Tiller* of the *Ground* thereabouts. *Churle* in *Saxon* Coorel a strong * stout Husbandman. *Clown* from *Colonus*, one that plougheth the ground, (without which neither King nor Kingdom can be maintained) of which *Middlesex* hath many of great Estates.

* See, *Sir Henry Spelmans Glossary*.

But some endeavour to fix the *ignominious* sense upon them, as if more *arrant Rusticks* than those of their condition elsewhere; partly, because *Nobility* and *Gentry* are respectively observed (according to their degree) by People far distant from *London*, lets regarded by these *Middlesexians* (frequency breeds familiarity) because abounding thereabouts, partly, because the multitude of *Gentry* here (*contraries* are mutuall *Commentaries*) discover the *Clownishness* of others, and render it more *Conspicuous*. However to my own knowledge, there are some of the *Yeomanry* in this *County*, as com-
pleatly *Civill* as any in *England*.

* John Hei-
wood in his
26th Epigram
upon Pro-
verbs.

He that is a low Ebbe at Newgate, may soon be a Flote at Tieburne.]

I allow not this Satyricall Proverb as it makes mirth on men in Misery, whom a meer man may pity for suffering, and a good man ought to pity them for deserving it. *Tieburne*, some will have it so called from *Tie* and *Burne*, because the poor *Lords* for whom this (instrument of Cruelty to them, though of Justice to Malefactors) was first set up, had their necks tied to the Beame, and their lower parts burnt in the fire; Others will have it called from *Twa* and *Burne* that is *two Rivolets* which it seems meet near to the place. But whencesoever it be called, may all endeavour to keep themselves from it, though one may justly be Confident, that more souls have gone to Heaven from that place, then from all the *Churches* and *Church-yards* in *England*.

*When Tottenham-Wood is all on fire,
Then Tottenham-Street is naught but mire.*]

* Cap. 3.

I find this Proverbe in the *Description* * of *Tottenham*, written by Mr. *William Bedwell*, one of the most learned Translators of the Bible. And seeing so grave a Divine stoop'd to so low a subject, I hope I may be admitted to follow him therein. He thus expoundeth the Proverb. *when Tottenham-Wood*, of many hundred-Acres, on the top of an high hill in the West-end of the *Parish*, hath a foggie mist hanging and hovering over it in manner of a smoak, then generally foul weather followeth, so that it serveth the Inhabitants instead of a *Prognostication*. I am confident as much mire now, as formerly in *Tottenham-Street*, but question, whether so much wood now as anciently on *Tottenham-hill*?

Tottenham is turn'd French.]

I find this in the same place of the same Author, but quoting it out of Mr. *Heiwood*. It seems about the beginning of the Reign of King *Henry* the eighth, *French Mechanicks* swarmed in *England*, to the great prejudice of *English Artisans*, which caused the insurrection in *London* on ill *May day*, *Anno Dom.* 1517. Nor was the City onely, but Country Villages for four miles about filled with French fashions, and infections. The Proverb is applied to such, who contemning the custome of their own Country, make themselves more ridiculous, by affecting forraign humours and habits.

Princes.

EDWARD sole surviving Son of King *Henry* the eighth, and *Jane* his Wife, was born at *Hampton-Court* in this County, *Anno Dom.* 1537. He succeeded his Father in the Kingdome, and was most eminent in his Generation, seeing the Kings of *England* fall under a five-fold division.

1. *Visibly Vicious*, given over to dissoluteness and debauchery, as King *Edward* the second.
2. *Potius extra vitia, quam cum virtutibus*, Rather free from Vice then fraught with Virtue, as King *Henry* the third.
3. *In quibus equali temperamento, magna virtutes incant nec minora vitia*, In whom Vices and Virtues were so equally matched, it was hard to decide which got the Mastery, as in King *Henry* the eighth.
4. Whose good qualities beat their bad ones quite out of distance of Competition, as in King *Edward* the first.
5. Whose Virtues were so resplendent, no faults (humane frailties excepted) appeared in them, as in this King *Edward*.

He died *July* 5. 1553. and pity it is, that he who deserved the best, should have

no monument erected to his memory, indeed a brasse Altar of excellent workmanship, under which he was buried (I will not say sacrificed with an untimely death by the treachery of others) did formerly supply the place of his Tombe, which since is abolished under the notion of superstition.

Give the goodnes of his head and heart, by the following letters written to Barnaby Fitz-Patrick (Gentleman of his Bedchamber, and brought up with him, copyed out from the Originalls, by the Reverend Arch-Bishop of Armagh, and bestowed upon me. Say not they are but of narrow and personal concernment, seeing they are sprinkled with some passages of the Publique. Neither object them written by a Child, seeing he had more man in him than any of his Age. Besides, Epistles are the calmest communicating truth to Posterity, presenting History unto us in her night cloths, with a true face of things, though not in so fine a dress as in other kindes of writings.

EDWARD,

We have received your Letters of the eighth of this present moneth, whereby we understand how you are well entertained, for which we are right glad, and also how you have been once to goe on Pilgrimage: For which cause we have thought good to Advertise you, that hereafter if any such chance happen, you shall desire leave to goe to Mr. Pickering or to Paris for your business, And if that will not serve to declare to some man of Estimation, with whom you are best acquainted, that as you are loth to offend the French King, because you have been so favourably used, so with safe Conscience you cannot do any such thing being brought up with me, and bound to obey my Laws. Also that you had Commandment from me to the contrary, yet if you be vehemently procured, you may go as waiting on the King, not as intending to the abuse, nor willingly seeing the Ceremonies, and so you look on the Masse. But in the mean season regard the Scripture or some good Book, and give no reverence to the Masse at all. Furthermore remember when you may conveniently be absent from the Court to tarry with Sir William Pickering to be instructed by him how to use your self. For Women, as far forth as you may avoid their Company: Tet if the French King command you, you may some time Dance, so measure be your meane, else apply your self to Riding, Shooting, Tennis, or such honest games, not forgetting some times (when you have leisure) your learning, chiefly reading of the Scriptures. This I write, not doubting but you would have done, though I had not written but to spur you on; your exchange of 1200 Crowns you shall receive either monthly or quarterly by Bartholomew Campaignes Factor in Paris. He hath warrant to receive it by, here, and hath written to his Factors to deliver it you there; we have signed your Bill for wages of the Chamber which Fitzwilliams hath, likewise we have sent a Letter into Ireland to our Deputy, that he shall take Surrender of your Fathers Lands, and to make again other Letters Patent, that those Lands shall be to him, you, and your Heirs lawfully begotten for ever, adjoyning thereunto two religious Houses you spake for, Thus fare you well, from Westminster the 20 of December, 1551.

Mr. BARNABY, I have of late sent you a Letter from Bartholmew Campaigne for your payment by the French Embassadors Pacquet. I doubt not but your good nature shall profitably and Wisely receive the Kings Majesties Letter to you, Fatherly of a Child, Comfortably of your Sovereign Lord, and most wisely of so young a Prince: And so I beseech you that you will think wheresoever you go, you carry with you a Demonstration of the Kings Majesty, coming a Latere Suo, and bred up in Learning and Manners with him, with your conservation and modesty, let me therefore believe the good reports of the King to be true, and let them perceive what the King is when one brought up with him, Habeat Virtutis tam Clarum Specimen. This I write boldly as one, that in you willeth our Masters honour and credit; and I pray you use me as one that loveth you in plain termes. Scribled in hast, from Westminster the 22 of December. 1551.

Yours to use and have

W. Cecill.

To the KINGS MAJESTY,

According to my bounden Duty, I most humbly thank your Highness for your gracious Letters of the 20 of December, lamenting nothing but that I am not able by any meanes, nor cannot deserve any thing of the goodnes your Highness hath shewed towards me. And as for the avoiding of the company of the Ladies, I will assure

your

'your Highness, I will not come into their Company, unless I do wait upon the *French* King. As for the Letter your Majesty hath granted my Father for the assurance of his Lands, I thank your Highness, most humbly confessing my self as much bound to you as a Subject to his Sovereign for the same.

'As for such simple news as is here, I thought good to certifie your Majesty. It did happen that a certain Saint standing in a blind corner of the Street, where my Lord Admirall lay, was broken in the night-time, when my Lord was here, which the *French men* did think to have been done by the *English-men*, and the *English-men* did think it to have been done by some *French-men*, of ipite because the *English-men* lay in that street, and now since that time they have prepared another Saint, which they call our Ladie of Silver, because the *French King* that dead is, made her once of clean Silver, and afterwards was stoln, like as she hath been divers times, both stolen and broken in the same place, which Ladie was at this present *Sunday* being the 27 of this month, set up with a solemn procession, in the which procession came first in the morning, divers Priests of divers Churches, with Crosses and Banners, and passed by the place where she should stand, then afterwards about a 11 of the Clock came the Legat of *Rome*, in whose company came first afore him sixty black Canons of our Ladies Church, then came after them one that carried the Legates Hat in such sort as they carry the great Seal in *England*; then came the Master of *Paris* next to the Cardinall which carried the Image that should be set up; then came the Legate himself all in red, and with a white Surple, still blessing, accompanied with the Bishop of *Caers*; & after him came the four Presidents of the Town, with all the Councel of the Town; also there went before, and came behind, divers Officers of the Town with Tip-Staves, and so they have set her up with great solemnity, and defended her with a double grate, to the intent she should be no more stolen nor broken; and the poor people lie still in the foul streets worshipping her. Further, as I am crediblie informed, the Legate that lieth here, doth give Pardons and Bulls daily, and one of the Kings Treasures standeth by, and receiveth the money to the Kings use; other news I have none, Decemb. the 28.

The meanest and most obliged of your Subjects

Bernaby Fitz-Patrick.

EDVVARD,

We have received your Letters of the 28 of Decemb. whereby we perceive your Constancy, both in avoiding all kind of Vices, and also in following all things of Activity or otherwise, that be honest and meet for a Gentleman, of the which we are not a little glad, nothing doubting your Continuance therein. We understand also by certain Letters you sent to the Earl of Pembroke and Mr. Vice-Chamberlaine, that you have some lack of Mulets, and that you desire to have sent to you some of ours, whereupon we have considered, that our Mulets being old and lame, will do you but little service, and at least less, then good ones bought there. For which cause we have willed Bartholomew Champagne, to deliver you 300 Crownes by Exchange for the buying of your two Mulets over and besides your former allowance. Here we have little news at this present, but only that the challenge you heard of before your going was very well accomplished. At Tilt there came eighteen Defendants, at Tournay twenty, at Barriers they fought eight to eight, a Twelfth night: This last Christmas hath been well and merrily past. Afterwards there was run a Match at Tilt six to six which was very well runne; also because of the Lord Riches Sickness, the Bishop of Ely was made Chancellour of England during the Parliament. Of late there hath been such a Tide here as hath overflown all Medowes and Marshes. All the Isle of Dogges, all Plumsted Marsh, all Shippey, Foulness in Essex, and all the Sea Coast was quite drowned. We hear that it hath done no lesse harme in Flanders, Holland and Zealand, but much more, for Townes and Cities have been there drowned. We are advertised out of Almaine, that Duke Morice is turned from the Emperour, and he with the Protestants levieth men to deliver the old Duke of Sax, and the Land-grave out of Prison. The cause of our slowness in writing this Letter, hath been lack of Messengers, else we had written before time. Now shortly we wil prove how ye have profited in the French tongue, for within a while we will write to you in French. Thus we make an end, wishing you as much good as our selves. At Westminster the 25 of January, 1551.

EDVVARD,

EDVVARD,

We have received your Letters, dated at Paris the twelfth of this instant, and also Mr. Pickering's Letter written to our trusty well-beloved Cousen the Duke of Northumberland on your behalf. Whereby we perceive both the great preparation for the Warrs, which the French King our Brother maketh. And also how that you are ill furnished of all things, meet to go such a Journey, so that he thinketh that your Costs will not be born under 300. l. whereupon we have given order to Bartholomew Campaigne for to deliver you in Paris 800 French Crowns over and besides all moneys sent you heretofore; and besides your diet. Also, whereas you seem to find a lack for the moylettis, there was appointed to you 300 French Crowns for the buying of the same, because they could not well be transported. Also order is given for your Horses to be carried over to you with diligence, which we trust shall like you well. We have no more to you, but to will you not to live too sumptuously as an Ambassador, but so as your proportion of living may serve you; we mean because we know many will resort to you, and desire to serve you. I told you how many I thought convenient you should keep. After you have ordered your things at Paris go to the Court, and learn to have more Intelligence if you can, and after to the Warrs to learn somewhat to serve us. News from hence I shall write you when you send us some, in the mean season none but that (thanks be to God) all is well for the present. Fare you well from Westminster the 25 of February, 1551.

EDVVARD,

We have received your Letters of the second and fifteenth of Aprill. Whereby we perceive then you were at Nancy, ready to go together with Mr. Pickering to the French Camp; and to the intent you might be better instructed how to use your self in these Warrs, we have thought good to advertise you of our pleasure therein. First we would wish you, as much as you may conveniently, to be in the French Kings presence, or at least in some part of his Army, where you shall perceive most business to be, and that for two Causes: One is because you may have more experience in the Warrs, and see things that might stand you in stead another day. The other is, because you might be more profitable in the Language. For our Embassador who may not wear harness cannot well come to those places of danger, nor seem so to serve the French King as you may, whom we sent thither for that purpose. It shall be best for you therefore hereafter, as much as you may to be with the French King, and so you shall be more acceptable to him, and do your self much good. We doubt not also but of such things as you see there done, you will not faile to advertise us as you have well begun in your last letters, for thereby shall we Iudge of your diligence in learning, and seeing things that be there done; we shall be nothing wearied with often advertising, nor with reciting of particularity of things, and to the intent we would see how you profit in the French, we would be glad to receive some letters from you in the French tongue, and we would write to you again therein. We have a little been troubled with the smale Pox, which hath letted us to write hitherto; But now we have shaken that quite away. Thus fare you well, at Greenwich the third of May Anno 1552.

EDVVARD,

We have received your Letters, dated at Rhemes the fourth of this instant, by which we understand, how the French King doth mean now to set forth a new Army to resist the Emperour, and that for that cause you think you cannot yet ask leave to return without suspicion till this bray do cease. In which thing we like your opinion very well, and the rather because you may peradventure see more things in this short journey (if so be it, that the Emperor doth march towards you) then you have seen all the while you have been there. Nevertheless as soon as his businesse is once over past, you with Mr. Pickering's advice may take some occasion to ask leave for this Winter to come home, because you think there shall few things more be done, then have been already, in such manner and form as we have written in our former Letters. We pray you also to advertise for how long time you have received your Diets. Bartholomew Campaigne hath been paid six Weeks ago, till the last of September, and we would be very glad to know whether you have received so much at his Factors hands. More we have not to advertise you, and therefore we commit you to God. From Hampton Court the 7. of October anno Dom. 1552.

Martyrs.

Smithfield neer London, being Bonners Shambles, and the Bone-fire Generall of England, no wonder if some sparks thereof were driven thence into the Vicenage, at Barnet, Izlington, and Stratford Bow, where more then twenty persons were Martyred, as in Mr. Fox doth appear. Nor must we forget Mr. John Denley burnt at Uxbridge, who began to sing a Psalm at the Stake, and Dr. Story (there present) caused a prickley * tagot to be hurled in his face, which so hurt him, that he bled therewith. Now the singing * Nightingale needed no Thorn but only the sleeping one, to awake it. We may beleive that this Martyrs Prick-song indeed, made good melody in the Ears of the God of Heaven.

Prelats.

RICHARD NORTHALL, was saith my * Author born in this County, adding moreover *Pratoris Londinensis, ejusdem cognominis ut fertur filius*, But take Pretor, either for Major or Sheriffe, and no such man appeareth in Stow, his exact survey of London, so that one may thence safely conclude the Negative, no such person in those places, though probably he might hold some other eminent office in that City.

By the way, the applying the names of Roman * Magistrates to our English Officers, wherein every one followeth their own fancy in assigning the correspondency, hath caused much uncertainty in matters of this nature. But we willingly believe this Robert of wealthy extraction, though he became a Carmelite, and afterward Chaplain to King Richard the second, who for his good Preaching preferred him Bishop of Ossory, for a time * Chancelour of Ireland, and at last Arch-Bishop of Dublin. He wrote a Set of Sermons for the whole year, lived much beloved for his learning and virtues, and died no less lamented, Anno Dom. 1397 on the 20 day of July.

Since the Reformation.

WILLIAM WICKHAM, born at * Enfeld in this County, bred in Kings Colledge, was Bishop first of Lincolne, then of Winchester, where he may be termed William Wickham junior in distinction of his name-sake and predecessor; one equal to any of his Order in piety and painfullnesse (though little of him extant in print) superiour to all in patience, dying Anno 1596 of the Strangury, when he had not made water for * fourteen days together. This mindeth me of an usuall prayer amongst the modern Jews (had they no worse customes their company would be wellcome unto us) praising God as well for their vents of ejection, as mouths for the admission of nourishment.

Souldiers.

FALCATIUS, or FULKE de BRENT, was a Middlesex-man by his Nativity, whose family so flourished therein in former ages (remaining in a meaner condition to this day) that an * Antiquarie will have the rivolet Brent, which denominateth Brentford, so named from them, which is preposterous in my opinion, believing them rather named from the rivolet.

This FULK was a Minion to King John, whose dangers indeared Martial-men unto him, who the more to oblige his fidelity, gave him in marriage Margaret the Daughter of Warrin Fitz-Gerald his Chamberlaine, late Wife to Baldwin de Rivers, many muttering thereat, and the Ladie her self (it seems) not well satisfied therewith, as beneath her deserts. Hereupon our * Author,

<i>Lex connectit eos, amor & concordia lecti,</i>	Now both of them be'ng brought into a Bed,
<i>Sed lex qualis? amor qualis? cōcordia qualis?</i>	By law, and love, and concord joyned are:
<i>Lex exlex, amor exosus, concordia discors.</i>	What law? what love? what cōcord did them wed?
	Law lawless, loath'd love, concord which did jarr.

This Fulke was highly in favour with King Henry the third; who by the valour of this his Generall, obtained the great Victory at Lincolne.

But afterwards, when the Land was settled in peace, Fulke found himself less respected, set by, and not set by, hung up like the Axe, when it hath hew'n all the hard timber, on the wall unregarded. He endeavoured therefore to embroile the Nation in a new War, and, like a dishonest Chirurgion, willfully to blister the sound flesh into a sore, to gaine by the cureing thereof. This not succeeding (all being weary

* Fox Hist. & Mon. p. 1685.
* Lin. Nat. Hist.

* Bale de scrip. Brit. c. 7. n. 6.

* As Pretor, Quaestor, Censor, Tribunus, &c.

* J. Warranus de scrip. Hibern. p. 8. 127.

* Dr. Harchers Manuscript of the Fellows of Kings Colledge in Cambridge.

* Godwin in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Winchester.

* Norden in his Descript. of Middlesex.

* Mat. V. Westm.

weary of civil warr) he presuming on the Kings Lenitie, and his own merit (accounting himself too high to come under the rooffe of any Law) committed many outrages of felonies and murders. He was esteemed too bad to live, such his present desperate-ness, yet too good to be put to death, such his former deserts; and therefore (as an expedient between both) he was condemn'd to perpetuall banishment. He went to *Rome* (none had more need to confesse his faults) where he lived * obscurely, died miserably, and was buried ignobly, *Anno 1226.*

* *Mat. Paris* in
Anno 1226.

Sir RALPH SADLIER, Son of *Sadlier*, Esquire, was born at *Hackney* in this County, where he was heir to a fair Inheritance. He first was Servant to the Lord *Cromwell*, and by him advanced into the service of King *Henry the eighth*. A Prince judicious in *men and meat*, (and seldome deceived in either) who made him cheife Secretary of State. He was much knowing, (and therefore most imployed) in the Scotch affairs, much complicated with State Intricacies, which he knew well to unfold. It is seldome seen that the *Pen and Sword, Gown and Corselet*, meet eminently as here, in the same person. For in the Battle of *Masleborow*, he ordered and brought up our *scattered Troops*, (next degree to a rout) inviting them to fight by his own example, and to for his valour was made a *Knight Bannaret*. Of these two kinds, one by way of *encouragement* made before, the other by way of *Reward*, after a Feild Victory, more *safe*, and no less *honourable* in my Opinion. Sir *Ralph* was of the *second sort*, and the last which survived in *England* of that Order. Yet was he little in stature, tall not in person but performance. Queen *Eliz.* made him Chancelour of the Dutchy. During his last Embassy in *Scotland*, his house at *Standon* in *Heriford shire*, was built by his Steward in his absence far greater then himself desired, so that he never joyed therein, and died soon after, *Anno 1587.* in the 80 year of his age. However it hath been often filled with good Company, and they feasted with great chear by the *Hereditary Hospitality* therein.

I must not forget, how when this Knight attended his Master the Lord *Cromwel* at *Rome*, (before the *English* renounced the Papal power) a *Pardon* was granted (not by his own, but a Servants procuring,) for the Sins of that Family, for three immediate Generations, (expiring in *R. Sadlier* Esquire, lately dead) which was extant, (but lately lost or displaced) amongst their Records, and though no use was made thereof, much mirth was made therewith.

Capital Judges and Writers on the Law.

Sir THOMAS FROWVICK Knight, was born at *Elinge* in this County, son to *Thomas Frowick* Esquire; By his Wife, who was Daughter and Heire to Sir *John Sturgeon*, Knight, (giving for his Armes, *Azure three Sturgeons, Or, under a fret Gules*) bred in the study of our *Municipal Law*, wherein he attained to such eminency, that he was made Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, on the 39 of September, in the 18 year year of the Reign of King *Henry the seventh*.

Four years he sate in his place, accounted the Oracle of Law in his Age, though one of the youngest men that ever enjoyed that Office. He is reported to have dyed floridâ juvenute, before full forty years old, and lyeth buried with *Foane* his Wife, in the Church of *Finchley* in this County, the Circumscription about his Monument being defaced; onely we understand that his death hapned on the seventeenth of October, 1506. He left a large Estate to his two Daughters, whereof *Elah* the Eldest was married to Sir *John Spelman* (one of the Justices of the Kings Bench) Grand Father to Sir *Henry* that Renowned Knight.

Sir WILLIAM STAMFORD, Knight, was of *Staffordian* extraction, Robert his Grand-Father living at *Rowley* in that Country. But *William* his Father was a Merchant in *London*, and purchased Lands at *Hadley* in *Middlesex*, where Sir *William* was born August 22. 1509.

He was bred to the study of our *Municipal Lawes*, attaining so much eminence therein, that he was preferred one of the Judges of the *Common Pleas*; His most learned Book of the *Pleas of the Crown*, hath made him for ever famous amongst men of his own profession. There is a Spirit of Retraction of one to his native Country, which made him purchase Lands, and his son settle himself again in *Staffordshire*; this

worthy *Judge* died August 28, and was buried at *Hadley* in this *Shire*, in the last year of the *Reign* of *Queen Mary*, 1558.

Writers.

JOHN ACTON. I find no fewer then *seventeen Actons* in *England*, so called as I conceive Originally from *Ake*, in *Saxon* an *Oake*, wherewith antiently no doubt those Townes were well stored. But I behold the place nigh *London*, as the *Paramount Acton* amongst them.

* Bale de scrip.
Brit. c. 4. n. 66.

Our *John* was bred *Doctor* of the *Laws* in *Oxford*, and afterwards became *Canon* of *Lincolne*, being very able in his own faculty. He wrote * a learned *Comment* on the *Ecclesiasticall Constitutions* of *Orto* and *Ottobone* (both *Cardinals* and *Legats* to the *Pope* in *England*) and flourished under *King Edward the First*, Anno 1290.

* Bale de scrip.
Brit. c. 5. n. 13.

RALPH ACTON was bred in the *University* of *Oxford*, where he attained (saith my Author *) *Magisterium Theologicum*, and as I understand *Magister* in *Theologia* is a *Doctor in Divinity*, so *Doctor in Artibus* is a *Master of Arts*. This is reported to his eternall *Commendation*

* Idem Ibidem.

* *Evangelium regni Dei fervore non modico predicabat in medijs Romanarum Superstitionum Tenebris.*

And though sometimes his tongue lisped with the *Siboleth* of the superstition of that age, yet generally he uttered much pretious truth in those dangerous days, and flourished under *King Edward the second*, Anno 1320.

AMP.

ROGER UVIFFORD. I find eleven Towns so named in *England*, (probably from the confluence of two *fords* thereabouts) and two in this County. He was bred an *Augustinian Friar*, studied in both *Universities*, and became a *Doctor in Divinity*. In his declining age he applyed himself to the reading of the *Scripture* and the *Fathers*, and became a painfull and profitable *Preacher*. I find him not fixed in any one place, who is charactered, * *Concionum propalator per Diocesin Norwicensem*, an *Itinerant* (no *Errant*) *Preacher* through the *Diocess* of *Normich*. He was commonly called *GOOD-LUCK* (and *Good-Luck have he with his honour*) because he brought good success to others (and consequently his own welcome) with him whithersoever he went, which made all *Places* and *Persons Ambitious* and *Covetous* of his presence. He flourished about the year of our Lord, 1390.

* Bale de scrip.
Brit. c. 7. n. 1.

ROBERT HOVNSLOVV was born in this County at *Hownslow*, a Village well known for the *Road* through, and the *Heath* besides it. He was a *Fryar* of the *Order* of the *Holy Trinity*, which chiefly imployed themselves for the redemption of *Captives*. Indeed *Locusts* generally were the devourers of all food, yet one kind of *Locusts* were themselves wholesome, though coarse food, whereon *John Baptist* had his common repast; Thus *Fryers* (I confess) generally were the *Pests* of the places they lived in, but to give this order their due, much good did redound from their endeavours. For this *Robert* being their *Provinciall* for *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, rich people by him were affectionately exhorted, their *Almes* industriously collected, such collections carefully preserved, till they could be securely transmitted, and thereby the liberty of many *Christian Captives* effectually procured. He wrote also many *Synodall sermons*, and *Epistles* of consequence to severall persons of quality, to stir up their liberality. He flourished (sayes *Pitsens*) Anno Dom. 1430. a most remarkable year by our foresaid Author, assigned either for the flourishing, or for the *Funeralls* of eleven famous writers, (yet so, as our *Robert* is *dux gregis*, and leads all the rest) all *Contemporaries*, whereas otherwise, for two or three eminent persons to light on the same year, is a faire proportion through all his book, *De illustribus Angliae scriptoribus*.

* Bale de Scrip.
Brit. & Pitsens

Since the Reformation.

WILLIAM GOUGE Born at *Stratford-Baw* in this County, bred in *Kings Colledge* in *Cambridge*, where he was not once absent from publique service morning* and evening the space of nine years together. He read fifteen Chapters in the Bible every day, and was afterwards *Minister* of *Blackfryers* in *London*. He never took a journey meerly for pleasure in all his Life; he preached so long, till it was a greater difficulty for

* These Memoires are extracted out of the Sermon preached at his Funeral.

for him to go up into the Pulpit, then either to make or preach a Sermon, and dyed aged *seventy nine years*, leaving the examples of his humility, faith, patience, &c. to the imitation of posterity, being buried in his own Church, *December 16. 1653.*

Benefactors to the Publick.

A namelesse HERMITE (dwelling in the *Hermitage* where now the School is) on his own cost, caused *Gravel* to be digg'd in the Top of *Hygate-hill* (where now is a fair Pond of *Water*) and therewith made a *Causway* from *Hygate* to *Islington*; a two handed Charity, providing water on the Hill, where it was wanting, and cleanesse in the *Vale*, which before (especially in Winter) was pass'd with much molestation.

* Norden in his sec. Brit. p. 22.

Since the Reformation.

ALICE Daughter of *Thomas Wilkes*, was a poor Maid born in *Islington*, where her Cap was casually shot through with an * arrow without any hurt to her head. She afterwards was thrice married to Wealthy Husbands (whereof *Iustice Owen* the last) and built at *Islington* near to the place of her Deliverance, a proper Almshouse by her well endowed. This Lady expended to charitable uses here and elsewhere, what amounted to the full sum of *two thousand three hundred pounds* and upwards, and lyeth buried as I take it in *Islington*.

* Stow's Survey of London.

SIR JULIUS CÆSAR Knight, was born in this County, his Father having a house * nigh unto *Tottenham*. His Father was a Doctor of *Physick* to *Queen Elizabeth*, and descended of the ancient Family of the *Dalmarii* in *Italy*. This his Son was bred in *Oxford*, and after other intermediate preferments, was advanced Chancellor of the *Duchy of Lancaster*; and sworn a privie Counsellor on *Sunday the 6. of July 1607.* and afterwards was preferred Master of the *Rouls*.

* J. Norden in Description of Middlesex.

* Stow his Annals.

A person of prodigious bounty to all of worth or want, so that he might seem to be almoner General of the Nation. The Story is well known of a Gentleman, who once borrowing his Coach, (which was as well known to poor people as any Hospital in *England*) was so Rendevouzed about with Beggars in *London* that it cost him all the money in his purse to satisfie their importunity, so that he might have hired *Twenty Coaches* on the same Terms. *Sir Francis Bacon* Lord *Verulam* was Judicious in his Election, when perceiving his Dissolution to approach, he made his last bed in effect in the house of *Sr. Julius*.

He continued more then 20 years Master of the *Rolles*, and though heaved at by some Expectants, sate still in his place well poyzed therein, with his Gravity and Integrity. *Vir tantarum Elemosynarum non movebitur*, a man of so great alms and Prayers (made by him and for him) shall not be removed. Nor was it without a prosperous Omen, that his chief House in *Hartfordshire* was called *Benington*, that is, *Villa benigna* the bountiful Village, as one * Author will have it, or as * another *Villa beneficii* the Town of Good Turns, from the River so named running by it. What shall I speak of his Arms, viz. *Gules 3 Roses Argent on a Chief of the first, so many Roses of the Second*, emblemizing the fragancy of the Memory he hath left behind him.

* Norden in Hertfordshire.
* Camd. Brit. in Hertfordshire.
* So blazoned by Peacham in his practice of Blazonry pag. 186.

His Monument in great *St. Hellens London*, being out of the road of ordinary fancies, was thus designed by himself.

The ensuing Description is contrived in Form of a Deed, and imiteth Ruffled Parchment, in Allusion to his Office, as Master of the *Rolles*.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc presens Scriptum pervenerit. Sciatis, me Iulium Dalmare alias Cæsarem Militem: Utriusque Doctorem; Elizabethæ Reginae Supremæ Curia Admiralitatis iudicem; & unum è Magistris libellorum, Iacobo Regi à Privatis Conciliis, Cancellarium Scaccarii Scriniarum Magistrum hac presenti Charta mea confirmasse me Annuente Divino Numine natura debitum libenter sol-

viturum, quam primum Deo placuerit. In cuius rei memoriam, Manum meam, & Sigillum, apposui. Datum 27. 1635. Februarii.

Julius Cæsar

Here his *Seal* or *Coat of Arms* is affixed;
and beneath them is
written

Irrotulatur Cælo.

He dyed the *Twenty Eighth Day of April*, *Anno Domini 1636*, in the *Seventy Ninth* of his Age.

Memorable Persons.

PETER FABEL. I shall probably offend the Gravity of some to insert, and certainly curiosity of others to omit him. Some make him a *Fryer*, others a *Lay Gentleman*, all a conceited person, who with his merry *Devises*, deceived the * *Devil*, who by grace may be resisted, not deceived by Wit. If a Grave Bishop in his Sermon speaking of *BRUTE* his coming into this Land, said it was but a *Bruit*, I hope I may say without offence, that this *Fabel* was but a *fable*, supposed to live in the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth.

..... TRESTRAM was a Gardener by his Occupation, living at *Branford* in this County. This man *anno Dom. 1609*. fell into a most violent Inflammation of the Lungs, accompanied with a Terrible Feaver, Shortnesse of Breath, Stitch of both Sides, Dry Cough, and an unquenchable Thirst. Dr. *Theod.* * *Deodate* being his Neighbour (then Physician to Prince *Henry* and the Lady *Elizabeth*) beholding him of a Ruddy and Sanguine Complexion, adventured to let him blood, though he was of *Threescore* and *sixteen* years of age.

Once he let him Blood about *Twenty Ounces*, by which Evacuation (his Blood being extremely putrified) he felt ease for *three* hours, but afterwards all his accidents returned as violent as before.

Next Morning he repeated the Bleeding in the same quantity, whereby the Patient only found a Momentary Ease, his pain returning as violent as before.

* At the Funeral of King *James*.

* From his own Letter Printed in Dr. *Hakewill* his Apology, pag. 242.

The third day Remembring the Rule of *Hypocrates*, that blood must be let to the changing of the Colour, he adventured again on as copious a *Phlebotomy* as before whereby the Sickman found an extraordinary ease, who in *three* days had lost more then *Sixty* Ounces of Blood.

This *Trefram* survived *eight* years after, and dyed *anno 1619.* a most eminent Instance against those who endeavour to prove the decay of the World, because men cannot spare so much by *Bloodletting* as in former ages.

Lord Maiors.

	Name.	Father.	Place.	Company	Time.
1	Henry Frowicke	Henry Frowicke	Totenham	Mercer	1435.
2	William Marrow	Stephen Marrow	Stebunheath	Mercer	1455.
3	William Hallin	Nicholas Hallin	Fullham	Fishmonger	1459.
4	Humphrey Heyford	Roger Heyford	Stratford Bowe	Goldsmith	1470.
5	Christopher Askew	John Askew	Edmonton	Draper	1533.
6	John Lyon	Thomas Lyon	Peryfare	Grocer	1554.
7	Thomas Curteis	John Curteis	Enfield	Fishmonger	1557.
8	John Jolles	Thomas Jolles	Strafford Bowe	Draper	1615.

The Names of the Gentry of this County, returned by the Commissioners in the Twelfth year of King Henry the Sixth 1433.

Richard Bishop of London.

The Prior of the Hospital of
St. Johns of Jerusalem.

Commissioners to take the Oaths.

John Ash

Richard Maideston } Knights for
the Shire.

Johannis Harpeden Militis	Roberti Warner	Roberti Oliver
Thomæ Chaletton Militis	^d Johannis Shordyche	Willielmi Bray
Johannis Boys Militis	Edmundi Bibbesworth	Roberti Foster
Henrici Somer	Walteri Grene	Henrici Filingley
Johannis Frampton	Thomæ Holgyll	Johannis Bronn
Thomæ Hasele	Thomæ Malton	Roberti Charyngworth
Thomæ ^b Frowyk	Johannis Drayton	Richardi Skarburgh
Simonis Campe	Willielmi Swanlond	Richardi Bronn
Alexandri Anne	Willielmi Norton	Johannis ^c Elryngton
Willielmi ^c Wrothe	Johannis Barnvile	Willielmi Brokherst
Johannis Chichele	Richardi Richmond	Johannis Danyell.

What is generally true of the Gentry in all Counties, that being in *continuo fluxu*,
Labitur, & labetur, in omne volubilis ævum,

is most true in this County, where the Stream thereof runneth most rapid, to make more speedy room for Succession; so that the Gentry in *Middlesex*, seem *Sojourners*, rather then *Inhabitants* therein. Is it not strange, that of the *thirty three* forenamed Families, not *three* of them were extant in the Shire, *one hundred and sixty* years after, *viz. anno Dom. 1593.* as appeareth by the *alphabetical Collection*, set forth by Mr. * *Norden* in that year. I impute the *brevity* (as I may term it) of such Gentry in this County, to the Vicinity of *London* to them, or rather of them to it, and hope, that *Worshipful* Families now fixed in *Middlesex*, will hereafter have longer continuance.

THOMÆ^a CHALETTON Militis.] I can hardly believe him of the same Family (*R.* being slipped out in the Writing thereof) with *Thomas Carleton*, who dyed *anno Domini 1447.* being buryed under a much defaced Monument in *Edmonton-Church*, and whom the *Inhabitants* deliver by Tradition, to have been a man of great command in this County.

THOMÆ

* In his Speculo
Brit. pag. 42.

THOMAS FROVYK] He was Owner of *Gunners-Bury* in the Parish of *Great Eling*, wherein he lyes buried, and was Father of famous Judge *Fronyk* of whom before.

WILLIELMUS WROTH] Ancestor to Sir *Henry VVroth*, still living at *Durance*, whose great Grandfather Sir *Thomas VVroth*, fled over for his Religion into *Germany*, in the Reign of *Queen Mary*; and it is observable, that he, who then went away for his Conscience, hath alone of all this Catalogue, his name remaining in this County. As for *VVilliam VVroth* mentioned in this Catalogue, he was Son to *VVill. VVroth* Esquire, who dyed the 20. of **March*, the Ninth of *Henry the Fourth*, who was the Son of *John VVroth*, who married *Mand* sole Daughter unto *Thomas Durand*, by whom the house of *Durands* was devolved unto him.

* Ex bundello
Inquisitionum
Anno 2. R. 6.
Hen. 5. num. 4.
in Treve Lond.

JOHN SHORDYCHE.] So called from *Shorditch* on the North of *Bishops Gate*, in *London*, whereof he was Owner, as also of the Mannor of *Hackney*. I say *Shorditch* so named here (in the twelfth of *King Henry the Sixth*) and some hundred years before, quasi *Shorditch*, or the *Ditch* that was the *Sewer* or *publick Drain* to the North-East part of the City. Hereby appeareth the Vanity of their Conceits who will have it so called from *Iane Shore* (the Minion of *Edward the Fourth*) reported to dye here pitifully (as much pitied though not relieved) in the Reign of *King Richard the Third*.

Reader, Be pleased to take notice, that though Mr. *Norden* in his Survey of this County, passeth over this Surname in Silence, yet the Progeny of this *John Shorditch* hath still a considerable estate at *Icknam* therein.

* Idem pag. 37.

JOHANNIS ERLYNGTON] These had an house sometimes at * *Neusdon* in this County, but are since extinct, and the last that I find of the name was *John Elryngton*, Filycer of the City of *London*, and Keeper of the Records of the *Common Pleas*, who dying 1504. is buried with an Inscription in *Hackney Church*.

The Sheriffs.

Some perchance may expect, that in conformity to other Counties, I should here insert the Sheriffs of *Middlesex*, reserving those of *London* to the Description of that City. These proceed on an old vulgar error, that the Sheriffs aforesaid have their several Jurisdictions divided accordingly. Whereas indeed both are jointly and equally Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, having not only concurrent but united power in all places. Nor know I any difference betwixt them, save that he, who is first chosen taketh place, and he who liveth the nearest to the *Tower*, hath the *Poultrie*, the other *VVood-street-Counter*, assigned to his Service. But more of them in *London*.

All I will add is this, the Gentry in *Middlesex* have herein a priviledge above any County in *England*, that they are not Eligible (except also they be Freemen of *London*) to be Sheriffes of this Shire, which doth cut off from them the occasion of much expences.

The Battells.

Brandford Fight 1642. November the 12.

It began on the South west side of the Town near *Zion house*: some execution being done by Great Guns, and a Boat on the *Thames* with many therein sunk, and Capt. *Quarles* (an active Citizen on the Parliament side) drowned before he could recover the Shore.

Soon was the Scene of this Tragedy removed to the North of the Town, near *Acton*, and the Kings Forces fell fiercely on the Regiment of Collonel *Denzil Hollis* then present in Parliament, and put them to the Worst.

Here the *Welsh* under Sir *Salisbury* their Leader, made true the Greek Proverb, ὁ πρῶτος πάντων μάχησθαι, he that Flyeth will fight again. These who shewed swift heels at *Edgehill* Battle, use as stout Arms [as any] in this Fight. For formerly they were little better then *Naked*, whereas since they had recovered armour to fence their bodies, and Resolutions to arme their Minds.

Next day being *Sunday*, marched out the *Militia* of *London*, but both *Armies* may be said to have kept the *Sabbath*, facing each other without any considerable action. It is incredible how many *Cart Loads* of *Viſtuals* were carried out from *London*, enough to have *feasted* their *Souldiers* for *some days*, and *fed* them for *some Weeks*. In the Evening the *Kings Forces* drew off towards *Kings-Town*.

The Number of the slain on both ſides amounted not to a *thouſand*, and the *Reputation* of the *Victory* on the *Kings Side*, was more then the *effect* thereof, for then the *Royalists* did *Noſe* and *Beard* the *Populous City* of *London*, and did *Triumphare* (though not *In*) *ſub Hoſtico*. Indeed the acceſſion of *Citizens* to the *King* answered not *Rational expectation*, *Wealth* though *Loyal* being always *Fearful*, and *Loath* to *hazzard* a *certain Eſtate*.

This is moſt ſure, that many *Scores* of *Prisoners* taken by the *King*, were by him freely diſmiſſed without other *Ranſome*, then a *ſtrict Oath* to ſerve no more againſt him. Now what *Oath-office* is kept in *Londan*; I know not, nor what *Pope* therein had power to *diſpence* with ſo *ſacred* an *Obligation*. But theſe met with ſuch *Confessors*, who ſeemingly ſatiſfied them in the *Violation* of *this Oath*, ſo that ſome *Weeks* after they appeared on the *ſame ſide* as *ſierce* as before.

The Farewell.

This *County* is much *infeſted* with the *Mildew*. That it is, I know to my *Coſt*, but could not purchaſe the *knowledge what it is*, much leſſe how it might be prevented at the ſame *Price*, though having diligently enquired into the *Name* and *Nature* thereof.

Some will have it called *Mildew*, *quasi Maldew*, or *Illdew*, others *Meldew* or *Honydew*, as being very *sweet* (oh how *luſhious* and *noxious* is *Flattery*!) with the *Aſtringency* thereof, cauſing an *Atrophy* a *Conſumption* in the *Grain*. His *Etymology* was peculiar to himſelf who would have it termed *Mildew*, becauſe it *grindeth* the *Grain* aforehand, making it to *dwindle away* almoſt to nothing.

It falleth (be it *Miſt* or *Dew*) when *Corn* is almoſt ripe for the *Sicle*, and *antidateth* the *Harveſt* (not before it is *welcome* but) before it is *wiſhed* by the *Husbandman*, *Grain* being rather *withered* then *ripened* thereby. If after the fall a good *Rain* or ſtrong *wind* cometh, it *waiſheth* and *wipeth* it off, ſo that no *miſcheif* is done: Otherwiſe the hot *Sun* ariſing, *ſealeth* (to uſe the *Husbandmans Phraſe*) the *Mildew* upon the *Straw*, and ſo intercepteth the *Nouriſhment* betwixt the *Root* and the *Ear*, eſpecially if it falleth not on the *Hoſe* (which is but another caſe, and hath another *Tunicle* under it) but on the *ſtripped Straw* near to the *top* of the *Stalk*.

Grain growing under *Hedges* (where the *wind* hath *leaſt power*) is moſt ſubject thereunto, though *VVheat* of all *Grain* is moſt, *Bearded VVheat* of *VVheat* is *leaſt* liable unto it: Not that the *Hawnes* thereof are *Spears* to *fright* the *Mildew* from it, but advantageous *Gutters* to ſlide it away the ſooner, which ſticketh on *potted* or *pollard VVheat*.

Inland Counties, *Northamptonſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, &c. complain the *leaſt*, *Maritime* the *moſt* of *Mildew* which *inſinuateth* the *Vapors* of the *Sea* to be *cauſall* thereof. Some hold, that ſeeing it falls from the *Skies*, *Earth* hath no *guard* for *Heavens blowe*, ſave *praier*, which in this very caſe is preſcribed by * *Solomon*. But others conceive, that *humane* may be *ſubordinate* to *Spiritual means*, to prevent not the *falling* but the *hurting* of this *Dew* in ſuch a degree, and hopefully expect the *Remedy* from the *Ingenuity* of the next *Generation*.

*1 Kings 8.37.

I am the rather confirmed in my *Hopes*, becauſe a help hath been found out againſt the *ſmooting* of *VVheat*, at leaſtwiſe in ſome good *proportion*, I ſay the *ſmooting* of *VVheat* which makes it a *Negro*, as *Mildew* makes it a *Dwarfe*, viz. by mingling the *ſeed* with *Lyme* as your *Husbandmen* will inform you.

And for my *Vale* to this *County*, I heartily deſire, that either *God* would of his *Goodneſſe* ſpare the *Fruits* of the *Earth*, from ſo hurtful a *Casualty*, or put it into the *Minds* of *Men* (if it may ſtand with his *VVill*) to find out ſome *deſenſitive* in ſome part, to abate the *Malignity* thereof.



LONDON. It is the *second City in Christendome* for *greatnesse*, and the *first* for good *Government*; There is no civilized part of the World but it hath heard thereof, though many with this mistake, that they conceive *London* to be the *Country*, and *England* but the *City* therein.

Some have suspected the declining of the Lustre thereof, because of late it *vergeth so much VWestward*, increasing in Buildings in *Convent Garden*, &c. But by their Favour (to disprove their Fear) it will be found to *Burnish round about*, to every point of the *compasse*, with new Structures daily added thereunto.

It oweth its *greatnesse* under Gods Divine providence, to the *well conditioned River* of *Thames*, which doth not (as some Tyrant Rivers in Europe) abuse its strength in a destructive way, but imployeth its *greatnesse* in *goodnesse*, to be beneficial for commerce, by the Reciprocation of the Tide therein. Hence it was that when *K. James* offended with the City, threatned to remove his Court to another place, the Lord Maior [boldly enough] returned that he might remove his Court at his pleasure, but could not remove the River of *Thames*.

* *Erasmus* will have *London* so called, from *Lindus* a City of *Rhodes*, averring a great resemblance betwixt the Language and Customes of the *Britains* and *Grecians*. But *Mr. Camden* (who no doubt knew of it) honoureth not this his *Etymology* with the least mention thereof. As improbable in my apprehension, is the deduction from *Ludstow*, Town being a *Saxon*, no *Brittish* Termination) and that it was so termed from *Lan Dian* a Temple of *Diana* (standing where now *St. Pauls* doth) is most likely in my opinion.

* In his Adage
Rhodii Sacrifi-
cium.

Manufactures.

Natural Commodities are not to be expected to growe in this place, which is only the *Field of Art*, and *Shop General of England*, *Cheapsae* being called the *best Garden* only by *Metaphore*, seeing otherwise nothing but *Stones* are found therein. As for *London Manufactures* they are so many, I shall certainly loose my self in this Labyrinth if offering to enter: in leaving therefore all *intermediate Inventions* to others; I will only insist on the *Needle* and the *Engine*, as the *least* and *greatest Instruments* imployed therein.

Needles.

The Use hereof is right ancient, though *sewing* was before *Needles*. For we * read that our *first parents* made themselves *Aprons* by *sewing Fig leaves together*, either fastening them with some *Glutinous Matter*, or with some *sharp thing* joyning them together.

* Gen. 3. 7.

A *Pin* is a *Blind Needle*, a *Needle* a *Pin with an Eye*. What *Nails* do in *solid*, *Needles* do in *supple Bodies*, putting them together; only they remain not there *formally* but *virtually*, in the *Thread* which they leave behind them. It is the *womans Pencil* and *Embroidery* [*Vestis acu picta*] is the *masterpeice* thereof. I say *Embroidery* much used in former, neglected in our age, wherein *modern Gallants* (affecting *Variety of suits*) desire, that their *Cloaths* should be known by them, and not as Our *Ancestors*, They by their *cloaths*, one suit of state serving them for several *solemnities*.

This *industrious Instrument*, *Needle*, *quasi Ne idle*, (as some will have it) maintaineth many millions. Yea, he who desireth a *Blessing* on the *Plough* and the *Needle*, (including that in the *card* and *compass*) comprehendeth most *Employments* at home, and abroad, by land and by sea.

All I will add is this, that the first *fine spanish Needles* in *England*, were made in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, in *Cheapsae* by a *Negro*, but such his *Envy*, that he would teach his Art to none, so that it dyed with him. More charitable was *Elias Crowse* a *German*, who coming over into *England*, about the *Eighth* of *Queen Elizabeth*, first taught us the *Making* of *spanish Needles*, and since we have taught our selves the using of them.

The Engine.

This general Word, *communicable* to all *Machins* or *Instruments*, use in this City hath confined to signifie that which is used to quench *Scare-fires* therein. One Mr. Jones a Merchant (living in *Austin Fryers*) fetched the first Form thereof from *Noreenberge*, and obtained a Patent of King *James* that none should be made without his Approbation.

Two were *began* but not *finished* in his Life time, who dyed in the great Plague *Primo Caroli primi*; since which Time, *William Burroughs* City-Founder, now living in *Lothbury*, hath so compleated this Instrument, that his additions amount to a new *Invention*, having made it more *secure* from *breaking*, and *easy* to be *cleansed*, so that with the *striking out of a Wedge*, it will *cleanse* it self, and be fit to work again in *Four Minutes*.

Since, the *aforesaid* Party hath made about *threescore* of these *Engines* for City and Country. The *Gooper*, *Carpenter*, *Smith*, *Founder*, *Brasier* and *Turner* contribute their skills to the *Perfecting* of it. Yet may the *price* thereof be compassed for *thirty five pounds*.

It hath *gained*, because it hath *saved many pounds*, and (which is *unvaluable*) many *Lives* of men in this City. The *best* (though not the *Biggest*) was lately in the Church of *St. James Clarken-well*, as hath many Times been experimented. A good *Musician* makes a good *Instrument*, and it was a poor *Blew Cap* (better known by his *Work* then *Name*) who played so well thereon, that (though not with the *left handed Gibeonites* to hit the *Mark* within a *Hairs Breadth*) he could hit within the *scantling of a Shilling*: since a *Newer* at *St. Bridgets Church* is a *better*, and no wonder if the *Younger out-active* those who are more *ancient*; All wish'd this *Engine* may be brought forth once a *Quarter* to be *scoured*, *oyled*, and *trimmed*, but not to be *used*. But if there be an occasion thereof, may it *effectually perform* that, for which it was *intended*.

The Buildings.

St. Pauls.

This is the only *Cathedral* in *Christendome* Dedicated solely to that Saint: Great the *Pillars* (little *Legs* would bowe under so big a body) and small the *Windows* thereof, *Darknesse* in those dayes being conceived to raise *Devotion*, besides it made artificial *Lights* to appear with the more *Solemnity*. It may be called the *Mother Church* indeed, having one *Babe* in her Body *St. Faiths*, and another in her Arms *St. Gregories*. Surely such, who repair to *Divine Service* in *St. Faiths*, may there be well minded of their *Mortality*, being living *People*, surrounded with the *Antiperistasis* of the *Dead* both above and beneath them. For the present I behold *St. Pauls Church*, as one struck with the *Dead Palsie* on one side, the *East* part and *Quire* thereof being quick and alive, well maintained and repaired, whilst the *West* part is ruinous and ready to fall down. Little hopes it will be repaired in its old *Decayes*, which is decayed in its new *Reparations*, and being formerly an *Ornament*, is now an *Eyefore* to the City; not to say unto the *Citizens* in general, some being offended that it is in so *bad*, and others that it is in no *worse* Condition.

The *Repairing* of this Church was a worthy *Monument* of the *Piety* and *Charity* of *Arch-Bishop Laud*, not only procuring the *Bounty* of others, but expending his own *Estate* thereon. We dispair not but that his *Majesties* Zeal in commending this work to their care, will in due time meet with the *Forward Bounty* of the *Citizens*. It is no sin to wish, that those who have plundered the *Cloak* and *Cover* of *St. Pauls* (not left behind by, but) violently taken from him, might be compelled to make him a new one of their own *Cost*, at leastwise to contribute more then ordinary proportions thereunto.

As for the Parochial Churches in *London* they have all either cast their skins with the *Snake*, or renewed their *Bills* with the *Eagle*, having at the least their *Fronts* beautified, if not their *bodies* rebuilt. Amongst which *St Clements Eastcheap*, is not to be forgotten, the Monument of the Bounty of *Baldwin Hamsey* Doctor in *Physick*. So that what is written in a modest challenge to the *Papist* on the Entry into the New built Church of *St. Giles* in the *Fields*, may be inscribed on the Rest. *Hæus Viator! Anne Eonis operibus effatum est HOC seculum?*

The Bridge.

The Middle thereof is properly in *none*, the *two* ends in *two* Counties *Middlesex* and *Surrey*. Such who only see it *beneath* where it is a *Bridge*, cannot suspect it should be a *Street*, and such who behold it *above* where it is a *Street*, cannot beleive it is a *Bridge*. It was made with great cost, and is maintained with daily charge against the *Batery* and *Assault* of the *Tide*: The sad *Riddle* is generally known to all, which happened here some *twenty* years since, when a lamentable fire could not be quenched, because there was such store of *Water*, hindering all access thereunto.

The Exchange.

This was built by Sir *Thomas Gresham* Knight, *anno Domini* 1571. in Imitation of that at *Antwerp*, but so that the *Copy* exceedeth the *Original*, *Queen Elizabeth* named it the *Royal Burse*, but it is commonly called the *Exchange* or *Change*, because by *Bargains* de ven there, *Wares* are changed for *Wares*, and *Wares* for *mony*, and *mony* for *money*. Yet because much of *Mutability* is imported in the word *Change*, it may be a fit Remembrancer to Merchants meeting here, not to build their hopes of perpetuity on what is so subject to *Vicissitude* and *Alteration*. Well may this place be termed the *Change*, where poor men so soon become rich by *Good Successe*, and Richmen Poor by *Losses* and *Casualties* unexpected.

The Tower.

This to wave the Fable of *Julius Caesar*, was first founded by King *William* the Conquerour, finished by *William Rufus*, encompassed with a *Ditch* by *William Longcamp* Bishop of *Ely*, enlarged by King *Henry* the Third, fortified by King *Edward* the Fourth, beautified by King *Richard* the Third, repaired by King *Henry* the Eighth, since whose time no considerable addition thereunto. The Morter thereof (to make it bel ke the more tenacious) was, saith my * Author, tempered with the blood of Beasts, and this Tower was built to secure *London* in both senses, to *awe* or *defend* it, as occasion should require. It is a *Palace*, a *Prison*, a *Liberty*, a *Town*, a *Castle*, and what not? most remarkable for the *Armory*, *Mint*, *Ward-robe* and [formerly] the *Unicorns-Horn* therein.

* *Fit. Stevens*
in his Description
of *London*.

Armory.

I place this before the *Mint*, because of *Solon* his speech to *Cæsus* that he that hath the best *Steel* will command all his *Gold* and *Silver*. Here many justly admire at the prodigious greatnesse of some ancient *Corsets*. If *Tully*, seeing a little man wearing a long *Sword*, said pleasantly, that he was *alligatus gladio*, tyed to his *Sword*, surely at the Sight hereof he would conclude *Wearers* imprisoned in their arms. This hath put men on many *Conjectures*, some collecting hence the *Strength* and *Stature* of the Former ages, far above ours. Others parparallel them with the *Shields* left by *Alexander* to lye in *India*, purposely to possesse posterity with an untruth, about the proportion of the persons of his *Soldiers*. If I may interpose my conjecture (and if he may speak of *John* of *Gaunt*, who never fought in his armour) I conceive those *Arms* so signally great, not made to march in (as too ponderous for any under a *Gyant*) but to stand therein in a breach where they might be serviceable.

Nor can a general diminution of Mens Strength be justly inferred from the *Disproportion* of *Arms* in our and former ages. I say *General Diminution*, seeing all ages even in the

the same Country have produced some of greater some of lesser Dimensions. For if we compare the common Armour used Three hundred years since (and yet extant in the Tower) with ours of Modern use, no such sensible difference will be found betwixt them, as should argue an *Universal decay*. It is confessed that their Arrows exceeded ours both in *bigness* and *length*. But a * learned Author imputeth this rather to their *continual practice* in shooting from their Infancy, then to their *strength* and *Stature*: so that it is rather *Disuse*, then *disability* in our age, that we cannot shoot the like, and since the *Invention* of Guns, the *Light use* we make of Arrows, have made them the lighter in the making.

* Dr. Hatwill
in his Apology
pag. 221.

Mint.

Many of these anciently in most Cities and some Towns. These afterwards (as so many Spangles in one peice of Gold) were united in the Tower.

Of late it was much imployed to coin the Plate of our Nation, to make State-mony, whence one said,

*Cæsaris Effigies nulla est, sed imaginis Experts,
Crux duplex super est dira, gemensque Lyra.*

And Another,

*May their Successe, like to their Coin appear,
Send double Crosses for their Single Chear.*

Sure I am, their Coin goeth under a general suspicion of being as bad as their Cause. But I hope hereafter, when the Question is asked of our Coiners, *Whose Image and superscription* is this? it will be returned the *Cæsars* of England.

Ward-robe.

This was not that for the Kings wearing apparel, or liveries of Servants kept elsewhere in an House so called, in the Parish of St. Andrews Ward robe, but for Vests or Robes of State, with rich Carpets, Canopies and Hangings to be used on great Solemnities. Here lately was a rich peice * of Arras, presenting the Sea-fight in eighty eighth, and having the living portraictures of the chiefeft Commanders, wrought in the borders thereof. On the same token, that a * Captain, who highly prized his own service, missing his picture therein, complained of the injury to his friend, professing of himself that he merited a place there, as well as some therein remembred, seeing he was engaged in the middle of the Fight. *Be content* (quoth his friend) *thou hast been an old Pirate, and art reserved for another hanging.*

* It is now
hanged in
the Painted
Chamber.
* Lord Verulam
in his Essayes.

There were also kept in this place, the ancient Cloaths of our English Kings, which they wore on great Festivals; so that this Ward-robe was in effect a Library for Anti-quaries, therein to read the Mode and Fashion of Garments in all ages. These King James, in the beginning of his Reign, gave to the Earl of Dunbar, by whom they were fold, refold, and re-re-refold at as many hands almost as Briarius had, some gaining vast Estates thereby.

The Unicorns-Horn.

Amongst the many precious rarities in the Tower, this (as another in Windsor-Castle) was in my memory; shewn to people. It belongs not to me to enquire, what is become of them, but rather to discuss,

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|--|----------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Whether there be such a creature as an Unicorn. | } colour | 3. What the fashion and | } of his Horn. |
| 2. What kind of Animal it is? | | 4. What the use & effect. | |

For the first, they produce a weak proof, who alledge them to be the Supporters of the Scottish arms, and of the arms of some English Gentlemen, particularly of the Family of Paris in Cambridge-shire; seeing most Heralds wear the addition of Painters, and the

* Num. 23. 22.
 * Job 39. 9.
 * Plal. 22. 10.
 * ENL.
 Rom.

the Fancy of Painters pretends to the privilege of a lawlesse Liberty. But, besides that it is uncivil to give the lye to a common Tradition, the former existence of such a creature (and surely no *Species* is wholly lost) is cleared from several places of Scripture, * *God hath as it were the strength of an Unicorn.* * *will the Unicorn be willing to serve thee?* * *My Horn shalt thou exalt like the Horn of an Unicorn, &c.* True it is, the Word in the * Original importeth nothing of any Horn therein (as doth the Latin *Unicornis*, and the Greek *Monoceros*) Yet I am confident it is right rendred, because it is so rendred. Such was the Learning and Piety of the persons imployed in that Translation.

Proceed we now to the second *Quare* about the kind thereof. Surely it is distinct from the *Rhinoceros* (carrying a Horn not on his Forehead but on his Nose) because the Exaltation of his Horn is not considerable, as not bunching forth much above a Foot in the prominency thereof. He is commonly pictured, bodyed like a *Buck*, with a Horn advanced out of his Forehead, some *two Yards* in proportion, and this his Picture confuteth his Picture, seeing generally he is held to be no *Beast of Prey*, but which feedeth on the *grass*, and it so, his Mouth cannot meet with the Ground; the Interposition of his *Horn* so fancifully fixed, making so great distance betwixt them.

The plain Truth is, I, who first questioned whether there were any Unicorns, am since convinced that there are so many sorts of them, The *Indian Oxe*, the *Indian Asse*, the *Oryx*, &c. famous for carrying one Horn, but which is the prize in this *Lottery* I cannot decide, seeing none alive in our Land have seen a four footed Beast of that kind, and *Julius Scaliger* saith truly,

Ex libris colligere quæ prodiderunt Authores longe est periculosissimum; Rerum ipsarum cognitio vera è rebus ipsis est.

O LAUS WORME, One no lesse a curious Inquirer into the Mysteries, then careful preserver of the Rarities of Nature, Physician at this day to the King of *Denmark*; in a Learned Work which he lately set forth endeavoureth to prove all under a general mistake, who fancy a Unicorn a four footed Beast, proving the same to be a Fish in the Northern Seas, of 22. Foot in Length, a long horn in his Forehead (no more cumbersome in the portage, then Ears are to other Beasts) with which Horn he tilteth at his prey; and having pierced it through, doth afterward feed upon it.

* Isa. 34. 7.

If it be objected to the contrary, that in * Scripture he is ranked amongst the *Quadrupedes*; *And the Unicorns shall come down with them, and the Bullocks with the Bulls, and their Land shall be soaked with blood, and their Dust made Fat with Fatnesse*; It will be answered, that *Unicorns* there are not real, but metaphorical (rendred appellatively *Robusti* in some Translations) importing that strong Enemies both by Water and Land, shall invade *Idumæa* to the utter destruction thereof.

Come we now to the *fashion* and *colour* of the Horn, conceiving it no considerable controversie concerning the length and bignesse thereof, quantity not varying the kind in such cases. Some are plain, as that in *St. Marks* in *Venice*; others wreathed about, as that at *St. Dyonis* neer *Paris*, with anfractuous spires, and cocleary turnings about it, which probably is the effect of age, those Wreaths being but the wrinkles of most vivacious Unicorns. The same may be said of the *colour*, *white*, when newly taken from his Head; *Yellow*, like that lately in the *Tower* of some hundred years *seniority*, but whether or no it will ever turn *black*, as that of *Ælians* and *Plinies* Description, let others decide.

The last *Quare* remains of the virtue of this Horn, which some exalt so high, that it is not only *antidotal* to several Venomes, and substances destructive by their qualities, which we can command our selves to believe; but also that it resisteth poysons which kill by second qualities; that is, by corrosion of parts; wherein I concur with my learned * Author, and doubt such exceed the properties of its nature, and the promises of experiment will not secure the adventure; and I believe few Mountebanks will be so daring as to poylon themselves on the Security of such an *Alexipharmacum*.

* The. Browne
 Dr. of Physick
 in his Enquiry
 into vulgar
 Errors B. 3
 cap. 23.

I have

I have done Reader with this Subject, when I have told thee that two of my worthy friends (yea, the Friends to Mankind by their general generosity) Dr. Baldwin Hamely and Sir Francis Prugean, the one had the *Horn it self* (which to my dim eyes at some distance seemed like a *Taper of wreathed Wax*) the other hath the *Socket* (as I may term it) of the *Fish*, into which this *Horn* was fixed. I have heard, that upon Experiment, a great cure against poyson hath been done with some Grains thereof; and it is improbable that the Vigour of the vigour of Nature, should extrude that so specious to Sight, which is not also Sovereign to Service. Since I am informed that the same Dr. Hamely, hath parted with the Propriety thereof to the *Colledge of Physicians*, and they have solemnly presented this *Unicorns Horn* to his Majesty, to supply the place of that in the *Tower*, which our Civil wars have embeseled.

Proverbs.

A London Jury, hang half and save half.]

Some affirm this of an *Essex*, others of a *Middlesex Fury*, and my Charity believes it equally true, that is, equally untrue of all three: What gave first occasion to this Libelling Proverb I know not; this I know, reports of this Nature, like round bodies, down Precepices, once moved move themselves, and a Mouse may stir what a man cannot stay in this kind. The best is, though none can hinder a Slanderer from speaking, they may hinder them from speaking Truth.

This Proverb would fain suggest to credulous people, as if *Londoners* frequently impannelled on Juries, and loaded with multiplicity of matters, aim more at dispatch than Justice, and to make quick Riddance (though *no hast to hang true men*) acquit half and condemn half. Thus they divide themselves in *equilibrio*, betwixt Justice and mercy, though it were meet the latter should have the more advantage, and the Beam break on the pitiful side. Others extend this Proverb also to their arbitrations betwixt party and party; as if not minding the merits of the cause, they cleave the thing controverted into equal moities betwixt Plaintiff and Defendant.

The fallnesse of these Suggestions will appear to such, who by perusing History do discover the *London Furors* most consciencious in proceeding *secundum allegata & probata*, always inclining to the merciful side in saving life, when they can find any cause or colour for the same, and amongst many thousands take two most memorable Instances.

The first, Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, who on the 17 of April 1554. was (in the Reign of Queen Mary) arraigned for High Treason in *Guildhall*, before Sir Thomas White Lord Maior, the Earls of Shrewsbury and Derby, Sir Thomas Bromley Lord Chait Justice, &c. Mr. Edward Griffin the Attorney General, pressed the Prisoner very sorely for his Correspondency with the *Carews* in the *West*, and his being privy to the Rising of Sir Thomas Wyat. Sir Nicholas pleaded many hours for himself, no lesse stoutly then wisely, yet with due submission to the Court, till at last his *Fury* passed upon him, whose names *ad perpetuam rei memoriam* are here inserted.

* 1. Whelston. 2. Lucar. 3. Yoong. 4. Martin. 5. Beswike. 6. Barscarfeld.
7. Kightleie. 8. Low. 9. Painter. 10. Banks. 11. Calthrop. 12. Cater.

* Hollingshead
chron. p. 1105.

These acquitted the Prisoner, and though much menaced by the Court, stood stoutly to their Verdict, for which they were all imprisoned, five * of them fined, and paid 260. l. a peice, the rest lower Sums, and after their discharge from durance, commanded to attend the Council Table at an * hours warning.

* Idem p. 1126.

The other is of a person who was lately arraigned in *Guildhall*, and whom I list not to name, partly because he is easily guessed, partly because he was of so turbulent a Spirit, that his Name would set all my Book at dissention. He being charged with what concerned his Life, was by an uncorrupted Jury, though heavily pressed to the contrary, clearly acquitted, and one passage (omitted in his printed Tryal) I must here insert.

* Stows chron.
pag. 624. who
saith, they
were fined
500. l. a peice

Speaking his Farewell to the *Fury* now ready to depart the Bar, he requested them to remember a Statute in the Reign of King *Henry* the Seventh, as making much in his behalf. *Sirrah*, said one Judge on the Bench to this Prisoner, *I know that Statute better then you do*; to whom he calmly replied, *I believe you Sir, but I desire that these Gentlemen of the Fury should understand it but as well as I do*; and so it seems they did, for his life was saved thereby.

A Fool will not part with his Bawble for the Tower of London.]

This *Tower* anciently was (and in part still is) the Magazine of *Englands* Wealth. There the *Silver*, the Mint of Money, and there the *Brasse* and *Iron* to defend it, the Armory and Store-house of Ordnance; yet Fools so doat on their darling Fancies, that they prize them above all this Treasure. But alas! *Quod scribimus, & Legimus, & ridemus, hoc facimus*; We do our selves what we deride in others. Every one is addicted to some vanity or other, which he will not part with on any conditions, so weak and wilful we are by nature. He that will not freely and sadly confess that he is *much a Fool*, is *all a Fool*.

London Lick Penny.]

The Countryman coming up hither by his own experience will easily expound the meaning thereof. The best is, it is also *London Get Penny*, to those who live here, and carefully follow their Vocations.

London Cockneys.]

Let us observe first the antiquity of this Proverb, then the meaning; Lastly, the Application thereof to *Londoners*. It is more then *four hundred* years old; for when *Hugh Bigot*, added artificial fortifications to the natural strength of his Castle at *Bungey* in *Suffolk*, he gave out this Rhime, therein vaunting it for impregnable;

*Were I in my Castle of Bungey,
Upon the River of Waveney,
I would ne care for the King of * Cockeney.*

* *Camd. Brit. in Suffolk.*

Meaning thereby King *Henry* the Second, then peaceably possessed of *London* whilst some other places did resist him, though afterwards he so humbled this *Hugh*, that he was fain with large sums of money, and pledges for his Loyalty, to redeem this his Castle from being razed to the Ground.

I meet with a double sense of this word *Cockeney*, some taking it for,

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| <p>1. One <i>coaks'd</i> or <i>cockered</i>, made a wanton or Nestle-cock of, delicately bred and brought up, so that when grown Men or Women, they can endure no hardship, nor comport with pains taking.</p> | <p>2. One utterly ignorant of Husbandry, and Huswifery, such as is practiced in the Country, so that they may be perswaded any thing about Rural Commodities, and the Original thereof, and the Tale of the Citizens Son, who knew not the Language of <i>Cock</i>, but call'd it <i>Neighing</i> is commonly known.</p> |
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* *Minshews* Diction. in the word *Cockney*.

Here I take no Notice of his * *Fancy* who will have it called *Cockney* by Transposition, *quasi Incoct*, raw and rude, as forc'd and far fetch'd.

The Name is generally fix'd on such who are born within the Sound of *Bow Bell*, and are tender enough, and sufficiently ignorant in Country busineses. One merrily perswaded a She-Citizen, that seeing *Malt* did not grow, the good Huswives in the Countrey did spin it; *I knew as much said the Cockney, for one may see the Threds hang out at the ends thereof*. However, be it known unto all people, that as there are delicate and silly Folk in the Countrey; so are there as hardy men and skilful Huswives in the City, no disparagement to any of what place soever.

* Proverb by *David Ferrius* for Minister at *Dunfermline*.

Ane ill word meets another, and it were at the Bridge of London.]

This is a Scottish * Proverb, and indeed a *Scottish Text* needs a *Scottish Comment* thereon.

thereon. However, I thus guesse at the meaning thereof; *London-Bridge* is notoriously known for a narrow passe, and numerous passengers, so that people meeting thereon, a Quarrel will quickly be engendred, if one of them hath not the wit or patience, to step into a Shop, if on foot; if on Horseback to stay in the void places. Thus Words quickly enflame a difference, except one of the parties have the Discretion of silence, yeilding or departure.

Billings-gate Language.]

Billings was formerly a *Gate*, though now rather *portus* then *porta*, being the prime Landing place, and Market for some Sea Commodities. Now, although as fashionable people live there, as elsewhere in the City, yet much rude folk repair thither, so that one may term this the *Esculine Gate* of *London*, from the drosse and dregs of the baser people flocking thither. Here one may hear *Linguas jurgatrices*; yea shrewd words are sometimes improved into smart blows betwixt them. I doubt not, but that *Rome*, *Venice*, *Paris*, and all populous Cities have their *Billings-gate Language*, in those places where rude people make their *Rendezvous*.

Kirbies Castle, and Megses Glory.

Spinolas Pleasure, and Fishers Folly.]

These were four houses about the City, built by *Citizens*, large and sumptuous above their Estates, whose Memories are likely longer to continue by this *Rhime*, then by their own pompous buildings.

The first of these is so *uncastelled*, the *Glory* of the second so *obscured*, that very few know (and it were needlesse to tell them) where these houses were fixed.

As for *Spinola* (a *Genoan* made *Free-Denizon*) the *Master* and *Fellows* of a *Colledge* in *Cambridge*, know too well what he was, by their expensive Suit known to posterity, by *Magdalen Colledge Case*. If his own *Countrey* (I mean the *Italian*) curse did overtake him, and if the *Plague of Building* did light upon him, few I believe did pity him.

As for the last, it was built by *Fasper Fisher*, *Free* of the *Goldsmiths*, one of the six Clerks in *Chancery*, and a *Justice of Peace*, who, being a Man of no great Wealth (as indebted to many) built here a Beautiful house, with Gardens of pleasure, and Bouling Alleys about it, called *Devonshire House* at this Day.

However, it seems this was an ancient *Vanity*, even in the Days of King *David*, Their inward thought is, that their Houses shall continue for ever, and their dwelling places to all Generations: They call their Lands after their own names.

He will follow him like a St. Anthonies pig.]

St. Anthonie is notoriously know for the Patron of Hogs, having a pig for his page in all pictures, though for what reason unknown, except, because being an Hermit, and having a Cell or hole, digged in the earth, and having his generall repast on roots, he and hogs did in some sort entercommon both in their diet and lodging.

There was a fair Hospital built to the honour of *St. Anthony*, in *Bennets Fink* in this City. The *Protectors* and *Proctors* whereof claimed a priviledge to themselves, to garble the Live-Pigs in the Markets of the City, and such as they found starved, or otherwise unwholsom for mans sustenance, they would slit in the ear, tie a * Bell about their Necks, and let them loose about the City.

None durst hurt or take them up (having this Livery of *St. Anthony* upon them) but many would give them bread, and feed them in their passage, whom they used to follow whining after them. But, if such Pigs proved fat, and well liking (as often they did) the Officers of *St. Anthonies* Hospital would seize on them for their own use.

The Proverb is appliable to such, who have servile saleable souls, who for a small reward, will lack-vey many Miles, pressing their Patrons with their unwelcome importunity.

He was born within the Sound of Bow-Bell.]

This is the *Periphrasis* of a *Londoner at large*, born within the Suburbs thereof; the Sound of this Bell exceeding the extent of the *Lord Maiors Mace*. It is called *Bow-bell*,

C c c

because

* *Stows Survey*
vey p. 175.

* *Psal.* 49. 11.

* *Stows Survey*
of *London*, pag.
190.

* *Stons Survey*
of London. pag.
269.

because hanging in the Steeple of *Bow-Church*, and *Bow-Church* because built on *Bows* or *Arches*. * *John Dun Mercer*, gave 1472, two Tenements to maintain the ringing of this Bell nightly at Nine a clock, which sounded to Servants a *Retreat* from their Work, and a *March* to their Supper and Bed; and therefore conceived by some *Masters* to ring too soon, by most *Apprentices* too late. *William Copland* the Kings Merchant about the Year 1520. gave a bigger Bell for the same purpose, and had the hanfel thereof himself, being first rang as a Knell at his Burial.

— *St. Peters in the Poor.*

Where no Tavern Alehouse or Sign at the Dore.]

Under Correction I conceive it called *in the Poor*, because the *Augustinian Friars* professing wilful poverty, for some hundred of years, possessed more than a Moiety thereof. But as one gave for his Motto *Malim dives esse quam haberi*; this Parish may say *Malim pauper vocari quam esse*, which ever was (not to say is) one of the richest in *London*, which their *Signlesse* houses doe avouch, being a Sign of the eminency of their Inhabitants, *ubi quisque sui ipsius index*, sufficiently notified and distinguished by themselves.

How ancient the use of *Signs* in this City on private houses is to me unknown, sure I am, it was generally used in the *Reign of King Edward the Fourth*, Witnesse that dear jest of a well meaning Citizen, who lost his life in those dangerous times for saying *he would leave the Crown to his Son*.

I suspect this *Proverb* is lately a little discomposed, and that some publick houses for entertainment have stept or crept into this Parish.

To dine with Duke Humphrey.]

This *Proverb* hath altered the original meaning thereof. For first it signified *aliena vivere quadra*, to eat by the bounty, or feed by the favour of another man. For *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester* (commonly called the *good Duke*) was so hospital, that every man of *Fashion*, otherwise *unprovided*, was welcome to *Dine* with him. It not being so proper for Strangers to *sup* in those dayes, with the greatest *House-keepers*. The said *Duke* was so bountiful, that his * *Alms-dish* of Silver, was very massie when empty (what then when full;) which *Alms-dish* came afterwards into the possession of the Duke of *Somerset*, who sent it to the Lord *Rivers*, to sell the same to furnish himself for a *Sea-voyage*.

But after the Death of *good Duke Humphrey*, (when many of his former *Alms-men* were at a losse for a meals meat) this *Proverb* did alter its Copy, to *Dine with Duke Humphrey*, importing, to be *Dinnerlesse*.

A general mistake fixed this sense, namely, that *Duke Humphrey* was buried in the Body of *St. Pauls Church*, where many men *chaw* their meat with feet, and walk away the want of a Dinner; whereas indeed that noble person interred in *St. Pauls*, was Sir * *John Beauchamp* Constable of *Dover*, Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, Knight of the *Garter*, Son to *Guy Earl of Warwick*, and Brother to *Thomas Earl of Warwick*, whilst *Duke Humphrey* was honourably buried in *St. Albans*.

I will use you as bad as a Jew.]

I am sure I have carried the *Child home*, and layed it at the *Fathers House*, having traced this *Proverb* by the *Track* from *England* in General to *London*, thence to the *Old Fury*, whence it had its first Original; that *poor Nation* (especially on *Shrove-Tuesday*) being intollerably abused by the *English*, whilst they lived in the *Land*.

I could wish, that wheresoever the *Jews* live, they may not find so much courtesie as to confirm them in their false, yet not so much Cruelty as to discourage them from the true Religion; till which time I can bemoane their Misery, condemn the *Christians Cruelty*, and admire *Gods justice* in both.

See we it here now fulfilled, which *God* long since * frequently foretold, and threatened, namely that he would make the *Jews* become a *Proverb*, if continuing *Rebellions* against him. I passe not for the Flouts of *prophane Pagans*, scoffing at the *Jews Religion*, * *Credat Judæus Apella*, but to behold them thus *Proverbiascere*, for their *Rebellions* against *God*, minds me of the performance of *Gods Threatning* unto them.

Good

* *Stons Survey*
of London.
pag. 75.

* *Idem* p. 368.

* *Deut.* 28. 37.
1 *Kings* 9. 7.
Jer. 24. 9.

* *Juven. Sat.*

Good manners to except my Lord Maior of London.]

This is a corrective for such, whose expressions are of the largest size, and too general in their extent, parallel to the *Logick* Maxime; *Primum in unoquoque genere est excipiendum*, as too high to come under the Roof of comparison. In some cases it is not civil to fill up all the room in our speeches of our selves, but to leave an upper place voyd, as a blank reserved for our betters.

I have dined as well as my Lord Maior of London.]

That this Proverb may not crosse the former, know, that *as well* is not taken for as dubiously or daintily, on Variety of Costly Dishes, in which kinds, the Lord Maior is Paramount for Magnificence. For (not to speak of his solemn Invitations, as when Henry Pickard, Lord Maior 1357. did in one day entertain a * Messe of Kings, Edward King of England, John King of France, David King of Scots, and the King of Cyprus, besides Edward Prince of Wales, and many prime Noble-men of the Land) his daily Dinners, are Feasts both for Plenty, Guests and Attendants. But the Proverb hath its modest meaning, *I have dined as well*, that is, as comfortable, as contentedly, according to the Rule; *Satis est quod sufficit*, enough is as good as a Feast, and better then a Surfeit, and indeed Nature is contented with a little, and Grace with lesse.

*Stow's Survey of London, pag. 87.

As old as Pauls Steeple.]

Different are the Dates of the Age thereof, because it had two births or beginnings. For if we count it from the time wherein it was originally co-founded by K. Ethelbert, with the Body of the Church, Anno six hundred and ten, then it is above a thousand and forty years of Age. But if we reckon it from the year 1087. when burnt with Lightning from Heaven, and afterwards rebuilt by the Bishops of London; it is not above five hundred years old. And though this Proverb falls far short of the Latine ones, *Antiquius Arcadibus*, *Antiquius Saturno*: yet serveth it sufficiently to be returned to such, who pretend thole things to be Novell, which are known to be stale, old, and almost antiquated.

He is only fit for Ruffians-Hall.]

A Ruffian is the same with a Swaggerer, so called, because endeavouring to make that Side to swag or weigh down, whereon he ingageth. The same also with Swash-Buckler, from swashing, or making a noise on Bucklers. West-Smith-field (now the Horse-Market) was formerly called * Ruffians-Hall, where such men met casually and otherwise, to try Masteries with Sword and Buckler. Moe were frighted then hurt, hurt then killed therewith, it being accounted unmanly to strike beneath the Knee, because in effect it was as one armed against a naked man. But since that desperate Traitor Rowland Yorke * first used thrusting with Rapiers, Swords and Bucklers are disused, and the Proverb only appliable to quarrellsome people (not tame, but wild Barretters) who delight in brawls and blows.

* Continuer of Stow's Annals pag. 1024.

* Camd. Eliz. in Anno. 1587.

A Loyal heart may be landed under Traitors Bridge.]

This is a Bridge under which is an Entrance into the Tower (over against Pink Gate) formerly fatal to those who landed there, there being a muttering that such never came forth alive, as dying (to say no worse) therein, without any Legal Tryal. The Proverb importeth, that passive Innocence overpower'd with Adversaries, may be accused without cause, and disposed at the pleasure of others; it being true of all Prisoners, what our Saviour said to and of St. * Peter, *Another shall carry thee whither thou wouldst not*.

* Joh. 21. 18.

Queen Elizabeth may be a prooffe hereof, who in the Reign of Queen Mary her Sister, first stayed and denyed to Land at those Stairs, where all Traytors and Offenders customably used to Land, till a Lord (which my * Author would not, and I cannot name) told her she should not choose, and so she was forced accordingly.

* Fox Afts and Monuments, pag. 2092.

To cast water into the Thames.]

That is, to give to them who had plenty before; which notwithstanding is the dole general of the World. Yet let not Thames be proud of his full and fair stream,

* *Stow's Chron.*
in *An. notat.*
* *Idem in Anno*
notat.

seeing Water may be wanting therein, as it was *Anno 1158.* the Fourth of *William Rufus*, when men might walk over * dryshod; and again * *Anno 1582.* a strong Wind lying West and by South, which forced out the Fresh and kept back the Salt-water.

*He must take him a House in * Turn-again Lane.]*

* *J. Heywood* in
his *Epigrams*
num. 69.
* *Stow's Survey*
of *London*, pag.
427.

This in old Records is called * *Wind-again Lane*, and lyeth in the Parish of *St. Sepulchres*, going down to *Fleet-Dike*, which men must turn again the same way they came, for there it is stopped. The Proverb is applied to those, who sensible that they embrace destructive courses, must seasonably alter their manners, which they may do without any shame to themselves; it is better to come back through *Turn-again* (though a narrow and obscure) *Lane*, then to go (on an ill account) straight forwards in a fair street hard by, whence, *Vestigia nulla retrorsum*, as leading Westward to Execution.

He may whet his Knife on the Threshold of the Fleet.]

The *Fleet* is a place notoriously known for a Prison, to which many are committed for their contempts, more for their debts. So called it is from a Brook running by, as that (of *Tygris* in *Armenia*) from its former Fleetness, though now it creepeth slow enough, not so much for age; as the injection of City excrements wherewith it is so obstructed.

The Proverb is applicable to those who never owed ought, or else having run into debt have crept out of it, so that now they may defie danger and arrests, yea may triumph in *Hostico*, laugh in the Face of the Serjeants. Surely the Threshold of the *Fleet* so used, setteth a good edge on the Knife, and a better on the Wearer thereof, acting him with a Spirit free from all engagements.

All goeth down Gutter-lane.

* *Stow's Survey*
of *London*, pag.
338.

There is a small Lane (inhabited anciently by Gold-beaters) leading out of *Cheapside*, East of *Foster-lane*, which Orthography presents to the Reader by the name of * *Guthurun-Lane*, from him the once Owner thereof. But common people (we must speak with the volge and think with the wise) call it *Guttur Lane*, pleading for their mispronouncing it, that the narrow form thereof is like the Throat or Gullet, and such a one would have pleased *Apitius* the Epicure, who wished to himself *Tricubitale Guttur*.

* *Arist. moral.*
l. 3.

* *Tit. l. 12.*

The Proverb is applicable to those who spend all in Drunkenness and Gluttony, meer Belly-Gods, whom the * Philosopher called *γαστριμάδες*: I confesse the word both in sound and sense, hath some affinity with that of *St. Pauls* of the * *Gretians*, *γαστρις ἀσγῆς*, Idle-bellies, save that our *Gastrimargi* are far worse, so named from the meer madness and distraction of their appetite.

As Lamé as St. Giles Cripple-gate.]

St. Giles was by Birth an *Athenian*, of noble Extraction and great Estate, but quitted all for a solitary Life. He was visited with a Lameness (whether natural or casual I know not) but the Tradition goes, that he desired not to be healed thereof for his greater mortification: if so, his Judgement differed from all the good Lamemen in the Gospel, importunate for ease from their infirmity. He is accounted the Patron of *Criples*, and whereas Churches dedicated to other Saints of better Footmanship, get the speed of him and come into the City, generally *Lamé St. Giles* laggeth behind in the Suburbs, as in *London*, *Cambridge*, *Salisbury*, &c.

* *Stow's Survey*
of *London*, pag.
32.
* *Acts* 3. 2.

Cripple-gate was so called before the * Conquest, from *Criples* begging of Passengers therein. And indeed they may prescribe for their Custome, ever since the *Lamé-man* begged an Alms of *Peter* and *John* at the beautiful Gate of the Temple.

This Proverb may seem guilty of false Herauldry, Lameness on Lameness, and in common Discourse, is spoken rather merrily than mournfully of such, who for some light hurt, lag behind, and sometimes is applied to those, who out of Laziness (none so lame as they that will not go) counterfeit Infirmary.

You are all for the Hoistings, or Hustings.]

It is spoken of those who by Pride or Passion are mounted or elated to a pitch above

bove the due proportion of their Birth, Quality, or Estate; such as are all in *Altitudinibus*, so that Common persons know not how to behave themselves unto them. It cometh from *Hustings*, the Principal and highest Court in *London*, (as also in *Winchester*, *Lincolne*, *Tork*, &c.) so called from the *French* word *Haulser*, to raise or lift up.

The mention of the *Hustings*, a Court so called, mindeth me of another Court, called the Court of *Hall-mote*, and I am resolved to run the hazard of the Reader's anger with this my Digression, to rectifie a mistake in some, and prevent it in others.

Sir *Edward Coke*, *Institut.* 4. part. cap. 9.

This is derived of *Hall* and *Mote*, as much as to say, the *Hall Court*, id est, *Conventus Civium in Aulam Publicam*; Every Company in *London* having a Hall wherein they kept their Courts, and this Court antiently called *Hall-Mote*, or *Folk-Mote*.

With whom *verbatim* concurreth (who would not willingly dissent from him in point of *Common-Law*) the Learned Doctor *Cowel* in his *Interpreter*.

But let all take heed that they confound not this Court, with another more Antient, (and more proper for the cognizance of the Pen of a Divine) viz. *Haly-Mote Court*, being a Court derived from *Haly*, which is *Holy*, and *Mote* a Meeting, being an Assembly kept before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, for the Regulation of the Company of the Bakers in *London*, (wherein the Staffe of Bread, and therein the Life of the poor is so much concerned) formerly kept on the Lords Day, (whence it took its Name) before the Feast of St. Thomas. But a Court of Common-Councell Decemb. the 15th. 1609. altered that Court, until the Thursday before St. Thomas's Day, as since by a later act of the same Councel, it is Removed unto the Monday before the said Festival. The Antient Title of this Court ranne as followeth;

Curia Sancti-Motus tenta in Guilhaldea Civitatis London. coram Majore, & Vicecomitibus Civitatis London. Die Dominico proximo ante Festum St. Thomæ Apostoli, ad horam sextam, ante Meridiem ejusdem Diei, secundum Consuetudinem Civitatis London.

Such who are Learned in the Lawes, and are pleased to reflect on the Name of my Author * and worthy Friend on the Margin, will not in the least Degree suspect the Truth hereof.

Before I come to enroll the List of the Worthies of this City, I premise the words *Londinas* and *Londinensis*, as some have curiously stated their Senses, according to whose fancy,

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Londinas</i> | } signifieth | { one born in | { <i>London</i> | { wheresoever he doth live. |
| 2. <i>Londinensis</i> | | | | |

Could this be made a truth, this distinction would be very serviceable to me in this work; but it will not hold water, finding on due enquiry, that by the best Criticks, both are used promiscuously for any, either born, or living in that City, save, that *Londinas* (answering to the Question *Cujas*) signifieth Persons alone, whilst *Londinensis* importeth either Persons or Things relating to that City, as *Turris Londinensis*, *Pons Londinensis*, &c.

Princes.

KATHERINE third Daughter of K. Henry the third, and Q. Eleanor, was born at * *London*, Anno Dom. 1252. November the 25th. being St. Katherins day, whose name was therefore given unto her at the Font, by Boniface Archbishop of Canterbury, her Uncle and Godfather. She dyed in her very Infancy, on whom we will presume to bestow this Epitaph.

*Wak't from the wombe, she on this world did peep,
Dislik't it, clos'd her eyes, fell fast asleep.*

She lyeth interr'd at *Westminster*, in the space betwixt the Chappels of King Edward and St. Bennet.

JOAN Eldest Daughter, and third child of K. Edward the second, and Q. Isabel, was born in the * Tower of *London*, about the year 1316. She was afterward married

* Mr. Richard Smith still living, quondam Seneschallus Curie Sancti-Motus antedictæ.

* Speeds Chronicle, pag. 551.

* Speeds Chronicle, pag. 576.

to

* Others apply it to *Joan* Daughter to *K. John*, wife to *Alexander* the 2. King of *Scotland*.

* *Luke* the 8. 3.

* *Camdens* Remains.

A M P.

A M P.

to *David* the second, K. of *Scotland*, continuing his wife *twenty eight* yeares. This was she (* as I conceive) who was commonly called *Joan Make-Peace*; (and we know *Blessed are the peace makers*) improving her power (though sometimes with small successe) to do good offices betwixt the two Kingdomes. Coming into *England* to visit her Brother *K. Edward* the third, she deceased here without issue, *Anno* 1357. and lyeth buried in *Gray-Friers London*.

It will not be amiss in Reference to her Name, here to observe, that *Joan* (which is Feminine to *John*) was a frequent name in the Royal Family of *England*, as also amongst Foreign Princes; and no wonder, seeing we find a worthy woman of that name, * *Benefactresse* to our *Saviour himself*. However, seeing in later times it hath been counted but a *Course* and *homely* name, and some Proverbs of Contempt have been cast thereon: it hath since been mollified into *Fane*, (sounding finer it seemes to an *English* eare) though this modern name will hardly be found in any *English* writer *three hundred* yeares ago.

KATHERINE, youngest Daughter to *K. Henry* the 7. and *Elizabeth* his Queen, was born in the *Tower of London*, on the 2 day of *February*, *Anno Dom.* 1503. deceased few dayes after.

It is a sad (and probably too true an) account, of an Antient man, which is given in his Epitaph,

* *Here lies the man was born, and cry'd,
Liv'd sixty yeares, fell sick, and dy'd.*

What was a bad Character of his aged *unprofitableness*, is a good one of this infant Ladies *innocence*, of whom we know nothing, save that she *sucked, fell sick and deceased*. Only let me adde, she was the last *Princessse* born in the *Tower*; our *English Kings* hereafter removing their residence to *Bridewel* and *White-hall*, and using the *Tower* not so much as a *Palace* for the *State*, as *Trison* for the *strength* thereof.

ANNA BOLLEN, Daughter of the Lord *Thomas Bollen* Earl of *Wiltshire*, was (as some of her Honourable relations still surviving do conjecture) born in *London*, and became second Wife to *K. Henry* 8th. Indeed he passionately affected her, when but a *Lords Daughter*, but did not marry her till she was a *Princessse*; Created by him *Marchionesse of Pembroke*, partly to make her the more proportionable *Match*, and partly to try how she would become a *coronet*, before she wore a *Crown*.

The *Papists* much disparage her memory (malice will lye, or must be dumb) making all her *Wit* to consist in *Boldnesse*; her *Beauty* in a *French garb* and her *Modesty* in a *Cunning* (*oynesse* ; whereas indeed she was a *Lady accomplished* in *Body*, (was it likely *K. Henry* would love what was not lovely?) and *Virtuous* in *Mind*, and, whilst a *Favourite* of the *Kings*, a *Favourer* of all *good men*, and great *Promoter* of the *Gospel*. The *Inconstancy* of her husbands affections, is conceived by most moderate men, (what else soever was pretended) her chiefest crime, and cause of her death, which happened *Anno* 1536.

KATHERINE HOWARD, Daughter to the Lord *Edmond Howard*, son to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, was (though her father had large lands and houses in many places) probably born in *London*, and at last became fifth wife to *K. Henry* the eighth. Such as desire to know the names, number and successe of all six, may conceive *K. Henry* thus speaking on his death bed,

*Three Kates, two Nans, and one dear Jane I wedded,
One Spanish, one Dutch, and four English Wives,
From two I was divorc'd, two I beheaded,
One died in childbed, and one me survives.*

Of this *Katherine Howard* little is reported, and yet too much, if all be true, of her incontinency, which cost her her life. The greatest good the Land got by this match, was a general leave to marry Cousin-Germans, formerly prohibited by the *Canon*, and hereafter permitted by the *Common-law*; A door of lawful liberty left open by God in Scripture, shut by the *Pope* for his private profit, opened again by the King, first, for his own admittance, (this *Katherine* being Cousin-German to *Anna Bollen*, his former Wife) and then for the service of such Subjects, as would follow him upon the like occasion. This Lady was beheaded *Anno Domini* 1540.

Saints.

Saints.

Not to speak of St. *Sedd* born in this City, *and afterwards Bishop thereof, of whom we find nothing reported, save that he was very instrumental to the converting of the *Mercians*; we begin with

WULSINE who was born in this * City, of worthy Parents, breeding him up in the Devotion of that age; and became a *Benedictine Monk*, till at last by his fast friend St. *Dunstan*, he was preferred, first *Abbot of Westminster*, whence he was afterwards removed to be Bishop of *Sherburne* in *Dorsetshire*. A mighty Champion he was for a *Monastical* life, and therefore could not be quiet till he had driven all the *secular priests* out of *Sherburne*, and substituted *Monks* in their room. I read not of any Miracle done by him either whilst living, or when dead, save, that in the juncture of both, he is said with St. *Stephen* to have seen Heavens opened, &c. He had contracted great intimacy with one *Egeline*, a virtuous Knight, who died on the same day with him, and he enjoined his *Monks* that they should both be buried in one *Grave*; their joynt death happened *January* the 8th. *Anno* 985.

THOMAS BECKET, son to *Gilbert Becket Merchant*, and *Maud* his wife, was born in this City, in the place where now *Mercers-Chappel* is erected. I have, Reader, been so prodigal in the large description of his life, in my *Ecclesiastical History*, that I have no new observable left to present you with. Onely when I consider of the multitude of *vows*, made by superstitious Pilgrims to his *Shrine* (where the stones were hallowed with their bended knees) I much admire at their *Will-worship*, no *vowes* appearing in Scripture but what were made to God alone. And therefore most impudent is the attempt of those *Papists*, tampering to corrupt Holy Writ, in favour of such *vowes*, reading in the *Vulgar Latine*, *Prov.* 20. 25.

Ruina est homini devotare Sanctos, & post vota retractare.

It is a snare to a man who often maketh *vowes* to *Saints*, and after *vowes* retracteth them.

Instead of

Ruina est homini devotare Sancta, & post vota retractare.

It is a snare to a man who devoureth that which is holy, and after *vowes* to make enquiry.

This *Becket* was slain (as is notoriously known) on *Innocents-day*, in his own Church of *Canterbury*, 1170.

Martyrs.

WILLIAM SAUTRE, alias *Chatris*, Parish-Priest of the Church of St. *Osiths London*, was the first *Englishman* that was put to death by fire, for maintaining the opinions of *Wicliffe*.

In the Primitive times (pardon Reader, no impertinent digression) such the lenity and tenderesse of the Fathers of the Church, towards Hereticks, that, contenting themselves with condemning their blasphemous opinions, they proceeded to no penalty on their persons. Yea, in after ages, when the Christian * Emperour would have punished the furious *Donatists* with a pecuniary mulct, the Holy men of those times so earnestly interceded, as to procure the remission. And St. *Augustine* himself, who was most zealous in his writing against those *Donatists*, * professeth he had rather be himself slain by them, than by detecting them, be any cause they should undergoe the punishment of death. Whereas henceforward in *England*, many were brought to the fire by the Bishops, and others of the Clergy, whose opinions were neither so blasphemous, nor deportment so inhumane as ancient Hereticks.

I confesse not onely simple heresie was charged on this *Sautre*, but also a relapse thereinto after abjuration, in which case such is the charity of the *Canon-Law*, that such a person is, * *seculari judicio sine ulla penitus audientia relinquendus*, not affording any audience to one relapsed, though he should revoke his opinions. Quite contrary to the charitable Judgement of St. *Chrysostome* who sticke not to say, * *Χαίρειναι μετανοήσαντι*; If thou fall a thousand times, and repent thee of thy folly, come boldly into the Church.

* *Hierom Porter*, *Lives of the Saints*, pag. 25.

* *Hierom Porter*, in his *flowers of the lives of Engl. Saints*. *January* 8.

* *Augustine* *Epist.* 68.

* *Epist.* 127. & *Retract.* lib. 2. cap. 5.

* *De Heret.* cap. 9. & tit. cod. cap. 4. in *Sexto*.

* *Socrates de Chrysostomo*, lib. 6. cap. 22. lat. 19.

There

There is some difference amongst Authors, about the legal proceedings against this *Sautre*, by what power he was condemned to dye :

* *Hypodigma*
Numbrie Anno
1401. p2. 158.

* *Walsingham* will have him die during the sitting of the Parliament *secundo Henrici quarti*, by vertue of the Law then made against Hereticks.

Others will have him put to death, not by any Statute-Law then made, but as convicted in a Provincial Council of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

* *Rot. Parl.* 2 H.
4. num. 116.

The latter seemeth most true, because the Writ *De Hæretico comburendo*, (sent down by the advice of the Lords Temporal, to the Mayor of *London*, to cause his execution) bare date the 26 of *February*; whereas it was ordered in that * Parliament, that the penal Statutes made therein, should not take effect till after *Whitsontide*.

* *Fox A&S and*
Monuments,
pag. 517.

But, by what power soever it was done, poor *Sautre* was burnt in *Smithfield*, about the 28 of *February*, 1400. One criticisme of cruelty and hypocrisie is most remarkable. The close of the Archbishops sentence of degradation, when *Sautre* was committed over to the Secular * Court, endeth with this expression,

Beseeching the Court aforesaid, that they will receive favourably the said William unto them thus recommitted.

* *Tom. 4. Anno*
386. num. 23.

We are much beholding to *Baronius*, for the better understanding this passage, * informing us that it was ever fashionable with their Clergy to this day, that when they consign an Heretick over to the *Secular* for execution, they *effectually intercede that he may not be punished with death*. For, it appeareth in *Prosper*, that 4 Bishops were excommunicated *An. 392.* for being accusers of *Priscilian* (the first Heretick who was confuted with steel) that age conceiving all tendency to cruelty, utterly inconsistent with Clerical profession. And hence it was, thinks the aforesaid *Baronius*, that this custome was taken up, of the Clergie's mock-mercy, in their dissembled mediation for condemned Hereticks. I say *dissembled*: for, if the *Lay*, having them in his power, shall defer the doing of it more than ordinary, it is the constant tenet of the Canonists, (relying on a Bull of *Alexander* the 4th. 1260.) he is to be compell'd unto it by spiritual censures.

We have been the larger upon this *Sautre's* death, because he was the *English* Protestant (pardon the Prolepsis) Proto-martyr. But every son must not look to be an heir, we will be shorter on the rest in this City, contenting our selves with their bare names, except some extraordinary matter present it self to our observation.

JOHN BADBY was an *Artificer* in *Black Friars* in *London*, condemned, and burned in *Smithfield*, about 1401. *Henry* Prince of *Wales* (afterwards King *Henry* the 5th.) happened to be present at his execution, who not onely promised him pardon on his recantation, but also a stipend out of the *Kings Treasury*, sufficient for his support; all which *Badby* refused. He was put into an empty *Tun*, (a ceremony of cruelty peculiar to him alone) and the fire put therein.

* *Fox A&S and*
Monuments,
pag. 522.

At the first feeling thereof, he cryed * *Mercy, Mercy*, begging it of the *God of heaven*, which *Noble Prince Henry* mistook for a kind of Revocation of his Opinions, and presently caused the fire round about him to be quenched, renewing his promises unto him with advantage, which *Badby* refused the second time, and was Martyred.

Gen. 41. 49.

But Reader, I will engage no deeper in this copious subject, lest I lose my self in the Labyrinth thereof. * *Joseph* left off to Number the Corn in *Egypt*, for it was without number; the cause alone of my desisting in this subject. Yea, Bloudy *Bonner* had murdered many more, had not that *Hydropical Humor* which quenched the life of *Queen Mary*, extinguished also the Fires in *Smithfield*.

Prelates.

Here in this City we are at a greater losse, as to this Topick, than in any Shire in *England*: for in vain it is for any man to name himself *Thomas of London*, *John of London*, &c. such *Surnames* not reaching their end, nor attaining their intention, viz. to diversifie the Person, the laxity of so populous a place leaving them as unspecified as it found

found them. We therefore have cause to believe, that many *Clergy-men* both *Bishops* and *Writers* born in this *City*, did not follow suit with others of their *Coat*, to be named from the *Place* of their *Nativity*, but from their *Fathers*, the Reason why we can give so slender an account of them as followeth.

SIMON OF GAUNT, was born in this *City*, * (his Mother being an *English* Woman, his Father a *Flemming*) and being bred in good literature, became so famous, that by King *Edward* the first he was preferred Bishop of *Salisbury*, 1298. He gave the first leave to the Citizens thereof, to fortifie that place with a deed Ditch, partly remaining, and a strong wall wholly demolished at this day. Now seeing good Laws are the best walls of any foundation, no lesse was his care for the *Church*, than *City* of *Salisbury*, making good Statutes, whereby it was ordered even unto our age. He dyed about the year 1315.

* *I. Bale, I. Pitts,*
and *Bish. Godwin* in the
Bishops of Sa-
lisbury.

JOHN KITE, was born in * *London*, bred in *Oxford*, sent Embassadour into *Spain*, made a *Grecian* titular Arch-bishop, (receiving thence as much profit, as men shear wool from hogs) and at last the real Bishop of *Carlisle*: yet is his Epitaph in the Church of *Stepney* neither good *English*, *Latine*, *Spanish* or *Greek*, but a barbarous confusion, as followeth,

* *Godwin* in
the *Bishops of*
Carlisle.

Under this Stone closyd & marmozate
Lyeth John Kite, Londoner natiſſe.
Encreaſing in virtues roſe to hygh eſtate
In the fourth Edwards chappel by his
(yong life
Dith which the Seuinth Henries ſervice
(primatiſe
Proceeding ſtill in virtuous efficaſe
To be in ſabour with this our Kings
(graſe.
With Witt endowyd choſen to be Le-
(gate,
Sent into Spain, where he right joyfully
Combined both Princes in pleaſe moſt
(amate.

In Grece Archbiſhop elected worthely
And laſt of Carlyel ruling poſtorailly:
Keepny nobyl houſhold with great hoſ-
(pitality.
On thouſand fyve hundzed thirty and
(ſeuyn
Inuyterate with carys conſumed with
(Age,
The nineteeth of Jun reckonyd full euyn
Paſſed to Heauyn from worldly Pyl-
(gramage,
Of whoſe Soul good peopul of Cherite
Prey, as ye wold be preyd for. for thus
(muſt you lye,
Jeſu mercy, Lady help.

These, if made 300 years ago, had been excusable, but such *midnight verses* are abominable, made, as it appears, in the *dawning* of good learning and pure language. Yet because some love Poetry, either *very good* or *very bad*, that if they cannot learn from it, they may laugh at it, they are here inserted.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, was born in this * *City*, bred Fellow of *New-colledge* in *Oxford*, on the same token, that there have been ten of his Sirname, Fellowes of that Foundation. He proceeded Doctor of Law, and a noble * Pen makes him Secretary to King *Henry* the Eighth. Sure it is, he was the first Person employed to the *Pope*, to motion to him the matter of his *Divorce*; advertizing the King, by his weekly dispatches, how slowly his Cause, (though spurred with *English Gold*) crept on in the *Court of Rome*. After his return, the King rewarded his Industry, Fidelity and Ability, with bestowing the Bishoprick of *Bath* and *Wells* upon him.

* Register of
that Colledge
in anno 1493.
* Lord Herbert
in the Life of
Hen. 8. p. 216.

In *Wells*) with the assistance of *Dean Woolman*) he built a stately covered Crosse in the Market-place, for the glory of God, and conveniency of poor people, to secure them from the weather, adding this Inscription; *Laus Deo, Pax Vivis, Requies Defunctis*. He dyed September 29. Anno 1547.

NICOLAS HEATH, was born, and had his childhood in the *City* of *London*, being noted for one of St. * *Anthones Pigs* therein, (so were the Scholars of that School commonly called, as those of St. *Pauls*, *Pauls pigeons*) and bred first in * *Christs-Colledge*, then Fellow of *Clare-hall* in *Cambridge* By *K. Henry* the eighth (to whom he was Almoner) he was preferred Bishop first of *Rochester*, then of *Worcester*: deprived by *K. Edward* the Sixth, restored by *Q. Mary*, who advanced him Arch-bishop of *York*, and Lord Chancelour of *England*. A moderate man, who would not let

* *Stows Sur-*
vey of London.
* *Idem Ibidem.*
* *Rich. Hall* in
the Life of
Bishop Fisher.

the least spark of persecution be kindled in his Diocess, if any in his Province.

In the Conference at *Westminster* betwixt Papists and Protestants, *primo Elizabethæ* he was a kind of Moderatour, but interposed little. Infected by his Fellow-Prisoner-Popish-Prelates, he could not be perswaded to take the Oath of Supremacie, for which he was deprived. He led a pious and private life on his own lands; at *Cobham* in *Surrey*, whither *Q. Elizabeth* came often to visit him, and dyed about the year of our Lord 1566.

Since the Reformation.

* So am I informed by Sir John Young his Grandchild

JOHN YOUNGE D.D. was borne in * *Cheapside*, and bred in *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, whereof he became Master; hence he was preferred Rector of *St. Giles Cripple-gate*, and at last *Bishop of Rochester*. A constant preacher, and to whose Judgment *Q. Elizabeth* ascribed much in Church matters.

Better *Bishopricks* were often offered to, and as often refused by him; particularly, when *Normich* was proffered him, by one who affirmed it to be a higher Seat. *Bishop Young* pleasantly returned; *Yea, but it is a harder, and not so easie for an old man, since the Cushion was taken away from it*; Meaning, since *Dr. Scambler* had scrambled away the Revenues thereof. He dyed *Anno Dom. 1605.* and lyeth buried at *Bromly Church* in *Kent*, where his son most solemnly and sumptuously interred him, though he enjoyned all possible privacy, and on his death-bed forbad all funeral expences. But in such cases it may become the Charity and Affection of the survivors, to do what be- seemes not so well the modesty and discretion of the dying to desire.

* Edward Cotton D. D. his son.

WILLIAM COTTON D. D. was bon in this City, (though his infancy was much conversant about *Finchley* in *Middlesex*) as his * nearest relation hath informed me. He was bred in *Queens Colledge* in *Cambridge*, preferred by *Queen Elizabeth*, Arch-Deacon of *Lewis*, and Canon Residentiary of *St. Pauls*. Hence he was advanced and consecrated *Bishop of Exeter*, *November the 12. 1598.*

During his sitting there, *Mr. Snape* a second *Cartwright* (not for abilities but activity) came out of *Gersey*, and plentifully sowed the Seeds of non-conformity in his Diocesse, which the vigilancy of this stout and prudent Prelate, plucked up by the roots, before they could come to perfection.

In his old age he was *Apoplectical*, which malady deprived him of his Speech some dayes before his death; so that he could only say *Amen, Amen*, often reiterated. Here-upon some scandalous Tongues broached this jeer, that he lived like a *Bishop*, and dyed like a *Clark*, and yet let such men know, that no dying person can use any one word more expressive; Whether it be an invocation of his help in whom all the promises are *Amen*; or whether it be a submission to the Divine providence in all, by way of approbation of former, or option of future things.

I will only add and translate his Epitaph transcribed from his Monument.

A Paulo ad Petrum Pia te Regina vocavit:

Cum Petro & Paulo Cæli Rex arce locavit.

Whom th' Queen from Paul to Peter did remove:

Him God with Paul, and Peter plac'd above.

He lyeth buried in the North-side of the Quire of *Exeter*, but his Monument is distanced from the place of his Interment, in a North-East Chappel. His Death happened *Anno Domini 1621.*

LANCELOT ANDREVV: D. D. was born in this City in *Tower street*, his Father being a Seaman of good repute belonging to *Trinity House*. He was bred Scholar, Fellow and Master of *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*.

He was an unimitable Preacher in his way, and such Plagiaries who have stolen his Sermons could never steal his Preaching, and could make nothing of that whereof he made all things as he desired. Pious and pleasant *Bishop Felton* (his Contemporary and Colleague) indevoured in vain in his Sermon to assimilate his style, and therefore said merrily of himself; *I had almost marr'd my own natural Trot by endeavouring to imitate his artificial*

artificial Amble. But I have spoken largely of this peerlesse Prelate in my *Church-History*. He dyed *Anno Dom.* 1626.

THOMAS DOVE D.D. was born in this City, as a * *Credible person* of his nearest Relation hath informed me, bred a *Tanquam*, (which is a *Fellowes Fellow*) in *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*. He afterwards became an eminent Preacher, and his Sermons substantial in themselves, were advantaged by his *comely person* and *graceful elocution*. *Q. Elizabeth* highly * affected, and *Anno* 1589. preferred him *Dean of Norwich*, advancing him *eleven* yeares after to the *Bishoprick* of *Peterborough*. He departed this life 1630. in the thirtieth year of his *Bishoprick*, on the thirtieth of *August*, who kept a good house whilst he lived, and yet raised a Family to *Knightly degree*.

* Mr. Thursby.

* See more of him in my *Church-History*.

JOHN HOWSON D.D. was born in St. * *Erides* Parish in this City, bred a Scholar in St. Pauls School, whence going to *Oxford*, he became a Student and Canon of *Christ-Church*, and afterwards was consecrated *Bishop of Oxford*, *May* 9. 1619. being his * *Birth-day* in his *Climacterical*, then entring upon the 63 year of his age.

* So am I informed by his own Daughter the Widow of famous Master *Farnaby*, since remarried to *Mr. Cole* in *Susfolk*.

* H. Holland in his Printed Additions to *Bishop Godw.*

His Learned book, in what case a *Divorce* is lawfull, with his Sermons against *Sacriledge*, and stating of the *Popes Supremacy*, in 4 Sermons, injoynd on him by *King James*, (to clear his causelesse aspersions of favouring Popery) and never since replied unto by the *Romish* party, have made him famous to all posterity. He was afterwards removed to the *Bishoprick* of *Durham*, but continued not long therein ; for he dyed in the 75 year of his Age, 6th of *February*, *Anno Domini* 1631. and was buried in St. Pauls in *London*.

JOHN DAVENANT D.D. born in *Watling-street*, was son to *John Davenant* a Wealthy Citizen, whose father was of *Davenants-lands* in *Essex*. When an *Infant* newly able to go, he fell down a high pair of staires, and rising up at the bottome smiled, without having any harme ; God and his good Angels keeping him for further service in the Church.

When a child, he would rather own his own *frowardnesse*, than anothers *flattery*, and when soothed up by the servants, that not John but some other of his brothers did cry; He would rather appear in his own face, than wear their disguise ; returning, that it was none of his brothers, but John only cried.

He was bred first *Fellow-Commoner*, then *Fellow*, then *Margaret Professor*, then *Master of Queens-Colledge* in *Cambridge*. At a publick Election, he gave his negative voice against a near Kinsman, and a most excellent * Scholar ; *Cosen* (said he) *I will satisfie your father, that you have worth, but not want enough to be one of our Society*.

* M. John Gore (afterwards knighted) of *Gileston* in *Hertfordshire*.

Returning from the *Synod of Dort*, he was elected *Bishop of Sarum*, 1621.

After his Consecration being to perform some personal Service to *King James* at *Newmarket*, , he refused to ride on the *Lords Day*, and came (though a Day later to the Court) no lesse welcome to the *King*, not only accepting his excuse, but also commending his seasonable forbearance.

Taking his leave of the *Colledge*, and of one *John Rolfe*, an ancient servant thereof, he desired him to pray for him. And when the other modestly returned, that he rather needed his Lordships Prayers : *Yea John* (said he) and I need thine too, being now to enter into a *Calling* wherein I shall meet with many and great Temptations. *Profuit qui profuit*, was the *Motto* written in most of his Books, the sense whereof he practised in his Conversation.

He was humble in himself, and (the Consequence thereof) charitable to others. Indeed once invited by *Bishop Field*, and not well pleased with some Roisting Company there, he embraced the next opportunity of departure after Dinner. And when *Bishop Field*, proffered to light him with a Candle down Stairs, *My Lord, my Lord* (said he) *let us lighten others by our unblameable Conversation*, for which Speech some since have severely censured him, how justly I interpose not. But let others unrelated unto him write his Character, whose Pen cannot be suspected of Flattery, which he when living did hate, and dead did not need.

We read of the *Patriarch Israel* that the time drew nigh, that he * *must dye* ; *Must*, a necessity of it. Such a decree attended this *Bishop* happy to dye, before his Order (for a time) dyed, *April* 1641. and with a solemn Funeral he was Buried in his own Cathedral, *Dr. Nicholas* (now *Dean of St. Pauls*) preaching an excellent *Sermon* at his Interment.

* Gen. 47. 29.

MATHEW WREN D.D. was born in this City (not far from *Cheap-side*) but descended (as appears by his Arms) from the worshipful Family of the *Wrens* in *Northumberland*. He was bred Fellow of *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge* where he kept the extraordinary *Philosophy Aet* before King *James*. I say kept it with no lesse praise to himself, then pleasure to the King, where if men should forget, even Dogs would remember his seasonable distinction, what the Kings hounds could perform above others, by vertue of their prerogative.

* Amos 5. 24. He afterward became an excellent Preacher, and two of his Sermons in the University were most remarkable; one preached before the Judges on this Text; * *And let Judgement run down like waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream*; at what time the draining of the *Fens* was designed, suspected detrimental to the University: The other when newly returned from attending Prince *Charles* into *Spain*, on the words of the Psalmist, * *abyssus abyssum invocat, one depth calleth another*.

* Psal. 42. 7. He was afterwards preferred Master of *Peterhouse*, Dean of *Windsor*, Bishop of *Norwich* and *Ely*: Some in the Long Parliament fell so heavily on him, that he was imprisoned in the Tower almost fifteen years, and his cause never heard. Surely had the imposers been the sufferers hereof, they would have cryed it up for a high piece of injustice. But as St. * *Paul* had the credit to be brought with intreaties out of Prison, by those who sent him thither: so this Prelate hath had the honour, that the same Parliamentary power (though not constituted of the same persons) which committed him, caused his Inlargement, still living 1661.

* Acts 16. 39.

Statesmen.

* The Summe hereof is taken out of his Printed Life (rare to be had) written by a Nephew of his, more fairly and impartially then any would expect from so near a relation.

* Sir THOMAS MORE was, Anno Domini 1480 born in *Milkstreet London*, (the brightest Star that ever shined in that *Via lactea*) sole Son to Sir *John More* Knight, one of the Justices of the Kings Bench.

Some have reported him of mean parentage, meerly from a mistake of a modest word, in an Epitaph of his own making on his Monument in *Chelsey Church*.

Where *Nobilis* is taken not in the civil but Common Law sense, which alloweth none Noble under the degree of Barons. Thus men cannot be too wary what they inscribe on Tombs, which may prove a Record (though not in Law, in History) to posterity.

He was bred first in the Family of Arch-bishop *Morton*, then in *Canterbury Colledge* (now taken into *Christ Church*) in *Oxford*, where he profited more in two, then many in ten years continuance.

Thence he removed to an Inn of Chincery called *New Inn*, and from thence to *Lincolns Inn*, where he became a double Reader. Then did his worth prefer him to be Judge in the Sheriffe of *Londons Court*, whilst a pleader in others. And although he only chose such cautes which appeared just to his Conscience, and never took Fee of Widow, Orphane or poor person; he gained in those days four hundred pounds per annum.

Being made a Member of the House of Commons, he opposed King *Henry* the Seventh, about money for the Marriage of his Daughter *Margaret*: Whereat the King was much discontented, when a Courtier told him, that a beardlesse Boy (beard was never the true Standard of brains) had obstructed his desires. Which King being as certain, but more secret then his son in his revenge, made *More* the mark of his Displeasure, who to decline his anger had travelled beyond the seas, had not the Kings going into another World stopped his journey.

King *Henry* the Eighth coming to the Crown, and desirous to ingratiate himself by preferring popular and deserving persons, Knighted Sir *Thomas*, and made him Chancelour of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, the Kings personal patrimony.

Finding him faithfull in lesser matters (according to the method of the Gospel) he made him in effect Ruler of all, when Lord Chancelour of *England*; a place wherein he demeaned himself with great integrity, and with no less expedition. In testimony of the later, it is recorded, that calling for the next cause, it was returned unto him, there are no more to be heard, all Suits in that Court depending, and ready for hearing, being finally determined. Whereon a Rhythmer.

When

*When More some years had Chancellor been ,
No more suits did remain ,
The same shall never more be seen ,
Till More be there again .*

Falling into the Kings displeasure for not complying with him about the Queens divorce , he seasonably resigned his Chancellours Place , and retired to his House in Chelsey, chiefly imploying himself in writing against those who were reputed Hereticks. And yet it is observed to his Credit (by his great friend *Erasmus*) that whilest he was Lord Chancellor no Protestant was put to death, and it appears by some passages in his *Utopia* , that it was against his mind that any should lose their Lives for their Consciences.

He rather soyled his Fingers then dirtied his hands in the matter of the holy Maid of Kent , and well wiped it off again. But his refusing (or rather not accepting) the Oath of Supremacy, stuck by him , for which he was 16. Months imprisoned in the Tower , bearing his afflictions with remarkable patience. He was wont to say that his natural temper was so tender , that he could not indure a philip ; But a supernatural Principle (we see) can countermand, yea help natural imperfections.

In his time (as till our Memory) Tower Prisoners were not dyeted on their own , but on the Kings charges ; The Lieutenant of the Tower providing their Fare for them. And when the Lieutenant said that he was sorry that Commons were no better, *I like* (said Sir Thomas) *Your Dyet very well, and if I dislike it, I pray turn me out of Doors.*

Not long after he was beheaded on Tower hill , 153.. He left not above one hundred pounds a year Estate , perfectly hating Covetousness as may appear by his refusing of four or five* thousand pounds offered him by the Clergy. Among his Latin Books his *Utopia* beareth the Bell , containing the Idea of a compleat Common-wealth in an Imaginary Island (but pretended to be lately discovered in America) and that so lively counterfeited , that many at the reading thereof mistook it for a real truth. Inso-much, that many great Learned men, as *Budeus* , and *Johannes Paludanus* , upon a fervent zeal , wished that some excellent * Divines might be sent thither to preach Christs Gospel; yea, there were here amongst us at home sundry good men and Learned Divines , very desirous to undertake the Voyage to bring the People to the Faith of Christ , whose manners they did so well like.

By his only Son Mr. *John More* , he had five Grandchildren , *Thomas* and *Augustin* born in his Life time , who proved zealous Romanists ; *Edward*, *Thomas* and *Bartholomew* (born after his Death) were firm Protestants, and *Thomas* a married Minister of the Church of England.

MARGARET MORE. Excuse me Reader , for placing a Lady among Men and Learned Statesmen. The Reason is, because of her unfeigned affection to her Father, from whom she would not willingly be parted (and for me shall not be) either living or dead.

She was born in Eucklers-bury in London at her Fathers house therein , and attained to that Skill in all Learning and Languages, that she became the miracle of her age. Foreigners took such notice hereof , that *Erasmus* hath dedicated some Epistles unto her. No Woman that could speak so well , did speak so little : Whose Secresie was such , that her Father entrusted her with his most important Affairs.

Such was her skill in the Fathers, that she corrected a depraved place in St. Cyprian, for whereas it was

corruptly written
Nisi vos sinceritatis.

she amended it
* *Nervos sinceritatis.*

Yea she translated *Eusebius* out of Greek, but it was never printed, because *I. Christopherson* had done it so exactly before.

She was married to *William Roper* of *Eltham* in Kent Esquire , one of a bountiful heart and plentiful Estate. When her Fathers head was set up on London Bridge, it being suspected it would be cast into the Thames, to make room for divers others (then suffering for denying the Kings Supremacy) she bought the head, and kept it for a Relique

* Mr. More in the Life of his Grandfather.

* Pag. 405.

* Idem p. 359.

* This is acknowledged by *J. Colletus*, and *Pamelion* on that place.

lique (which some called *affection*, others *religion*, others *Superstition* in her) for which she was questioned before the Council, and for some short time imprisoned, until she had buried it; and how long she her self survived afterwards, is to me unknown.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY Knight of the Garter, was born in * *Barbican*, Son to William Wriothesley York Herald, and Grandchild to John Wriothesley (descended from an heir general of the ancient Family of the *Dunsterwiles*) King of Arms. He was bred in the University of *Cambridge*; and it any make a doubt thereof, it is cleared by the passage of Mr. *Ascams* Letter unto him, writing in the behalf of the *University* when he was Lord Chancellour,

*Quamobrem Academia cum omni literarum ratione, ad te unum conversa
(Cui uni quam universis aliis se chariorem intelligit) partim tibi ut alum-
no suo, cum autoritate imperat: partim, ut patrono summo, demisse &
humiliter supplicat, &c.*

He afterwards effectually applyed his Studies in our municipal Law, wherein he attained to great eminency. He was by King *Henry* the Eighth, created Baron of *Titchborne* at *Hampton Court*, *January* the first, 1543. and in the next year about the beginning of *May* by the said King made *Chancelor* of *England*. But in the first of King *Edward* the Sixth, he was removed from that place (because a conscienciously Rigorous Romanist) though in some reparation he was advanced to be Earl of *Southampton*. He dyed at his House called *Lincolns place* in *Holborn*, 1550. the 30. of *July*, and lyes buried at *St. Andrews* in *Holborn*.

WILLIAM PAGET Knight, was born * in this City of honest Parents, who gave him pious and learned education, whereby he was enabled to work out his own advancement; Privy-Councillour to 4 successive Princes, which, though of different persuasions, agreed all in this, to make much of an able and trusty Minister of State.

1. King *Henry* the Eighth made him his Secretary, and imployed him Embassador to *Ch.* the Emperor and *Francis* King of *France*.
2. King *Edward* the Sixth made him Chancellor of the *Dutchy*, Comptroller of his Household, and created him Baron of *Beandefert*.
3. Queen *Mary* made him Keeper of her privy Seal.
4. Queen *Elizabeth* dispenced with his attendance at Court, in favour to his great Age, and highly respected him.

Indeed Duke *Dudley* in the dayes of King *Edward* ignominiously took from him the Garter of the Order; quarrelling, that by his extraction he was not qualified for the same. But if all be true which is reported of this Dukes * Parentage, he of all men was most unfit to be active in such an imployment. But no wonder if his Pride wrongfully snatched a Garter from a Subject, whose Ambition endeavoured to deprive two Princes of a Crown. This was restored unto him by Queen *Mary*, and that with Ceremony and all solemn accents of honour, as to a * person, who by his prudence had merited much of the Nation. He dyed very old, anno 1563, and his Corps (as I remember) are buried in *Lichfield*, and not in the Vault under the Church of *Drayton* in *Middlesex* where the rest of that Family, I cannot say lye (as whose Coffins are erected) but are very compleatly reposed in a peculiar posture, which I meet not with elsewhere; the horror of a Vault, being much abated with the Lightnesse and Sweetnesse thereof.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, was born (his Mother coming casually to London) in *Chancery Lane* in the Parish of St. * *Dunstons* in the West. Yet no reason *Yorkshire* should be deprived of the honour of him, whose Ancestors long flourished in great esteem at *Wentworth-Woodhouse* in that County.

He was bred in *St. Johns Colledge* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards became a *Champion Patriot* on all occasions. He might seem to have a casting voice in the House of *Commons*; for where he was pleased to dispose his *Tea* or *Nay*, there went the affirmative or negative. It was not long before the Court gained him from the Country, and then Honours and Offices were heaped on him; created Baron and Viscount *Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford* and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*.

When

* The house of his Nativity is called *Garter-court*.

* Page 200

* Out of the *Heralds* Visitation of *Stafford-sh.*

* See *Edmund Dudley* in our Description of *Stafford-sh.*

* *Camd. Eliz.* anno 1563.

* Register of *St. Dunstons*.

When he went over into *Ireland*, all will confesse, he laid down to himself this noble foundation; vigorously to endeavour the *Reduction* of the *Irish* to perfect obedience to the *King*, and profit to the *Exchequer*. But many do deny the *Superstructure* (which he built thereon) was done by *legal line* and *Plummet*.

A Parliament was called in *England*, and many Crimes were by prime persons of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, charged upon him. He fenced skilfully for his Life, and his Grand-guard was this, that (though confessing some *Misdemeanors*) all proved against him amounted not to *Treason*.

And indeed *Number* cannot create a new kind, so that many *Trespases* cannot make a *Riot*, many *Riots* one *Treason*, no more then many *Frogs* can make one *Toad*. But here the Distinction of *Acumulative* and *Constructive* *Treason* was coyned, and caused his *Destruction*.

Yet his Adversaries politickly brake off the *Edge* of the *Axe*, which cut off his head, by providing his *Condemnation* should not passe into *Precedent* to *Posterity*, so that his *Death* was remarkable but not *exemplary*. Happy had it been, if (as it made no *Precedent* on Earth so) no *Remembrance* thereof had been kept in *Heaven*.

Some hours before his Suffering he fell fast asleep, alledged by his friends, as an Evidence of the *Cleannesse* of his *Conscience*, and hardly to be parallel'd, save in *St. * Peter*, in a dead sleep, the Night before he was to dye, condemned by *Herod*. His death happened, 1641.

* Acts 12. 6.

He hath an eternal Monument in the matchlesse Meditations of King *Charles* the First, and an everlasting Epitaph in that weighty Character * there given him,

E'νω βασι-
λική Med. 2.
Pag. 6.

*I looked upon my Lord of Strafford as a Gentleman,
whose abilites might make a Prince rather afraid than
ashamed, in the greatest Affairs of State, &c.*

God alone can revive the dead, all that Princes can perform, is to honour their *Memory* and *Posterity*, as our Gracious Sovereign King *Charles* hath made his worthy Son *Knight of the Garter*.

LYONEL CRANFIELD Son to *Randal Cranfield* Citizen, and *Martha* his Wife, Daughter to the Lady *Dennis* of *Gloucester-shire*, (who by her will, which I have perused, bequeathed a fair estate unto her) was born in *Basing-hall* street, and bred a Merchant, much conversant in the *Custom-house*.

* Register of
the Parish of
St. Michael
Basinghall.

He may be said to have been his own Tutor, and his own University: King *James* being highly affected with the clear, brief, strong, yea and profitable sense he spake, preferred him Lord *Treasurer* 1621. Baron of *Cranfield*, and Earl of *Middlesex*. Under him it began to be young flood, in the *Exchequer* (wherein there was a very low Ebb when he entred on that Office) and he possessed his *Treasurers* place some four years, till he fell into the Duke of *Bucks* (the best of Friends, and worst of Foes) displeasure. Some say this Lord, who rose chiefly by the Duke (whose near Kinswoman he married) endeavoured to stand without, yea in some cases (for the Kings profit) against him, which *Independency* and *opposition* that Duke would not endure. Flaws may soon be found, and easily be made *Breaches*, in great Officers, who being active in many cannot be exact in all matters.

However this Lord by losing his Office, saved himself, departing from his *Treasurers* place, which in that age was hard to keep: Inasmuch, that one asking, what was good to preserve Life? was answered, Get to be Lord *Treasurer* of *England*, for they never do dye in their place, which indeed was true for four Successions.

Retiring to his magnificent House at *Copt-hall*, he there enjoyed himself contentedly, entertained his friends bountifully, neighbours hospitably, poor charitably. He was a proper person, of comely presence, chearful, yet grave countenance, and surely a solid and wise man. And though their Soul be the fattest, who only suck the sweet Milk, they are the healthfullest, who (to use the *Latine* Phrase) have tasted of both the Breasts of fortune. He dyed as I collect anno 1644, and lyeth interred in a stately Monument in the Abby at *Westminster*.

Writers on the Law.

FLETA OR FLEET. We have spoken formerly of the *Fleet* as a *Prison*, but here it importeth a *person* disguised under that name, who, it seems being committed to the *Fleet*, therein wrote a Book of the Common Laws of *England*, and other *Antiquities*. There is some difference concerning the Time, when this Learned Book of *Fleta* was set forth, but it may be demonstrated done before the *fourteenth* of the Reign of King *Edward* the Third: for he saith * that it is no Murder except it be proved that the Party slain was *English* and no *Stranger*, whereas this was altered in the *fourteenth* year of the said * King, when the killing of any (though a *Forreigner* living under the Kings protection) out of prepenfed Malice, was made Murder.

* He seemeth to have lived about the End of King *Edward* the Second, and beginning of King *Edward* the Third. Seeing in that Juncture of Time, two Kings in effect were in being, the Father in right, the Son in might, a small contempt might cause a confinement to that place, and as Loyal subjects be within it as without it. Sure it is, that (notwithstanding the confinement of the Author) his Book hath had a good passage, and is reputed Law to posterity.

CHRISTOPHER ST. GERMAN. Reader wipe thine eyes, and let mine smart, if thou readest not what richly deserves thine oblation; seeing he was a person remarkable for his *Gentility*, *Piety*, *Chastity*, *Charity*, *Ability*, *Industry* and *Vivacity*.

1. *Gentility*; descended from a right ancient Family, born (as I have cause to believe) in *London*, and bred in the *Inner Temple* in the Study of our Laws.

2. *Piety*; he carried Saint in his nature (as well as in his Surname) constantly reading and expounding every night to his Family, a Chapter in the Bible.

3. *Chastity*; living and dying unmarried without the least spot on his Reputation.

4. *Charity*; giving *consilia* and *auxilia* to all his * People gratis.

Indeed I read of a Company of Physicians in *Athens*, called *ἀνδρῶνες*, because they would take no Money of their Patients, and our St. German, was of their Judgement as to his Clients.

5. *Ability*; being excellently skill'd in *Civil*, *Canon* and *Common Law*; so that it was hard to say wherein he excelled. Add to these his skill in *scripture*, witnesse his Book called *The Doctor and Student*: where the former vies *Divinity* with the Law of the later.

6. *Industry*; he wrote several works wherein he plainly appeareth not only a Favourer of, but Champion for the Reformation.

7. *Vivacity*; Living to be above eighty years old, and dying anno Dom. 1593. was buried at St. *Alphage London*, near *Criplegate*.

WILLIAM RASTAL, was born in this City (Sisters Son to Sir *Thomas More*) and was bred in the Study of our *Common Law*, and whoever readeth this passage in *Pitz.*, will thence conclude him one of the two Chief Justices of *England*,

Pitz. de Ang. Script. Etat. 16. anno 1565.

Factus est Civilium & Criminalium causarum alter ex duobus per Angliam supremis Judicibus;

whereas in deed he was but one of the Justices of the *Kings Bench*: yet his Ability and Integrity, did capacitate him for higher preferment, being also a person of Industry. He wrote the Life and set forth the Works of his Uncle *More*, made a Collection of, and Comment on the statutes of *England*.

Great was his Zeal to the *Romish Religion*: flying into *Flanders*, with the changing of his Country (under King *Edward* the Sixth) he changed the nature of his Studies, but then wrote worse Books on a better subject, I mean *Divinity*. He undertook Bishop *Fuel*, as much his over-match in *Divinity*, as *Rastal* was his, in the *common Law*. The Papists are much pleased with him, for helping their cause (as they conceive) and we are not angry with him, who hath not hurt ours in any degree.

He

* Lib. 1. cap. 30.

* Statutes 14. Edw. 3. cap. 4.

* Comp. lateyp. de verbo Fleta.

* Bale de scrip. Brit. c. 8. n. 75.

He dyed at *Lovain* 1565. and lyeth buried with his Wife in the same Tomb, and this Epitaph may be bestowed on him.

*Rastallus tumulo cum conjuge dormit in uno,
Unius carnis Pulvis & unus erit.*

Know that *Winifrid Clement* his Wife, was one of the greatest *Female Scholars*, an exact *Grecian*, and (the Crown of all) most pious according to her perswasion.

Souldiers.

No City in *Europe* hath bred more (if not too many of late) and indeed we had had better *Tradesmen* if worse *Souldiers*. I dare not adventure into so large a Subject, and will instance but in one (to keep possession for the rest) submitting my self to the Readers censure, whether the *Parties merit*, or my private *Relation* puts me on his Memorial.

Sir THOMAS ROPER Son of *Thomas Roper* Servant to *Queen Elizabeth*, was born in *Friday Street* in *London*, whose Grandfather was a younger Son of the House of *Heanour* in *Derbyshire*. Indeed *Furneaux* was the ancient name of that Family, until *Richard Furneaux* married *Isald* the Daughter of *Roper* of *Beighton* in the County of *Derby* Esquire, and on that Consideration was bound to assume the name of * *Roper* by Indenture, Dated the *Seventh* of *Henry* the Sixth. This Sir *Thomas* Going over into the *Low* Countries became *Page* to Sir *John Norrice*, and was Captain of a Foot Company at sixteen years of age: what afterwards his Martial performances were, to avoid all suspicion of Flattery (to which my Relation may incline me) I have transcribed the rest out of the *Original* of his *Patent*.

* Dugdale in his *Antiquities* of *Warwickshire* illustrated, p. 212.

Cum Thomas Roper Eques auratus, & Secretioribus Conciliariis nostris in regno nostro Hybernæ, jam pridem nobis Bellica virtutis Splendore clarus innotuerit; Utpote qui quam plurimis rebus per eum in nuperimo bello hujus Regni fortiter gestis, præclarum Nomen & Strenui Militis, & prudentis Ducis reportavit: Cujus virtus præcipuè in recessu in Provinciâ nostrâ Conaciæ prope Le Boyle emicuit, ubi paucissimis admodum equestribus ingentes equitum turmas per Regni Meditullia hostiliter grassantes fortiter aggressus: Ita prudentiâ suâ singulari receptui cecinit, ut non modo, & se, & suos, sed etiam totum exercitum ab ingenti periculo Liberavit, hostesque quam plurimos ruinæ tradidit.

Qui etiam, cum Provincia nostra Ultoniæ bello deflagaverat, ob exploratam animi fortitudinem, ab honoratissimo Comite Essexiæ exercitus tunc imperatore, unius ex omnibus designatus fuit ad Duellam cum Makal, uno ex fortissimis Tyronentium agminum ducibus suscipiendam, nisi prædictus Makal duello prædicto se exponere remisset.

Cumque etiam prædictus Thomas Roper, in nuperrimo Bello apud Brest in Regno Gallie se maximis periculis obijciendo & sanguinem suum effundendo Fortitudinem suam invictam demonstravit: Qui etiam in expeditione Portugaliensi se for-

Whereas *Thomas Roper* Knight, one of our Privy Councillors of our Kingdome of *Ireland*, long since hath been known unto us famous, with the Splendor of his Warlike vertue; As who by the many Atchievements valiantly performed by him in the late War of this Kingdome, hath gained the eminent Repute both of a stout Souldier, and a discreet Commander; whose Valour chiefly appeared in his Retreat near *Le Boyle* in our Province of *Conaught*, where with very few horse he undantedly charged great Troops of the Horse of the Enemy, who in a Hostile manner foraged the very Bowels of the Kingdome, and by his Wisdome made such a singular retreat, that he not only saved himself and his men, but also delivered the whole Army from great danger, and slew very many of his Enemies.

Who also when our Province of *Ulster* was all on Fire with war, being one out of many, was for the tryed resolution of his mind, chosen by the Right Honorable the E. of *Essex*, then General of the Army, to undertake a Duel with *Makal*, one of the stoutest Captains in the Army of *Tyrone*, had not the said *Makal* declined to expose himself to the appointed Duel.

And also when the aforesaid *Thomas Roper*

litter ac honorifice gessit ac etiam apud Bergen in Belgio cum per Hispanos obsideretur invictissima fortitudinis juvenem in defensione ejusdem se praebeuit.

Qui etiam in expugnationis Kinsalensis die primus acie juxta oppidum propissime constitutus fuerat, Hispanesque ex eo oppido sepius eodem die profligantes, fortissime felicissimeque, & ad maximam totius exercitus incollumitatem repulsi & profligavit.

Sciatis igitur quod nos intuitu praemissorum Dominum Thomam Roper militem, &c.

Roper, in the late war in the Kingdome of France at Brest, by exposing himself to the greatest perils, and shedding of his own blood, demonstrated his courage to be unconquerable. Who also in the voyage to Portugal, behaved himself valiantly and honorably; as also at Bergen in the Netherlands, when it was besieged by the Spaniards, approved himself a young man of invincible valour in the defence thereof. Who also in the day wherein Kinsale was assaulted, was placed in the first ranck, nearest of all unto the Town, and with no less success then valour, to the great safety of the whole army, beat back and put to flight the Spaniards, who in the same day made several sallies out of the Town.

Know therefore, that We in intuition of the premises have appointed the aforesaid Thomas Roper Knight, &c.

Then followeth his Patent, wherein King Charles in the third of his reign created him Baron of Bauntree, and Viscount Baltinglasse in Ireland.

I will only adde from exact intelligence, that he was a principal means to break the hearts of Irish Rebels: for whereas formerly the English were loaded with their own cloths, so that their slipping into Bogs did make them, and the flopping of their breeches did keep them prisoners therein; he first being then a Commander, put himself into Irish Trouzes, and was imitated first by all his Officers, then Souldiers, so that thus habited they made the more effectual execution on their enemies. He died at Ropers Rest, Anno Dom. 164.. and was buried with Anne his wife (daughter to Sir Henry Harrington,) in Saint Johns Church in Dublin.

Seamen.

I behold these Sea-men as the Sea it self, and suspect, if I launch far therein, I shall see land no more: Besides, I know there be many laws made again^t Forestalers, and would be loth to fall under that penalty; for preventing the pains of some able person a member of the Trinity-house, who may write a just tract thereof.

Civilians.

Sir HENRY MARTIN Knight, was born in this City, where his Father left him forty pounds a year, and he used merrily to say, that if his Father had left him fourscore, he would never have been a Scholar, but lived on his Lands; whereas this being (though a large encouragement, but) a scant maintenance, he plyed his book for a better livelihood. He was bred a Fellow in New colledge in Oxford, and by the advice of Bishop Andrews addressed himself to the Study of the Civil Law.

By the advice of the said Bishop, Master Martin had weekly transmitted unto him from some Proctors at Lambeth, the Brief heads of the most Important causes which were to be tried in the high Commission. Then with some of his familiar friends in that faculty they privately pleaded those Causes amongst themselves, acting in their Chamber what was done in the Court. But Mr. Martin, making it his work, exceeded the rest in amplifying and aggravating any fault moving of anger and indignation against the guilt thereof, or else in extenuating and excusing it, procure pity, obtain pardon, or at least prevail for a lighter punishment. Some years he spent in this personated pleading, to enable himself against he was really called to that Profession.

Hence it was that afterwards he became so eminent an Advocate in the high Commission, that no cause could come amiss to him. For he was not to make new armour, but only to put it on and buckle it, not to invent but apply arguments to his Client. He was at last Knighted and made Judge of the Prerogative for Probate of Wills, and also of the Admiralty in causes concerning forraign traffick; so that as King James said pleasantly,

fantly; He was a mighty *Monarch* in his Jurisdiction over *Land* and *Sea*, the *Living* and *dead*. He died very aged and *wealthy*; *Anno Dom.* 1642.

Physicians.

RICHARDUS ANGLICUS was certainly a man of Merit, being *eminent*-ly so-denominated by *Foraigers*, (amongst whom he conversed) from his Country, and he who had our *Nation* for his *Name*, cannot have less then *London* for his *Lodging* in this our *Catalogue of Worthies*. He is said to have studied first in *Oxford*, then in *Paris*, where he so profited in the faculty of *Physick*, that he is counted by *Simphorianus* * *Champerius* (a stranger to our Nation, and therefore free from Flattery,) one of the most eminent Writers in that Profession. Now, because he was the first *English man*, whom I find famous in that *Calling*, may the Reader be pleased with a Receipt of the *several names* of the *Books*, left by him to posterity.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. * <i>A Treatise of Urins.</i> | 5. <i>Of Letting Bloud.</i> | 9. <i>A Mirour of Alchymy.</i> |
| 2. <i>Of the Rules of Urins.</i> | 6. <i>Of Anatomy according to Galen.</i> | 10. <i>Of Physick.</i> |
| 3. <i>Of the Signs of Diseases.</i> | 7. <i>Of Feavors.</i> | 11. <i>Repressive.</i> |
| 4. <i>Of Prognostick Signs.</i> | 8. <i>A Correction of Alchymy.</i> | 12. <i>Of the Signs of Feavors.</i> |

Leland reporteth, that besides these, he writ other works, which the *Envy* of time hath denied unto us. He flourished about the year of our Lord 1230.

JOHN PHREAS was born in this City, * bred Fellow of *Baliol-colledge* in *Oxford*, where he contracted familiarity with his *Colleague* and *Mecenas*, *I. Tiptoft Earl of Worcester*. He afterwards travelled into *Italy*, and at *Ferrara* was a constant auditor of *Gwarinus* an old man, and famous *Philosopher*. Hitherto our *Phreas* made use only of his ears, hereafter of his tongue, when of *Hearer* he turned a *Teacher*; and see the stairs whereby he ascended.

1. He read *Physick* at *Ferrara*, concerning *Medicinal herbs*.
2. Then at *Florence*, well esteemed by the *Duke* thereof.
3. Then at *Padua*, (beneath *Florence* in *beauty*, above it in *learning*,) an *University* where he proceeded *Doctor of Physick*.
4. Then at *Rome*, where he was gracious with *Pope Paul* the second, dedicating unto him many books translated out of *Greek*.

The *Pope* rewarded him with the *Bishoprick* of *Bath* and *Wells*, dying before his consecration, * poisoned (as is vehemently suspected) by some, who maligned his merit;

Hec mihi quod nullis livor medicabilis herbis !

Solomon himself, who wrot of all *Simples*, from the * *Cedar* in *Lebanus*, to the *Hyssop* on the *Wall*, could find no *defensative* against it; which made him cry out * *But who can stand before envy?* No wonder therefore, if our *Phreas* (though a skilful *Botanist*) found mens malice mortal unto him. He died at *Rome Anno Domini* 1465. and *Leland's* commendation of him may serve for his *Epitaph*, if but, *Hic jacet Johannes Phreas* be prefixed before it; *qui primus Anglorum erat, qui propulsa barbarie, patriam honesto labore bonis literis restituit.*

ANDREW BORDE *Doctor of Physick*, was (I conceive) bred in *Oxford*, because I find his book called the *Breviary of Health* examined by that *University*. He was *Physician* to *King Henry* the eighth, and was esteemed a great *Scholar* in that age. I am confident his book was the first written of that faculty in *English*, and dedicated to the *Colledge of Physicians* in *London*. Take a tast out of the beginning of his *Dedictory Epistle*,

Egregious Doctors and Masters of the Eximious and Arcane Science of Physick, of your Urbanity exasperate not your selves against me for making this little volume of Physick, &c.

REM.

* In tractatu quinto de ejus Artu Scriptoribus.

* Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 3. Num. 92. & Pitt. in Anno 1230.

* Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 8. Num. 38.

* Idem ibidem.

* 1 King. 4. 33. * Prov. 22. 4.

Indeed his book contains plain matter under hard words, and was accounted such a *Jewel* in that age, (things whilst the *first* are esteemed the best in all kinds,) that it was Printed, *Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum*, for William Middleton, Anno 1548. He died as I collect in the reign of Queen Mary.

Writers.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 2.
Num. 8.

* **NOTHELMUS** of LONDON. Having casually *let slip* his forelock, I mean his *Episcopal Capacity*, (being successively Bishop of London, and Arch-bishop of Canterbury,) under which he ought to be entred, we are fain to lay hold on his *hind part*, (that his memory may not escape us) taking notice of him as a *Writer*. In his Age shined a *Constellation* of three learned men, Bede, Alcuinus, and our Nothelme, whom the two former by their letters invited to writ (a performance proper for his Pen) the *gests* of Gregory the Great, and the *Disciples* sent by him with Austin the Monk, for the Conversion of Britain. Nothelme the more effectually to enable himself for this work, went to Rome, obtained leave from Pope Gregory the second, to peruse his Records; then sent his compleated collections to Bede, to be inserted in his *Church history*. Bede in gratitude, (according to the courteous custome of the learned exchange,) dedicated to him his *thirty* questions on the *Books of Kings*. His death happened Anno Domini 739.

WILLIAM FITZ-STEPHENS was descended saith Leland of Norman Nobility, but born in this City, and bred a Monk in Canterbury. He wrote many learned works, and one in Latine of the description of London, since commendably (because rare to come by) translated and added to the *Survey of London*.

Say not that London then, was but the *Suburbs* to the London now, for the *bigness* and *populoufness* thereof; seeing in Fitz Stephens time, it accounted *thirteen* Conventual and an hundred and six and thirty *Parochial Churches*, not producing so many at this day; so that it seems though there be more *Bodies of Men*, there be fewer *Houses of God* therein.

As for the populoufness thereof in his time, it was able to set forth *sixty thousand Foot*, which I believe it may treble in our time. It could also then raile *twenty thousand Horsemen*, which would pose it at this day to perform. But as railing *Rabshekah* made *Ferusalem* weaker, [not able to set *two thousand Riders* on horses] so possibly Fitz-Stephens might make London stronger then it was. I hope one may safely wish this City may be better in *holiness*, as bigger in *houses*, then it was when Fitz-Stephens flourished 1190.

ALBRICIUS of LONDON. Leland maketh him a *Native* of this City, and signally learned, though little is extant of his writings, save a work of the *Original of Heathen Gods*. Herein he sheweth how mankind having by error and ignorance, left and lost the true God, multiplied Deities, that a *Mock-infinite* (viz. what was but *Indefinite in number*) should supply his place, who was *Infinite in Nature*. Albricius flourished Anno Domini 1217.

REM.

WILLIAM SENGHAM born of mean, but honest Parents, being one of a *meek nature*, and *quick wit*, was brought up in *learning*, wherein he attained to great perfection. He wrote many books and one *de fide & Legibus*, wherein * Bale highly praiseth this passage,

* De script. Brit.
Cent. 4. Num.
17.

There is no other law for the Salvation of men, besides the Gospel of Christ our Lord.

Now although this be but a plain expression of the common truth, yet was it beheld as an *Oracle* in that ignorant age. Thus a *beam* of *noon-day* might it be seen at *mid-night*, would shine as the *Sun* it self; besides, these words were uttered in that age, when impudent *Friers* began to obtrud on the world a *fist forged Gospel*, (consisting of superstitious ceremonies and) called *Aeternum Evangelium*, which did much mischief in the Church amongst *credulous men*. This William is supposed by some an *Augustinian Frier*, who flourished Anno Dom. 1260.

REM.

LAURENTIUS ANGLICUS was certainly an English-man, and probably a *Londoner*, but brought up and living most of his time in *Paris*, where he was Master of

of the Colledge, which had an * *English-man* for the sign thereof. Hence I collect it for building little better then our ordinary *Inns* for entertainment, where probably our Country men had their lodgings for nothing. This *Laurence*, being a learned and pious person, stoutly opposed that mock Gospel commonly called * *Evangelium Aeternum*, with the Mendicant Friars the Champions thereof. He wrote a smart book *contra Pseudo-Pradicatores*; but afterwards being frightened with the *Popes* thunder-bolts, and the *Friars* threatnings, he cowardly recanted. But what saith * *Solomon* *A just man falleth seven times, [the Vulgar Latine addeth in die, in one day,] and riseth again, as we hope this Laurence did, who flourished Anno Dom. 1260.*

* *NICHOLAS LYRA* was (as *Barnabas* a *Few-Cypriot*, and *Saul* a *Few-Cilician*) a *Few-English man*, the first by *Nation*, the second by *Nativity*. He had the *Rabbins* at his Fingers ends, but conversed so long with, that at last he was converted by some *Franciscans* to be a *Christian*; and I behold *Nicholas* [*Conquereur* of his *People*] as his *Font-name* then given him, as predictory of those *Victories* he afterwards got, by his disputings and writings, over his own Country-men. Nor doth the Church of God more complain of *Nicholas*, that *Proselite* of *Antioch*, (the last of the seven *Deacons*, and first founder of the *Nicholaitans* whom God hated,) then it doth commend our *Nicholas*, who vigorously confuted the *Jews*; who expect the rising of the *Sun* in the afternoon, waiting for *Messias* still to come.

I read, how some fifty years before, *Henry* the third, founded a house called *Domus Conversorum*, (where now the Office of the *Rolls* is kept in *Chancery-lane*,) where converted *Jews* were accommodated with Lodging, and a small Salary. But I believe *Lyra* made no use thereof, contenting himself to live first in *Oxford*, then in *Paris* a *Franciscan Fryar*, and wrote *Comments* on all the *Old* and *New-Testament*, whereof so different the Editions, that I am certainly informed, one is so bad, one can hardly give too little; and one so good, one can hardly give too much for it. Though sometimes he may be wide of the Mark, and this *Harp* be out of Tune, yet uncharitable their censure of *Lyra Delirat*, whilst * *Luther* highly praiseth him, because his wanton wit did not gad after empty *Allegories*, but with the good house keeper stays at home, keeping himself close to the Text in his literal interpretations. Now though there were many *Jewish Synagogues* in *England*, (at *York*, *Cambridge*, *Northampton*, &c.) yet the *Old Jury* in *London*, equalling all the rest in numerousness, *Lyra* his birth is here assigned with best assurance, though dying in *Paris* about the year 1340.

BANKINUS of *LONDON*, not *Bancks* of *London*, (who taught his *Horse* reason to perform feats above belief,) but one of higher Parts, and worse employed. Being an *Augustinian Friar* he set himself wholly to suppress the poor *Wicklewicks*, and being ready to dispute against them in a publique Council, was taken off in his full speed with the following accident, worthy of the Readers observation;

Bale de Script. Brit. Cent. 6. Num. 97.

Sed terræ-motus justissima summi Dei vindicta, subito exortus, diruptis Passim domorum edificiis, immanes eorum impetus fregit, ac vires infirmavit.

But an Earthquake by the just revenge of the most high God, suddenly arising, by breaking asunder the buildings of the houses, brake their cruel assaults, and weakened their forces.

This if literally true, deserved a down-right (and not only so flenting a) mention. But hitherto meeting it in no other Author; I begin to suspect it ment Metaphorically of some consternation of mind, wherewith God's restraining grace charmed the adversaries of the truth. *Bankinus* flourished under King *Richard* the second, Anno 1382.

ROBERT IVORY was, saith *Leland*, none of the meanest Natives of this City, a *Carmelite* and *President General* of his Order, D. D. in *Cambridge*. He wrote several * books, and *Prece & Precio*, procured many more, wherewith he adorned the Library of *White-Fryars* in *Fleet-street*. He dyed *November* the fifth, 1392.

JULIANA BARNES was born ex antiqua & illustri domo. Understand it not in the sense wherein the same was said of a certain *Pope*, born in a ruinous Cottage, where the *Sun* did shine through the Rotten Walls and Roof thereof. But indeed she

* Bale de Script. Brit. Cent. 4. Num. 30.

* See more hereof in the life of *John Driton* in *Sussex*.

* Pro. 24. 16.

* Bale de Script. Brit. Cent. 5. Num. 12.

* In his Comment on the 2. and again on the 9. chap. of Gen.

* Bale de Script. Brit. Cent. 6. Num. 96.

R E M.

was descended of a *respectable* Family, though I, not able to find the place, am fain to use my *Marginal Mark* of *greatest uncertainty*.

* Bale Cent. 8.
Numb. 33.

She was the *Diana* of her Age for *Hunting* and *Hawking*, skilful also in *Fishing*, and wrote *three* * books of these Exercises, commending the practise thereof to the *Gentry* of *England*.

The City of *Leyden* is scited in the very *bottom* of the *Low-Countries*, so that the water settled there, would be soon subject to putrefaction, were it not by *Engins* forced up that it might *fall*, and so by constant *motion* kept from *corruption*. *Idleness* will betray *Noble mens minds* to the same mischief, if some ingenious industry be not used for their imployment.

* De arte Poetice.
A liber Hyper-
Criticism, capite
sexto.

Our *Julian* also wrot a book of *Heraldry*. Say not the *needle* is the most proper *pen* for the *woman*, and that she ought to meddle with making no *Coats*, save such as *Dorcas* made for the *widows*, seeing their *Sex* may be not only pardoned, but praised for such lawful diversions. No Gentleman will severely censure the faults in her *Heraldry*, but rather imitate * *Julius Scaliger* who passing his verdict on all Poets, and coming to do the like on *Sulpitia* a Roman Poetress (living under *Domitian*) thus courteously concludeth, *Ut tam laudabilis Heroïna ratio habeatur, non ausim obicere ei judicii severitatem*. She flourished *Anno Domini* 1460. under King *Henry* the sixth.

* Bale Cent. 8.
Numb. 62. & J.
Hist. Anno
1512.

ROBERT FABIAN was born and bred in this * City, whereof he became *Sheriff* 1493. Treating his *Guests* with good *cheer* and *wellcome*, he doubled his dishes with pleasant discourse, being an excellent *Historian*, witness *two Chronicles* of his own writing.

1. From *Brutus* to the death of King *Henry* the second.
2. From the first of *K. Richard*, to the death of *K. Henry* the seventh.

He was also an excellent *Poet*, both in *Latine*, *French* and *English*.

* Sir John
Suckling.

A *Modern* * *Master wit*, in the contest betwixt the *Poets* of our age, for the *Laurel* maketh *Apollo* to adjudge it to an *Alderman* of *London*, because to have most wealth was a sign of most wit. But had the *Scene* of this competition been laid *seven score* years since, and the same remitted to the *umpirage* of *Apollo*, in sober sadness he would have given the *Laurel* to this our *Alderman*.

* Exemplified
in Stow's Surv.
pag. 214.
* Bale ut prius.

As for his *Histories*, if the whole strain of them doth *lord-wit*, it must be indulged to him that followed the *genius* of his own education. He died at *London* 1512. and was buried in the Church of *All-hallows*, where he hath a * *tedious and barbarous Epitaph*, as commonly (*Reader*, I should be glad to have my observation confuted,) who hath worse *Poetry* then *Poets* on their *Monuments*? After his death, *Cardinal Wolsey* caused so many *Copies* of his *Book* as he could come by to be burnt, because therein he had opened the *Coffers* of the Church too wide, and made too clear *discovery* of the *Revenues* of the *Clergy*.

* Bale & Pitt.

THOMAS LUPSET was born in this * City, and was related to most English and some forraign learned eminencies of his age.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bred a child in the house of Dean <i>olet</i>. 2. Under <i>W. Lilly</i> in <i>St. Pauls School</i>. 3. Sent to <i>Oxford</i>, where he became <i>Greek Professor</i>. 4. Relinquishes his place to his friend <i>Ludovicus Vives</i>. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Travailed into <i>Italy</i>, and at <i>Padua</i> was familiar with <i>C. Pole</i>. 6. Was known unto <i>Erasmus</i>, who giveth him this Character, <i>Hujus ingenio nihil gratius, nihil amantius</i>. 7. Intended <i>Divinity</i>, diverted by <i>Cardinal Woolsey</i>. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. At <i>Paris</i> was Tutor to <i>Th. Winter</i>, a ward to the <i>Cardinal</i>. 9. Returning into <i>England</i>, was known to King <i>Henry</i> the eight. 10. Began to grow into his favour, when cut off with a <i>Consumption</i> 1532. in the prime of his life. |
|---|--|---|

He died in *London*, and lieth buried in the Church of *Saint Alphage* nigh *Cripple-gate*, without a monument.

Since the Reformation.

JOHN RASTALL was a * Citizen and Printer of London, by marriage a kin to Sir Thomas More, and when the said Sir Thomas and Bishop Fisher wrote in defence of Purgatory, to prove it by Scripture, Rastall undertook to maintain it by reason. Surely, he that buy's the two former books, deserveth to have this last given him to make him a faver. Some will say, the former two indeavoured to prove the fire, and Rastall the smoak of Purgatory. But to pass by his works in Divinity, he was a good Mathematician, and made a Comedy of Europe, Asia and Africa, which, my * Author saith, was very witty, and very large; and I can believe the later, seeing he had three parts of the world for his subject; and how long would it have been had America been added? He wrote a book against John Frith, but afterwerds (convinced with his adversaries arguments) recanted it of his own accord; the cause why we have placed him since the Reformation. He wrote a book of the terms of Law, and made an Index to Justice Fitz-Herbert; yea, I behold this John as father to Rastall the famous Lawyer, of whom * before. He died and was buried at London 1536.

EDWARD HALL. We may trace him from his cradle to his coffin, as followeth.

1. He was a Citizen of London by his * birth.
2. He was bred a Scholar at Eaton.
3. Thence he removed and was one of the * Foundation of Kings-colledge.
4. Thence he went to Grays-Inn, and studied the Municipal-law.
5. He became common Serjeant of London, for the well ditcharging whereof he,
- 6 Was advanced to be one of the Judges in the Sheriffs Court.
7. Wrote an elegant history of the wars of York and Lancaster, from K. Henry the fourth, till the end of King Henry the * eight.
8. Died a very aged man 1547.

He was as by some passages in his book may appear, in that age well affected to the Reformation. He lieth buried in the Church of Saint Sithes (contracted I think for Saint Osiths) where I cannot recover any Epitaph upon him.

WILLIAM FULKE D. D. was born in this * City, bred first Fellow of Saint John's, then Master of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge. His studies were suitable to his years, when young, a good Philosopher, witness his book of Meteors; afterwards his endeavours ascended from the middle region of the aire, to the highest heavens, when he became a pious and solid Divine.

Now the Romanists, seeing they could no longer blind-fold their Laitie from the Scriptures, resolved to fit them with false spectacles, and set forth the Rhemish Translation; which by Doctor Fulke was learnedly confuted, though he never attained any great preferment in the Church.

Here it is worth our pains to peruse the immediate succession of Masters in Pembroke-hall, because unparallel'd in any English Foundation.

Edm. Grindall, Arch^b. of Cant.
Mat. Hutton, Arch^b. of York.
Jo. Whitgift, Arch^b. of Cant.

Jo. Young, Bp. of Rochester.
William Fulke, D. D.
Lanc. Andrews, Bp. of Winchester.

Sam. Harsnet, Arch^b. of York.
Nic. Felton, Bp. of Eely.

Here, though all the rest were Episcopated, Doctor Fulke was but Doctor Fulke still, though a man of great merit. This proceeded not from any disaffaction in him to the Hierarchie (as some would fain suggest) but principally from his love of privacy, and place of Margaret-Professour, wherein he died Anno Dom. 1589.

EDMOND SPENCER born in this * City, was brought up in Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, where he became an excellent Scholar, but especially most happy in English Poetry, as his works do declare. In which the many Chaucerisms used (for I will not say affected by him) are thought by the ignorant to be blemishes, known by the learned to be beauties to his book; which notwithstanding had been more salable, if more conformed to our modern language.

There

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 8.
Num. 74.

* Bale ut prius.

* In this City,
Title, Writers
on the Law.

* Stow his Sur-
vey pag. 22.

* Haichers M.
S. of K. Col.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 9.

* Stows Sur-
vey p. 276.

* Parker in his
Scheliton Cant.

* Camb. Eliz. in
Anno 1598.

There passeth a story commonly told and believed, that *Spencer* presenting his Poems to Queen *Elizabeth*: She highly affected therewith, commanded the Lord *Cecil* Her Treasurer, to give him an *hundred* pound; and when the Treasurer (a good Steward of the Queens money) alledged that sum was too much, then *give him* (quoth the Queen) *what is reason*; to which the Lord consented, but was so busied, belike, about matters of higher concernment, that *Spencer* received no reward; Whereupon he presented this petition in a small piece of paper to the Queen in her Progress,

*I was promis'd on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time unto this season,
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason.*

Hereupon the Queen gave strict order (not without some check to her Treasurer) for the present payment of the hundred pounds, she first intended unto him.

* *Camd. Eliz.*
in Anno 1598.

* *Obit Virorum*
doct. An. 1576.

He afterwards went over into *Ireland*, Secretary to the Lord *Gray*, Lord Deputy thereof; and though that his office under his Lord was lucrative, yet got he no estate, but saith my * Author, *Peculiari locis fatis semper cum paupertate conflictatus est*. So that it fared little better with him, then with *William Xilander* the German, (a most excellent Linguist, Antiquary, Philosopher and Mathematician,) who was so poor, that (as * *Thuanus* saith) he was thought, *fami non fame scribere*.

Returning into *England*, he was robb'd by the Rebels of that little he had, and dying for grief in great want, Anno 1598. was honorably buried nigh *Chancer* in *Westminster*, where this Distick concludeth his Epitaph on his monument,

*Anglica te vivo vixit plaustique poesis,
Nunc moritura timet te moriente mori.* | *Whilst thou didst live, liv'd English poetry,
Which fears, now thou art dead, that she shall die.*

Nor must we forget, that the expence of his funeral and monument, was defrayed at the sole charge of *Robert*, first of that name, Earl of *Essex*.

JOHN STOW son of *Thomas Stow*, who died Anno 1559. grand-child to *Thomas Stow*, who died 1526. (both Citizens of *London*, and buried in *Saint Michaels* in *Cornhill*) was born in this City, bred at learning no higher then a good Gramar-scholar, yet he became a painful, faithful, and (the result of both) useful Historian.

Here, to prevent mistake by the homonymie of names, I request the Reader to take special notice of three brace of English writers,

1. Sir *Thomas* (commonly with the addition of *De la*) *More*, who lived under, and wrote the life of King *Edward* the second.

2. Sir *Thomas More*, the witty and learned Chancellor of *England*.

1. *John Leland*, bred in *Oxford*, the most exquisite Grammarian of his age, who flourished Anno 1428.

2. *John Leland*, bred in *Cambridge*, the most, eminent Antiquary under *K. Henry* the eight.

1. *John Stow*, a Benedictine Monke of *Normich*, Anno 1440. who wrote various Collections, much cited by *Caius* in his history of *Cambridge*.

2. *John Stow*, this Londoner, and Historian.

I confess, I have heard him often accused, that (as learned *Guicciardine* is charged for telling *magnarum rerum minutias*) he reporteth *res in se minutas*, toys and trifles, being such a *Smell-feast*, that he cannot pass by *Guild-hall*, but his pen must tast of the good chear therein. However this must be indulged to his education; so hard it is for a Citizen to write an History, but that the fur of his gown will be felt therein. Sure I am, our most elegant Historians who have wrote since his time (*Sir Francis Bacon*, Master *Camden*, &c.) though throwing away the basket, have taken the fruit, though not mentioning his name, making use of his endeavors. Let me adde of *John Stow*, that (however he kept *time*) he kept *time* very well, no Author being more accurate in the notation thereof.

Besides his Chronicle of *England*, he hath a large Survey of *London*, and I believe

no City in Christendome, *Rome* alone excepted, hath so great a volume extant thereof. *Plato* was used to say, that many good laws were made, but still one was wanting, viz. a law to put all those good laws in execution. Thus the Citizens of *London* have erected many fair monuments to perpetuate their memories, but still there wanted a monument to continue the memory of their monuments (subject by time, and otherwise to be defaced) which at last by *John Stow* was industriously performed.

He died in the eightieth year of his age *April 5. 1605.* and is buried at the upper end of the North-Isle of the Quire * of *Saint Andrews Undershaft.* His Chronicle since continued by another, whose additions are the lively embleme of the times he writeth of, as far short of *Master Stow* in goodness, as our age is of the integrity and charity of those which went before it.

GILES FLETCHER was born in this * City, son to *Giles Fletcher Dr. in law,* and Embassadour into *Russia,* of whom formerly in *Kent.* From *Westminster-school* he was chosen first Scholar, then Fellow of *Trinity college* in *Cambridge.* One equally beloved of the *Muses* and the *Graces,* having a sanctified wit, witness his worthy Poem intituled *Christs Victory,* made by him being but Bachelour of Arts, discovering the Piety of a Saint, and Divinity of a Doctor. He afterward applied himself to School-Divinity, (cross to the grain of his Genius, as some conceive) and attained to good skill therein. When he preached at *Saint Maries,* his prayer before his Sermon usually consisted of one entire Allegory, not *driven,* but *led on,* most proper in all particulars. He was at last (by exchange of his living) settled in *Suffolk,* which hath the best and worst aire in *England,* best about *Bury,* and worst on the Sea-side, where *Master Fletcher* was beneficed. His clownish and low parted Parishoners, (having nothing but their shoos high about them,) valued not their Pastour according to his worth, which disposed him to melancholy, and hastened his dissolution. I behold the life of this learned Poet, like those half-verses in *Virgils Aeneids,* broken off in the middle, seeing he might have doubled his days according to the ordinary course of nature; whose death happened about the year 162.. He had another brother *Phineas Fletcher* Fellow of *Kings-colledge* in *Cambridge,* and beneficed also in *Norfolk,* a most excellent Poet, witness his *Purple Island,* and several other pieces of great ingenuity.

JOHN DONNE was born in this City of wealthy parentage, extracted out of *Wales,* one of an excellent wit, large travail, and choice experience. After many vicissitudes in his youth, his reduced age was honoured with the Doctorship of Divinity, and Denary of *Saint Pauls.*

Should I endeavour to deliver his exact character, I (who willingly would not doe any wrong) should do a fourfold injury.

1. To his worthy memory, whose merit my pen is unable to express.
2. To my self, in undertaking what I am not sufficient to perform.
3. To the Reader, first in raising, then in frustrating his expectation.
4. To my deservedly honored friend *Master Isaac Walton,* by whom his life is so learnedly written.

It is enough for me to observe he died *March 31. Anno Dom. 1631.* and lieth buried in *Saint Pauls* under an ingenious and choice monument, neither so costly as to occasion envy, nor so common as to cause contempt.

Romish Exile Writers.

JOHN HEIWOOD was born in * *London,* and was most familiar with *Sir Thomas More,* whom he much resembled in quickness of parts, both undervaluing their friend to their jest, and having *Ingenium non edentulum, sed mordax.* I may safely write of him, what he pleasantly * writes of himself, that he applied mirth more then brist, many mad plays, and did few good works. He hath printed many English proverbial Epigrams, and his *Monumenta Literaria* are said to be *non tam labore condita, quam lepore condita.* He was highly in favour with *Queen Mary,* and after her

F f f

death,

* In his own Survey of *London* (continued after his death) pag. 152.

* So was I informed by Mr. *Jo. Rainsey* who married his Relict.

* *Pix. de Ang. Script. Anno 1556.*

* In his 5 hun. of Epig. num. 100.

death, fled for Religion beyond the seas. It is much, that one so Fancyful should be so conscientious. He lived, and (for ought I find) died at *Mechlin* about the year 1566. *Gasper Heinwood* his son, was a great Jesuit, and executed here in *Q. Elizabeths* reign.

* *Pitz. in Anno*
1581.

MAURICE CHAMNEE most probably born in this City, was bred a Friar in *Charter-house*, now called *Suttons Hospital*. He was imprisoned for refusing the Oath of Supremacy, with 18. of his Order, all which lost their lives for their obstinacy, whilst our *Maurice* (like *Jobs* messenger) only escaped alone to tell of his fellows misfortune, and write the history of the execution. Some of *Chamnee's* party, report to his praise, that * *Martyrdome* was only wanting to him, and not he to *Martyrdome*. Others more truly tax him, for warping to the Will of King *Henry* the eighth, not so much to decline his own death, as to preserve his Covent from destruction, who sped in the first, and failed in the latter. However fearing some afterclaps, he fled beyond the Seas, passing the rest of his life in the Low-Countries, dying *Anno Dom.* 1581.

* *Pitz. de script.*
Ang. in Anno
1581.

EDMUND CAMPIAN was born in this * City, and bred Fellow in *Saint Johns-colledge* in *Oxford*, where he became Proctor *Anno* 1568. when *Queen Elizabeth* visited that University, being made Deacon by the Protestant Church; he afterwards renounced that Order, and fled beyond the Seas. A man of excellent parts, though he who rood post to tell him so, might come too late to bring him tidings thereof, being such a valuer of himself, that he swelled every drop of his ability into a bubble by his vain ostentation. And indeed few who were reputed Scholars, had more of Latine, or less of Greek, then he had.

He was sent over with Father *Parsons* into *England*, to reduce it to the Church of *Rome*; to this purpose he set forth his *Ten Reasons* so purely for Latine, so plainly and pithily penned, that they were very taking, and fetch'd over many (*Neuters* before) to his perswasion.

* *Idem ibidem.*

It was not long before he was caught by the *Setters* of the Secretary *Walsingham*, and brought to the Tower, where one of his own Religion saith that he was * *exquisitissimis cruciatibus tortus*, rack'd with most exquisite torments.

* In the Princes
report of the
first days con-
ference fol. 1.

Yet the * Lieutenant of the Tower truly told him, that he had rather seen then felt the rack, being so favourably used therein, that being taken off, he did presently go to his lodging without help, and used his hands in writing. Besides, (as *Campian* confess'd) he was not examined upon any point of Religion, but only upon matters of State. Some days after he was engaged in four solemn disputations, to make good that bold challenge he had made against all Protestants.

Place. Auditors. Time.

Opposers.

Questions.

{ Campians
answer.

The Chappel in the Tower.	The Lieute- nant of the Tower, Mr. <i>Bele</i> , Clerk of the Coun- sel with many Protestants and Papists.	1581	{ <i>Alexander</i> <i>Nowell</i> Dean of <i>Pauls</i> .	1. Whether the Protestants had cut off many goodly and principal parts of Scripture from the body thereof?	Affirmative
		August 31	{ <i>William</i> <i>Day</i> Dean of <i>Windfor</i> . <i>William Fulk</i> D. D.	2. Whether the Catholick Church be not properly invisible?	
		Septem. 18	{ <i>Roger Goad</i> D. D. <i>William Fulk</i> D. D.	3. Whether Christ be in the Sacrament Substantially, very God and Man in his Natural Body?	Affirmative
		23	{ <i>Roger Goad</i> D. D.	4. Whether after the Consecration the Bred & Wine are Transubstantiated?	
		27	{ <i>John Walker</i> <i>William Clarke</i>	5. Whether the Scriptures contain suf- ficient Doctrine for our Salvation?	Negative
				6. Whether Faith only justifyeth?	

An * *Authentick Author* giveth this impartial account of *Campian* in his Disputation, *ad disputandum productus expectationem concitatum agre sustinuit*, and in plain truth, no man did ever boast more when he put on his Armour, or had cause to boast less when he put it off. Within few days, the Queen was necessitated for her own security to make him the subject of severity, by whose laws he was executed in the following December.

* *Camb. in his
Eliz. An. 1580.*

Benefactors to the Publike.

THOMAS POPE Knight, was born in this City, as my worthy friend Doctor Seth Ward the Head, and others of the Society of *Trinity colledge* in *Oxford* have informed me. I behold him as *fortune suæ fabrum*, the Smith (who by Gods blessing) hammered out his own fortune without any Patrimonial advantage. Indeed he lived in an Age which one may call the *harvest of wealth*, wherein any that would work might get good wages at the dissolution of *Abbyes*.

Herein he was much employed, being under the Lord *Cromwell*, an instrument of the *second magnitude*, and lost nothing by his activity therein; however by all the Printed books of that age he appeareth one of a candid carriage, and in this respect stands sole and single by himself. That of the Abby Lands which he received, he refounded a considerable proportion for the building and endowing of *Trinity-colledge* in *Oxford*. He died as I collect about the beginning of the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

There are in *Oxford shire* many descendants from him continuing in a worshipful Estate, on the same token, that King *James* came in Progress to the house of Sir Pope Knight, when his Lady was lately delivered of a daughter, which Babe was presented to King *James* with this Paper of Verses in her hand, which because they pleased the King I hope they will not displease the Reader;

See this little Mistress here,
Did never sit in Peters chair;
Or a triple Crown did wear,
And yet she is a Pope.
No Benefice she ever sold,
Nor did dispence with sins for Gold,
She hardly is a Sevennight Old,
And yet she is a Pope.

No King her feet did ever kiss,
Or had from her worse look then this;
Nor did she ever hope,
To saint one with a Rope.
And yet she is a Pope.

A female Pope you'l say, A second Joan,
No sure she is Pope Innocent or none.

I behold the Earl of *Down* in *Ireland* (but living in *Oxford shire*) the chief of the Family.

THOMAS CURSON born in *Alballows Lumbarde street*, *Armorour*, dwelt without *Bishop-gate*. It happened that a Stage-player borrowed a rusty Musket, which had lien long Leger in his Shop: now though his part was Comical he therewith acted an unexpected Tragedy, killing one of the standers by, the Gun casually going off on the Stage, which he suspected not to be Charged.

O the difference of divers mens in the tenderness of there Consciences! some are scarce touch'd with a wound, whilst others are wounded with a touch therein. This poor Armourer was highly afflicted therewith, though done against his will, yea without his knowledge, in his absence, by another, out of meer chance. Hereupon he resolved to give all his Estate to pious uses, no sooner had he gotten a round sum, but presently he posted with it in his Apron to the Court of Aldermen, and was in pain till by their direction he had settled it for the relief of poor in his own and other Parishes, and disposed of some hundreds of pounds accordingly, as I am credibly informed by the then Church-wardens of the said Parish. Thus as he conceived himself casually (though at great distance) to have occasioned the death of one, he was the immediate and direct cause of giving a comfortable living to many, he dyed *Anno Domini 16..*

EDWARD ALLIN was born in the afore said Parish near *Devonshire-house*, where now is the sign of the *Pie*. He was bred a Stage-player, a Calling which many have condemned, more have questioned, some few have excused, and far fewer conscienci-

*John Cheston
George Carter*

ous people have commended. He was the *Roscins* of our age, so acting to the life, that he made any part (especially a Majestick one) to become him. He got a very great Estate, and in his old age following Christs Councel, (on what forcible motive belongs not to me to enquire) *He made friends of his unrighteous Mammon*. Building therewith a fair Colledge at *Dulwich* in *Kent*, for the relief of poor people.

Some I confess count it built on a *foundred* foundation, seeing in a spiritual sense none is good and lawfull money save what is honestly and industriously gotten; but perchance such who condemn Master *Allin* herein, have as bad Shillings in the botome of their own bags if search were made therein; sure I am, no Hospital is tyed with better or stricter laws, that it may not *Sagg* from the intention of the Founder. The poor of his native Parish *Saint Buttolph Eishopgate* have a priviledge to be provided for therein before others. Thus he who out-acted others in his life, out-did himself before his death, which happened *Anno Domini 16..*

WILLIAM PLAT was born in this City (as his Heir hath informed me) son to *Sir Hugh Plat*, grand-son to *Richard Plat* Alderman of *London*. He was a *Fellow-Commoner* bred in *Saint Johns* colledge in *Cambridge*, and by his Will bequeathed thereunto Lands to maintain *Fellows* and *Scholars*, (*Fellows* at *thirty*, *Schollars* at *ten* pounds *per annum*) so many as the Estate would extend unto.

But this general and doubtful settlement was liable to long and great suits betwixt the Colledge and the Heirs of the said *William*, until *Anno 1656*. the same were happily composed betwixt the Colledge and *John Plat* Clerk, (Heir to the foresaid *William*) when a settlement was made by mutual consent of *four Scholars* at *ten*, and *two Fellows* at *fifty* pounds *per annum*. Here I mention not *thirty* pounds yearly given by him to the poor of *Hornsey* and *High-gate*, with a Lecture founded therein. This *William Plat* died *Anno 1637*.

ALEXANDER STRANGE son to a Doctor in Law, was born in * *London*, bred in *Peter-house* in *Cambridge*, where he commenced Bachelour of Divinity, and afterwards for * *forty six* years was Vicar of *Layston*, and Prebend of *Saint Pauls*, where his *Prebenda submersa* the Corps whereof were drowned in, the Sea afforded him but a noble year.

* Now, because *Layston* Church stood alone in the fields, and inconveniently for such who were to repair thereunto, he built at *Buntingford* (a thorow-road market, mostly in his Parish,) a neat and strong Chappel *è stipe collatitiâ*, from the bounty others gave, and he gathered.) Wherefore having laid the foundation, before well furnished for the finishing thereof, he gave for his Motto,

Beg hard or beggard.

None could tax him (with the *Scribes* and *Pharisees*) for binding heavy burthens and grievous to be born, and laying them on other mens shoulders, whilst he himself would not move them with one of his fingers. First, because the burthens were not heavy, being light in the particulars, though weighty in the total summe. Secondly, he bound them on none, but profest himself bound unto them, if pleased to take them up for a publick good. Thirdly, he put his, and that a bountiful hand unto them, purchasing land out of his own purse to pay for the daily reparation thereof. He also promoted the building of a *Free-school* in the said place, to which some sisters worshipfully born in the same Town, wealthily and honourably married, were the Foundresses, yet so as it will still be thankful to contributors thereunto for better accommodation.

This Master *Strange* being no less prosperous then painful in compounding all differences among his neighbours, being a man of peace went to eternal peace *December 8*. in the *eightieth* year of his age *1650*.

To the Reader.

Pauperis est numerare, They have but few who have but a number. It passeth my power to compute the Benefactors Natives of this City, whose names are entred in fair Tables (the Counterpart of the Original no doubt kept in heaven,) in their respective Parishes; so that in this City it is as easy to find a Steeple without a Bell hanging in

* So was I informed by his careful Executors.

* So read I in his Epitaph in the Chappel.

* Mat. 23. 4.

in it, as a *Festry* without such a *Memorial* fixed to it: Thither I refer the Reader for his better satisfaction, and proceed to the

Lord Mayors.

	Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1	John Rainwell	Robert Rainwell	London	Fish-monger	1426
2	Nicholas Wotton	Thomas Wotton	London	Draper	1430
3	Robert Large	Thomas Large	London	Mercer	1439
4	Stephen Foster	Robert Foster	London	Fish-monger	1454
5	Ralph Varney	Ralph Varney	London	Mercer	1465
6	John Tate	John Tate	London	Mercer	1473
7	Bartholom. James	Edward James	London	Draper	1479
8	John Percivall	Roger Percivall	London	Merchant-Taylor	1498
9	Richard Haddon	William Haddon	London	Mercer	1506
10	William Brown	John Brown	London	Mercer	1507
11	Henry Kebble	George Kebble	London	Grocer	1510
12	William Brown	John Brown	London	Mercer	1513
13	George Monox	Not named	London	Draper	1514
14	Thomas Seymer	John Seymer	London	Mercer	1526
15	William Holleis	William Holleis	London	Baker	1539
16	George Barn	George Barn	London	Haberdasher	1552
17	William Garret	John Garret	London	Grocer	1555
18	William Chester	John Chester	London	Draper	1560
19	Thomas Rowe	Robert Rowe	London	Merchant-Taylor	1568
20	William Allen	William Allen	London	Mercer	1571
21	James Hawes	Thomas Hawes	London	Cloath-worker	1574
22	Nichol. Woodrofe	David Woodrofe	London	Haberdasher	1579
23	John Branche	John Branche	London	Draper	1580
24	Thomas Blanke	Thomas Blank	London	Haberdasher	1582
25	George Barne	George Barne	London	Haberdasher	1586
26	Martin Calthrop	Martin Calthrop	London	Draper	1588
27	John Garret	William Garret	London	Haberdasher	1601
28	Thomas Low	Simon Low	London	Haberdasher	1604
29	Henry Rowe	Thomas Rowe	London	Mercer	1607
30	John Swinnerton	Thomas Swinnerton	London	Merchant-Taylor	1612
31	Sebastian Harvey	James Harvey	London	Iron-Monger	1618
32	William Cockain	William Cockain	London	Skinner	1619
33	Martin Lumley	James Lumley	London	Draper	1623
34	John Goare	Gerrard Goare	London	Merchant-Taylor	1624
35	Robert Ducey	Henry Ducey	London	Merchant-Taylor	1630
36	Robert Titchborn Titchborn	London	Skinner	1656

Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

H E N. II.

Anno

- 1 Quatuor Vic.
 2 Gervafius, & Johan.
 3 Gervafius, & Johan. filius Radulphi.
 4 Remiencus fili. Berigarii, & socii ejus.

- 6
 7 Johan. filius Radulphi.
 8 Eri saldu Sutarius, & vital, Clicus.
 9 Remiencus filius Borin-garii, & Will. fil. Isabell, for 7 years.
 16 Johan. Bievinitte, & Bald. Clicus
 17 Rad. Orificus, & Rad. Vinter. Andre. Buckerol,

- Adlord. Crispus, David de Cornhill, & Rog. Blundus, for 4 years.
 21 Bricknerus deHaverhil, & Pet. fil. Walter.
 22 Idem.
 23 Will. fil. Isab
 24 Valeran. Johan. filius Nigelli.
 25 Will. fil. Isab. & Arnulphus Buxell.
 26 Will.

- 26 Will. & Regin. le Viell.
 27 *Idem.*
 28 *Idem.*
 29 Will. & fil. Isab. for 6
 years.

RICH. I.

Anno

- 1 Henri. de Cornhill &
 Rich. fil. Renner.
 2 Rich. filius Renner ut su-
 pra.
 3 Will & Hen. fil. Ren-
 ner.
 4 Nichol. Duke, & Pet.
 Neveley.
 5 Rog. Duke, & Rich. fil.
 Alwin.
 6 Will. fil. Isabel, & Will.
 fil. Arnold.
 7 Rob. Besont, & Joh. de
 Josue.
 8 Gerard. de Anteloch, &
 Rob. Durant.
 9 Rog. Blunt, & Nicol.
 Ducker.
 10 Constant. fil. Arnold.
 & Rob. le Beau.

K. JOHN.

Anno

- 1 Arnold. fil. Arnold. &
 Rich. fil. Barthol.
 2 Rog. Dorset, & Jacob.
 Bartholomew.
 3 Walter. filius Alic. &
 Simon. de Alderman-
 bury.
 4 Norman. Blundell, &
 Johan. de Eely.
 5 Walt. Broune, & Will.
 Chamberlain.
 6 Tho. Haverel, & Hamon.
 Brond.
 7 Johan. Walgrave, & Rich.
 de Winchester.
 8 Johan. Holihand, & Edm.
 fil. Gerard.
 9 Rog. Winchester, &
 Edm. Hard Le.
 10 Petrus Duke, & Tho.
 Neal.
 11 Petr. le Josue, & Will.
 Blound.
 12 Adam. Whiteley, &
 Step. le Grasse.

- 13 Johan. fil. Pet. & Joh.
 Garland.
 14 Randolp. Eyland, &
 Constan. Josue.
 15 Martin. fil. Alic. & Petr.
 Bate.
 16 Solom. Basinge, & Hug.
 Basinge.
 17 Joh. Travers, & Audre.
 Newland.

HEN. III.

Anno

- 1 Benedict. Seinturer, &
 Will. Bluntivers.
 2 Tho. Bockerel, & Rad.
 Holyland.
 3 Johan. Veile, & Johan.
 le Spicer.
 4 Rich. Wimbledon, &
 Johan. Veile.
 5 Rich. Renger. & Johan.
 Veile.
 6 Rich. Renger, & Tho.
 Lambart.
 7 *Idem.*
 8 Johan. Travars, & Aud.
 Bockerell.
 9 *Idem.*
 10 Rog. Duke, & Martin.
 fil. Will.
 11 *Idem.*
 12 Steph. Bokerel, & Hen.
 Cocham.
 13 *Idem.*
 14 Will. Winchester, &
 Rob. fil. Johan.
 15 Rich. Walter. & Johan.
 de Woborne.
 16 Micha. de S. Helen, &
 Walter. de Enfeild.
 17 Hen. de Edmonton, &
 Gerard. Bat.
 18 Sim. fil. Mar. & Rog.
 Blunt.
 19 Rad. Ashwy, & Johan.
 Norman.
 20 Gerard. Bat. & Rich. vel
 Rob. Hardle.
 21 Hen. Cobham, & Jor-
 dan. de Coventry.
 22 Johan. Toloson, & Ger-
 vafius.
 23 Johan. Codras, & Joh.
 Wilhall.
 24 Reymond. Bongey, &
 Rad. Ashwy,

- 25 Johan. Gisors, & Mich.
 Tony.
 26 Tho. Duresme Johan.
 Voil.
 27 Johan. fil. Joh. & Rad.
 Ashwy.
 28 Hugo. Blunt, & Adam.
 Basinge.
 29 Rad. Foster, & Nich.
 Bat.
 30 Rob. de Cornhill, &
 Adam. de Bewley.
 31 Simon. fil. Mar. &
 Laurent. Frowick.
 32 Johan. Voile, & Nic.
 Bat.
 33 Nich. fil. Josue, &
 Galf. Winchester.
 34 Rich. Hardell, & Joh.
 Toloson.
 35 Humf. Bat. Will. fil.
 Richardi.
 36 Laur. Frowick, & Nic.
 Bat.
 37 Will. Duresme, & Tho.
 Wimborne.
 38 Johan. Northampton, &
 Rich. Picard.
 39 Rad. Ashwy, & Rob.
 Limon.
 40 Steph. Doe, & Hen.
 Walmond.
 41 Mich. Bocherel, & Joh.
 Minor.
 42 Rich. Otwell, & Will.
 Ashwy.
 43 Rob. Cornhill, & Joh.
 Adrian.
 44 *Idem.*
 45 Adam. Brouning, & Hen.
 Coventry.
 46 Iohan. Northampton,
 & Rich. Picard.
 47 Iohan. Taylor, & Rich.
 Walbrook.
 48 Rob. de Mount. Piter.
 Osbert. de Suffolk.
 49 Greg. Rokefley, & Tho.
 de Detford.
 50 Edward. Blunt, & Petr.
 Anger.
 51 Iohan. Hind, & Iohan.
 Walraven.
 52 Iohan. Adrian, & Lucas.
 de Baten-Court.
 53 Walter. Harvy, et Will.
 Duresme
 54 Tho. Basinge, et Rob.
 Cornhill

Cornhill

- 55 Walt. Potter, & Phil. Taylor
56 Greg. Rokesley, & Hen. Walleys
57 Rich. Paris, & Johan. de Wodeley

E D W. I.

Anno

- 1 Johan. Horne, & Walt. Potter
2 Nico. Winchester, & Hen. Coventry
3 Lucas de Batencourt, & Hen. Frowick
4 Johan. Horne, & Rad. Blunt
5 Rob. de Arer, & Rad. le Fewre.
6 Johan. Adrian, & Walt. Langley
7 Rob. Baseing, & Will. le Meyre
8 Tho. Fox, & Rad. De-lamore
9 Will. Farenden, & Nich. Winchester
10 Will. le Meyre, & Rich. Chigwell
11 Rad. Blunt, & Ankerin de Betavill
12 Johan. Goodcheap, & Martin. Box
13 Steph. Cornhill, & Rob. Rokesley
14 Walt. Blunt, & Johan. Wade
15 Tho. Cross, & Gualt. Hawteyne
16 W. Hereford, & Tho. Stanes
17 W. Betaine Johan. de Canter.
18 Fulke of St. Edmond, & Salom. Langford
19 Tho. Romaine, & W. de Leyre
20 Rad. Blunt, & Hamond. Box
21 Hen. Boll *vel* Bolle, & Elias Ruffel
22 Rob. Rokesley *jun.* & Mort. Aubery
23 Hen. Box, & Rich. Gloucester
24 Johan. Dunstable, &

Adam. de Halingbury.

- 25 Tho. de Suffolk, & Adam. de Fulham
26 Rich. Refham, & Tho. Sely
27 Johan. Armenter, & Hen. Fingrith
28 Lucas de Havering, & Rich. Champnes
29 Rob. Callor, & Pet. de Bescant
30 Hugo Pourte, & Sim. Paris
31 W. Combmartin, & Johan. de Burford
32 Rog. Paris, & Johan. de Lincolne
33 Will. Cawson, & Regin. Thunderley
34 Galf. & Sim. Billet

E D W. II.

Anno

- 1 Nico. Pigot, & Nigeb-rury
2 W. Baseing, & Jam. Butteler
3 Rog. le Palmer, & Jacobus de Saint Ed-mons
4 Sim. Cooper, & Petr. Blackney
5 Sim. Metwood, & Rich. Wilford
6 Johan. Lambin, & Will. Lutkin
7 Rob. Gurden, & Hugo. Garton
8 Steph. Abingdon, & Hamond Chigwell
9 Hamond Goodcheap, & Willielm. Bode-leigh
10 Will. Caston, & Rad. Balancer
11 Johan. Prior, & Will. Furneux
12 Johan. Pointell, & Joh. Dalling
13 Sim. de Abington, & Johan. Preston
14 Rena. & Will. Procham
15 Rich. Constantine, & Rich. de Hackney
16 Johan. Grantham, & Rich. de Ely

17 Adam. de Sarisbury, & Johannis de Ox-ford

- 18 Benet. de Fulham, & Johan. Cawson
19 Gilb. Mordon, & Joh. Causton
20 Rich. Rothing, & Rog. Chauntclere

E D W. III.

Anno

- 1 Hen. Darcy, & Johan. Haughton
2 Sim. Frances, & Hen. Combmartin
3 Rich. Lazar, & Will. Gisors
4 Rob. of Eley, & Tho. Wharwood
5 Johan. Mocking, & And. Auberey
6 Nico. Pike, & Johan. Husband
7 Johan. Hamond, & Will. Hanfard
8 Johan. Kingstone, & Walt. Turke
9 Walt. Mordon, & Rich. Upton
10 Johan. Clarke, Will. Curtes
11 Walt. Neale, & Nic. Crane
12 Will. de Pomfrett, & Hugo Marbler
13 Will. Thorney, & Rog. Frosham
14 Adam Lucas, & Barth. Morris
15 Rich. de Barkeinge, & Johan. de Rokesley
16 Johan. Loufskin, & Rich. Killingbery
17 Johan. Steward, & Joh. Aylesham
18 Geffred. Witchingham, & Tho. Leg
19 Edmund Hemenhall, & Johan. de Glouce-ster
20 Joh. Croyden, & Will. Clopton
21 Adam Brapson, et Rich. Fas, *vel* Bas
22 Hen. Picard, et Sim. Dolseby

Adam

- 23 Adam. de Bury, & Rad.
de Lynn.
24 Johan. Notte, & Will.
de Worcester.
25 Johan. Wroth, & Gilb.
de Stenineshorpe.
26 Johan. Peache, & Joh.
Stotley.
27 Will. Wold *vel* Wild,
& Johan. Little.
28 Will. Nottingham, &
Rich. Smelt.
29 Walt. *vel* Tho. Forster,
& Tho. Brandon.
30 Rich. Nottingham, &
Tho. Dolfell.
31 Stephan. Candish, &
Barth. Frostlinge.
32 Johan. Barnes, &

- Iohan. Buris.
33 Sim. de Bennington, &
Iohan. de Chichester.
34 Iohan. Dennis, *et* Walt.
Berny.
35 Will. Holbech, *et* Iacob.
Tame.
36 Iohan. de S. Alban. *et*
Iacob. Andrew.
37 Rich. de Croyen, *et*
Iohan. Hiltott.
38 Iohan. de Metford, *et*
Simon. de Mordon.
39 Iohan. Bukylsworth, *et*
Iohan. *vel* Tho. Ireland.
40 Iohan. Ward, *et* Tho.
de Lee.
41 Iohan. Turnegold, *et*
Will. Dickman.

- 42 Rob. Girdeler, *et* Adam.
Wimondham.
43 Iohan. Piell, *et* Hugo.
Holdich.
44 Will. Walworth, *et*
Rob. Gayton.
45 Adam. Staple, *et* Rob.
Hatfeild.
46 Iohan. Philpot, *et* Nich.
Brembar.
47 Iohan. Aubery, *et* Iohan.
Fished.
48 Rich. Lyons, *et* Will.
Woodhouse.
49 Iohan. Hadley, *et* Will.
Newport.
50 Iohan. Northampton, *et*
Rob. Land.

King JOHN.

5 WALTER BROWN.]

This is he who with *Rosia* his Wife founded the Hospital of *Saint Mary* without *Bishopsgate*, commonly called *Saint Mary Spittle*.

HENRY the Third.

31 SIMON. FITZ-MARY.]

He founded the Hospital of *Mary*, called *Bethlehem* (corruptly *Bedlam*) without *Bishopsgate*.

Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Name.	Armes.	Name.	Armes.
RICH. II. <i>Anno</i> 1 { Andr. Pikeman 2 { Nich. de Twiford 3 { Johan. Bosham 4 { Tho. Cornwallis 5 { Johan. Helesdon 6 { Will. Barrer 7 { Walt. Doget 8 { Will. Knightcote 9 { Johan. Hende 10 { Johan. Rore 11 { Adam. Bam 12 { Johan. Sely 13 { Johan. More 14 { Simon. Winchcombe 15 { Nich. Exon 16 { Johan. Fresh 17 { Johan. Churchman 18 { Johan. Organ 19 { Will. Moore 20 { Will. Stanndon 21 { Hugo. Taftolfe 22 { Will. Venour 23 { Tho. Austen 24 { Adam. Carleille 25 { Johan. Lovey 26 { Johan. Walcott 27 { Tho. Vynant 28 { Johan. Francis		15 { Johan. Chadworth 16 { Hen. Vauner 17 { Gilb. Muchfeld 18 { Tho. Newton 19 { Urogo. Barentme 20 { Rich. Whittington 21 { Will. Brampton 22 { Tho. Knoll 23 { Will. Shiringham 24 { Roger. Ellis 25 { Tho. Wilford 26 { Will. Panker 27 { Johan. Woodcoke 28 { Will. Askham 29 { Johan. Warmer 30 { Johan. Wade 31 { HEN. IV. <i>Anno</i> 1 { Will. Walderne 2 { Will. Hide 3 { Will. Gnote 4 { Johan. Wakeley 5 { Rob. Chichley 6 { Rich. Merlaw 7 { Tho. Polle 8 { Tho. Fawkoner 9 { Tho. Polle 10 { Tho. Fawkoner	
<i>Arg. two bars, and on a Canton Sab. a Buckle of the first.</i> <i>Arg. on a Cheveron Az. 3 Escalop shells of the field, on a Chief of the second, a Lion passant of the first.</i> <i>Erm. on a Chief indented S. an Annulet between 2 trefoils Arg.</i> <i>Argent, a Fess Dauncette Gul. & Sab. between 3 Mullets of 6 points pierced of the third.</i> <i>Gules, a Cross between 12 Croflets fished Or.</i> <i>Vert, a Fess ingraled Or in Chief an annulet Sable.</i> <i>Sable, on a Cheveron between 3 Lions-heads erased Arg. 7 Cloves proper.</i> <i>Gules, on a Fess Or, 5 Escallops 3 & 2, Sable.</i> <i>Arg. on a Fess Sab. 3 Escallops Or.</i> <i>Ermine, on a Canton Sab. a harp Arg.</i>		<i>Arg. on a Bend S. 3 Trefoils of the first.</i> <i>S. 3 Eaglets Arg. in the midst an annulet Or.</i> <i>Gul. a Fess compony Or and Az. in the dexter Canton an annulet.</i> <i>Azure, semy of Croflets and a Cross recercille Or.</i> <i>Or, on a Bend Gules, 3 Croffes bottony fished at foot of the first.</i> <i>Gules, a Fess Or, between 3 Dolphins Nisant Argent.</i> <i>Arg. a Bend between 3 Griffons-heads erased Sable.</i> <i>Or, a Cheveron ingraled between 3 Cinquefoiles Gul.</i> <i>Quarterly Gules, and Sable, an Orle of Martlets of the second.</i> <i>Pally of 6 Arg. and Sab. on a bend Vert 3 trefoils of the first.</i> <i>At prins.</i>	
		Name	

Name.	Armes.	Name.	Armes.
6 } Hen. Barton Will. Crowmer	<i>Ermin. a Saltire Sab. voided of the field.</i> <i>Argent, a Cheveron ingrailed between 3</i> <i>Choughs proper.</i> <i>Arg. a Saltire ingrailed Sable.</i>	18 } Rob. Markhall Phil. Malpas Johan. Sutton	
7 } Nich. Wotton Galf. Brooke		19 } Will. Wettenhall Will. Combes	
8 } Hen. Halton Hen. Pounfrayt Will. Norton		20 } Rich. Rich Tho. Beaumont	
9 } Tho. Dukes Johan. Law		21 } Rich. Norden Johan. Norman	
10 } Will. Chichley Johan. Penn	Armes before.	22 } Nich. Wyford Steph. Foster	<i>Or, 3 Bars Gul. on a Chief Arg. as many</i> <i>flower delix Sable.</i> <i>Sa. a Cheveron ingrailed Ermin, between</i> <i>3 Pheons Arg.</i> <i>Ar. on a Cheveron Gu. 5 plates between 3</i> <i>caterfoils slipped Vert.</i> <i>Arg. on a Fess Az. 3 Lozenges Or.</i>
11 } Tho. Pike Johan. Raynwell	<i>Per pale indented Argent and Sable, a</i> <i>Cheveron Gules.</i>	23 } Hugo. VVich Johan. Darby	<i>Arg. a Cheveron Gul. between 3 Bulls-</i> <i>heads coupes Sab. armed Or.</i> <i>Arg. a Cheveron between 3 Gridirons</i> <i>Sable.</i> <i>Az. a fess ingrailed Or, between 3 maiden-</i> <i>heads, Arg. lined of the second.</i> <i>Arg. a Cheveron Az. within a border in-</i> <i>grailed Sable.</i>
12 } Walr. Corton		24 } Galf. Felding Rob. Horne	
HEN. V.		25 } Galf. Bullen VVill. Abram	
Anno		26 } Tho. Scot VVill. Catlowe	
1 } Johan. Sutton Johan. Michell	<i>Sab. a Cheveron between 3 Escalops Or.</i>	27 } VVill. Marrowe Tho. Caning	
2 } Johan. Michell Tho. Aleyn	<i>Azu. a Cross pasonce between 4 Swans</i> <i>Arg.</i> <i>Arg. on a Cheveron S. between 3 colum-</i> <i>bines proper a Bezant.</i>	28 } VVill. Hulyn VVill. Dere	
3 } Will. Cambrigg Adam. Everard	<i>Arg. on a Fess Azu. 3 Eagles displayed</i> <i>Or, between as many Leopards-heads G.</i> <i>Or a fess vert, over all a Saltire Gules.</i>	29 } Johan. Middleton Math. Philip	<i>Sable, semy of flower de lix Or a Lion</i> <i>rampant Ermin crowned Gold.</i> <i>Azure, on a fess between 2 corises Or 3</i> <i>Leopards-heads Gul.</i> <i>Az. a pale ingrailed Ermin.</i>
4 } Johan. Coventre Rob. Widington		30 } Chri. Matter Rich. Lee	<i>Or, a Cheveron compoy G. and Az betw.</i> <i>3 cinquefoils of the third.</i>
5 } Hen. Rede Johan. Gedney		31 } Rich. Allyn Johan. VValden	<i>Lozengie Or and Arg. on a bend Azu. 2</i> <i>Ebecks-heads Erased of the first.</i> <i>Az. a Cheveron ingrailed Ermin, between</i> <i>3 Owls Or.</i> <i>Az. on a cross Arg. 5 Mullets Or.</i>
6 } Johan. Parvies Rad. Barton		32 } Tho. Cooke VVill. Tayllour	<i>Arg. a fess between 6 Martlets Sable, h</i> <i>Az. a wreath Arg. and Sab. adorned wit</i> <i>4 Horse-bells Or.</i>
7 } Johan. Botiller Rob. Whitingham	<i>Lozengy Or and Ermin. a Lion rampant</i> <i>Gules.</i>	33 } Johan. Felde Johan. Young	
8 } Johan. Welles Johan. Botiller		34 } Tho. Oldgrave Johan. Styward	
9 } Will. Weston Rich. Goffelin		35 } Rad. Varny Tho. Reyner	
HEN. VI.		36 } VVill. Edward Rad. Jocelin	
Anno		37 } Rich. Nedeham Johan. Stocker	
1 } Will. Eastfield Rob. Taterfall	<i>Sab. a Cheveron between 3 Boyes heads</i> <i>Arg. Crined Or.</i>	38 } Johan. Plommer	
2 } Tho. Wadeford Nich. James		ED W. IV.	
3 } Johan. Bithwater Sim. Scaman		Anno	
4 } Will. Milreth Johan. Brockle	<i>Checkee Or and vert. a Chief Argent</i>	1 } Johan. Lambard Rich. Fleming	
5 } Rob. Arnold Johan. Higham	<i>Argent, 3 Lions-heads Erased within a</i> <i>border ingrailed Sable.</i>	2 } Geor. Ireland Johan. Lock	
6 } Rob. Otteley Hen. Frowicke		3 } Will. Hampton	<i>Gul. a fess Checky Or and Az. within a</i> <i>border Arg.</i> <i>Az. on a Cheveron between 3 Lions pass.</i> <i>Gardant Or, as many Escalops Sable.</i>
7 } Johan. Abbot Tho. Duffhous	<i>Arg. a Bend Azure, between 3 Mullets</i> <i>Gules.</i> <i>Or a Cheveron betwixt 3 Cinquefoils Gu.</i> <i>Arg. 2 Cheverons S. on a Canton Ermin.</i> <i>an Annulet of the second.</i> <i>Arg. 3 flower delix. Az. charged on the</i> <i>middle with Annulets Or.</i> <i>G. Besanty 2 flanches S. on each a Lion</i> <i>ramp. Gardant Argent.</i> <i>Azu. a Lion rampant regardant Arg.</i> <i>Crowned Or.</i>	4 } Barth. James Rob. Bisset	<i>Per fess Or and Gules, a pale counter-</i> <i>changed between 3 Cornish choughs.</i>
8 } Will. Rus Rad. Holland		5 } Johan. Tate Johan. Stone	
9 } Rob. Large		6 } Hen. Wever, mil. Will. Constantin	
10 } Walt. Chichley Steph. Brown		7 } Johan. Brown	<i>Az. a Cheveron between 3 Escalops Or,</i> <i>within a border ingrailed.</i> <i>G. a Cheveron vary Arg. and S. between</i> <i>3 Mullets Silver.</i> <i>Arg. a Cheveron S. between 3 Roe-bucks</i> <i>tripping Gules.</i> <i>Per pale Ermin. and Erminefs 3 Cressants</i> <i>counterchanged.</i> <i>Arg. gutte de poix on a Chief G. a Lion</i> <i>passant Gardant Or.</i> <i>Per fess Arg. and Sab. a pale counter-</i> <i>changed between 3 Griffons-heads</i> <i>Erased of the field.</i>
11 } Johan. Hatherley Johan. Padesley		8 } Johan. Stockton	
12 } Johan. Olyney		9 } Hum. Hayford Tho. Stalbroock	
13 } Tho. Chalton Johan. Linge	<i>G. a porcupine saliant Arg. quitted and</i> <i>chained about the neck Or.</i> <i>Gul. a fess Ermin. between 6 Mascles</i> <i>Or.</i> <i>Ermin. 3 pyles Sab. on a Canton Or, a</i> <i>flower delix. Azu.</i> <i>Per pale Or and Azu. 2 Lions rampant</i> <i>Indorsed & regardant counterchanged.</i>	10 } Will. Heriot Simon. Smith	
14 } Simon. Eyre		11 } Rob. Drope	
15 } Rob. Clopton		12 } Rich. Gardiner Johan. Crosbey	
16 } Tho. Charworth		13 } Johan. VVarde Johan. Shelley	
17 } Will. Gregory Tho. Marfted		14 } Johan. Aleyn Tho. Bledlowe	
18 } Will. Chapman Will. Halys		15 } Johan. Brown VVill. Stocker	
19 } Hugo. Dike Nich. Yoo, Jue Goo		16 } Rob. Billelton	

Name.	Armes.	Name.	Armes.
15 } Tho. Hill Edw. Shaw	S. a Chev. Erm. betw. 3 Lions passant Gules.	22 } VVill. Coppinger VVill. Fitz-VVill.	Bendy of 6 Arg. and G. on a fess vert 3 Plats within a border of the second.
16 } Rob. Colwich Hugo. Brice	Arg. a Chev. between 3 losinges Ermine within a Border Gules.	23 } Will. Botiler Johan. Kirkby	Arg. on a fess compone G. & Az. betwixt 6 Crosets of the third 3 Annulets Or.
17 } Rich. Rawson Will. Horne	Argent, fretty Gul. a plain Cross of the first, within a Border Azure, verboy of Cinquefoils Or.	24 } Tho. Exmewe Rich Smith	Arg. a Cheveron checke G. & Sil. between 3 Escalopshells S. within a border of the second ennury of Leopardf-heads, and entoir of annulets Or.
18 } Hen. Collet Johan. Stocker	S. on a Cheveron between 3 Hinds triping Arg. as many Annulets of the first.	HEN. VIII.	
19 } Rob. Harding Robb. Byfeld	Armes before. Arg. on a Cheveron Sab. between 3 Birds Az. as many Annulets of the first.	Anno	Arg. on a Cheveron S. between 3 Holly-leaves proper as many besants, on a Chief G. a Bird between 2 Anchors Or.
20 } Tho. Ilam Johan. Ward		1 } Georg. Monox Johan. Doger	Arg. on a Cross Sa. a Leopardf-head Or. Sab. 3 dancing Bears Or.
21 } Will. Bacon Tho. Daniell	2 } Johan. Wilborne Johan. Rest	Sable, a fess imbatiled with 3 Ogresses 'twixt as many wings Arg.	
22 } Rob. Tate Rich. Chawry	3 } Nich. Shelton Tho. Mirfin		checke Argent and Sab. on a bend, G. 3 Escollops O. Gul. a Cheveron betwixt 9 Cross Crosets Or. Arg. 3 Bulls-heads erased Sable.
RICH III.		4 } Rob. Fenrother Rob. Aldernes	
Anno	Armes before. Gyrouny of 6 S. and Gul. a Lion ramp. Or. within a border Azu. charged with Crosses pattee Gold. S. on a Chev. ron between 3 Ewars Arg. as many Martlets Gul. Or. 2 Bars Gul. on the first, an Escouchion Ermin. Barry wavy Arg. and Az. on a Chief Gul. 3 Bezants.	5 } Johan. Brugges Rog. Bassford	Azu. 10 Billets 4, 3, 2, and 1. Or. in a Chief of the second, a Lion issuant Sa. arm. and Langued Gul.
1 } Johan. Mathew		6 } Jac. Yarford Johan. Mundy	
2 } Will. White Tho. Northland	7 } Hen. Warly Rob. Bailly	Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.	
3 } Rad. Aftry Tho. Breteyn	8 } Tho. Seymor Johan. Thirston		Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.
HEN. VII.		9 } Tho. Baldry Rad. Simonds	
Anno	Armes before. Per Cheveron G. and Az. 3 Grey-bounds heads erased Argent. Paly of 4 Or and Azure, a Lion rampant Counterchanged. Gyrouny of 8 Ermin. & Az. a Dolphin naiant Or. Ar. a Cheveron between 3 Griffins-heads Erased Gul. Gul. a Lion ramp. 'twixt 3 Crosses Botony Fitchy Or.	10 } Johan. Aleyn Jacob. Spens	Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.
1 } Johan. Tate		11 } Johan. Wikenfon Nich. Pettrich	
2 } Johan. Swan Johan. Percivall	12 } Johan. Kime	Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.	
3 } Hugo. Clopton Tho. Frukell	13 } Johan. Skevington Johan. Bretton		Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.
4 } Will. Remington	14 } Tho. Pargiton Johan. Rudston	Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.	
5 } Rad. Tilney Will. Ifacke	15 } Johan. Champnes Mich. English *		Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.
6 } Will. Capell Johan. Brooke	16 } Johan. Junis Rad. Dodmer	Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.	
7 } Hen. Coote Hugo. Pemberton	17 } Will. Roche Johan. Cownton		Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.
8 } Tho. Wood Will. Brone	18 } Chri. Askew Steph. Peacocke	Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.	
9 } Will. Welbeck Will. Purches	19 } Nich. Lambard Johan. Hardy		Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.
10 } Rob. Fabian Johan. Winger	20 } Will. Howles Rad. Warren	Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.	
11 } Nich. Alwyn Johan. Warner	21 } Rad. Warren Johan. Long		Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.
12 } Tho. Knelworth Hen. Somer	22 } Mich. Dormer Walt. Champion	Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.	
13 } Johan. Shawe Rich. Haddon	23 } VVill. Dauntfey Rich. Cophin		Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.
14 } Barch. Rede Tho. VVindow	24 } Rich. Gresham Edw. Alkam	Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.	
15 } Tho. Burdbery	25 } Rich. Reynolds Johan. Prife		Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.
16 } Steph. Jennings Jac. VVilford	26 } VVill. Forman Tho. Kirton, mil.	Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.	
17 } Rich. Brond Johan. Hawes	27 } Nich. Lawson VVill. Denham		Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.
18 } VVill. Stede Laur. Aylemer, mil.	28 } Hum. Munmoth Johan. Cotes	Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.	
19 } Hen. Hedde Hen. Kebill	29 } Rob. Paget VVill. Bowyer		Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.
20 } Nich. Nynis Chri. Hawes	30 } Johan. Gresham Tho. Lewyn	Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.	
21 } Tho. Granniger Rog. Acheley	31 } VVill. VVilkinson Nich. Gibson		Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.
22 } VVill. Brown Rich. Shore	32 } Johan. Fairy Tho. Huntlowe	Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.	
23 } Rog. Grove	33 } Mart. Bowes VVill. Louton		Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.
	34 } Roland. Hill, mil. Hen. Suckley	Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.	
	35 } Hen. Hoberthorne Hen. Amcotts		Arg. a Castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az. Name.

Name	Armes.	Name.	Armes.
35 { Rich. Tolus Johan. Dobes		20 { Georg. Bonde Tho. Starkey	Checke Or and Azure, a Fess Ermin.
36 { Johan. Wilford And. Judde		21 { Mart. Caltherpe Johan. Hart	
{ Georg. Barnes		22 { Rod. Woodcoke Johan. Allott	
37 { Rad. Aleyn		{ Rich. Murtin	
{ Rich. Jerveys		23 { Will. Webbe Will. Rowe	
38 { Tho. Currys		24 { Cutb. Buckell Will. Mafham	Argent, on a Cheveron Azure, between 3 trefoils parted per pale Gul. and Vert, as many Bezants.
EDW. VI.		25 { Johan. Spencer Steph. Slany	
Anno		26 { Hen. Willingsley Anth. Ratliffe	
{ Rob. Chertsey		27 { Hen. Prannell Rob. House	
{ Tho. White		28 { Will. Elkin Johan. Catcher	
{ Will. Lock		29 { Tho. Skynner Hugo. Offeley	Arg. on a Cross Az. Formy fleury a Lion Passant Or between 4 Cornish Coughes Proper. Gul. a Cheveron, betwixt 3 Mallets Or. Sable, a Cheveron'twixt 2 Mallets Ar.
2 { Johan. Ayliffe		30 { Rich. Saltenstall Rich. Gourney	
{ Johan. York		31 { Steph. Soame Nich. Mouseley	
3 { Rich. Turke		32 { Rich. Brooke Will. Rider	
{ Agust. Hinde		33 { Benedic. Barnham Johan. Gerrard	
4 { Johan. Lyon		34 { Rob. Taylor Pavel. Banning	Azure, 3 Crescents Or.
{ Johan. Lambert		35 { Pet. Haughton Rob. Lee	
5 { Johan. Cooper		36 { Tho. Benett Tho. Lowe	
{ Johan. Maynard		37 { Leon. Holliday Johan. Watts	
6 { Will. Gerrard		38 { Ricard. Goddard Hen. Rowe	
REX. PHIL. & MAR. REGI.		39 { Johan. Moore Edw. Holmenden	Argent, a Fess betwixt 6 Cross Crostlets fitchy Gules. Argent, a Cheveron betwixt 3 Cross Crostlets Sable.
Anno		40 { Rob. Hampson Rog. Clarke	
{ Tho. Offley		41 { Hum. Welde Tho. Cambell	
1 { Will. Hewer		42 { Will. Craven	
2 { David. Woodroffe		43 { Hen. Anderson Will. Glover	
{ Will. Chester		JACOB. REX.	Arg. a Cheveron betw. 3 Buckets Sable. Argent, a Cross Formee Flurt Sable.
3 { Tho. Leigh		Anno	
{ Johan. Macham		1 { Jam. Pemberton Johan. Swynnerton	
4 { Will. Harpur		2 { Will. Rumney Tho. Middleton	
{ Johan. White		3 { Tho. Hayes, mil. Oliver. Stile, arm.	
5 { Rich. Mallary		4 { Clem. Scudamore Johan. Jolles, mil.	Ermin. 3 Leopards-heads Erased Gules Gules, 3 Stirrups leathered and buckled, Or.
{ Jaco. Alcham		5 { Will. Walthall Johan. Leman	
6 { Johan. Hales		6 { Galf. Elwis Nich. Stile	
{ Rich. Champion		7 { Georg. Booles Rich. Farrington	
REG. ELIZAB.		8 { Rich. Pyott Fran. Jones	
Anno		9 { Edw. Barkham Georg. Smithes	Az. 3 Cups Arg. holding as many Bares-heads erected Or.
{ Tho. Lodge		10 { Edw. Rotheram Alex. Prescot	
1 { Rog. Martin		11 { Tho. Bennett Hen. Jay	
{ Chri. Diaper		12 { Pet. Proby Mart. Lumley	
2 { Tho. Roo		13 { Will. Gore Johan. Gore	
{ Alex. Avenon		14 { Allan. Cotton Cur. Harbert	G. a Fess betw. 3 Crostlets Fitchee Or.
3 { Hum. Baskervill			
{ Will. Allen			
4 { Rich. Chamberlain			
{ Edw. Bauckes			
5 { Rowland. Haward			Or, a Bend Vary betwixt 2 cotises Gul.
{ Edw. Jackman			
6 { Lion. Ducker			
{ Johan. Rivers			
7 { Jacob. Hawys			
{ Amb. Nicolas			
8 { Johan. Langley			
{ Thomas Ramsey			
9 { Will. Bond			
{ Johan. Cliffe			
10 { Jacob. Bacon			
{ Hen. Becher			
11 { Will. Dane			
{ Fran. Barnham			
12 { Will. Boxe			
{ Johan. Milles			
13 { Johan. Braunch			
{ Rich. Pipe			
14 { Nich. Woodroffe			
{ Jacob. Harvy			
15 { Tho. Pullyson			
{ Tho. Blancke			
16 { Anth. Gamage			
{ Edw. Osborn			
17 { Walstans. Dixe			
{ Will. Kimpton			
18 { Georg. Barne			
{ Nich. Backhouse			
19 { Fran. Bowyer			

Name.	Armes.	Name.	Armes.
15 } Will. Holeyday Rob. Johnson Rich. Herve		8 } Hugo. Perry Hen. Andrews Gilb. Harrison	
16 } Hugo. Hametfley Rich. Deane		9 } Rich. Gurney Joh. Highlord	[Or & Az. Paly Counter-paly of 6 Peeces per Fefs Sab. a Bend Flory, Argent.
17 } Jacob. Cambell Edrus. Allen		10 } Joh. Cordell Tho. Soame	
18 } Rob. Ducey Geor. Whitmore	Or, 2 Lions Passant Gules. Vert, Fretty Or.	11 } Joh. Gaire Will. Abell	
19 } Nich. Ranten Johan. Hodges		12 } Jac. Gerrard Tho. Atkin	
20 } Hum. Handford, m. Tho. Moulson		13 } Edw. Rudge Jsaac. Pennington	
21 } Rad. Freeman Roland. Heylinge	Azure, 3 Lozenges, Argent.	14 } Joh. Woolaston Tho. Adams	Sab. 3 Mulletts pierced Argent. Ermine, 3 Cats Azure.
22 } Rob. Parkhurst		15 } Johan. Warner Johan. Towse	Or, a Cheveron betwixt 3 boars-heads Eraf. Sable.
CAR. REX.		16 } Abram. Reynardson Georg. Garrer, mil.	Arg. 2 Cheverons Engrailed and a Canton G. whereon a Mascle of the field.
Anno		17 } Georg. Clarke	Arg. on a Bend Gules, between 3 Ogres as many Swans proper.
1 } Johan. Poole		18 } Johan. Langham	Argent 3 Boars-heads erased Sa. mustled Or.
2 } Chri. Clitherowe		19 } Joh. Andrews	Arg. on a Cheveron engrailed betwixt 3 Terfoils Vert, as many Mulletts Or.
3 } Edrus. Bromfeild		20 } Johan. Fouke	Vert. a Flower de luce Argent.
4 } Rich. Fenn		21 } Jacob. Bunce	
5 } Maur. Abbot, mil.		22 } Will. Gibbs	
6 } Hen. Garway			
7 } Rowland Backhouse			
8 } Will. A. Con, m. & bar.			
9 } Edmund. Wright			
10 } Humphi. Smith			
11 } Arthur Abdey			
12 } Rob. Cambell			
13 } Sam Cranmer			
14 } Hen. Prat *			

The Reader (whom I presume no less charitable then judicious) will not be offended with the many naked blanks or arme-less spaces, annexed to these Sheriffs. He that thinks the Sheriffs of London as cognoscible Persons (especially so long since) as these of other Counties, may with equal truth maintain the springs of rivers as easily discernable as their Channels. For the Sheriffs of Counties were men of known and grown Estates, equally eminent for the roots whence they sprang, as for the branches springing from them; whereas many Sheriffs of London (like those plants which the Gardiners tear in Annual, lasting but a year) appear only eminent during their Sherifalty, and afterwards no motion or mention of them, especially of such as died before their Mayoralty, the true reason why we could attain but so few Armes with any assurance.

HENRY the Sixth.

18. PHILLIPUS MALPAS.]

He * gave by his Testament 125l. to relief of poor Prisoners, and every year for five years 400. Shirts and Smocks, 40. pair of Sheets, 150. gowns of Freeze to the Poor. To 500. poor people in London, every one 6. Shillings 8. Pence; to poor Maids Marriages, 100. Marks; to High-ways, 100. Marks; 20. Marks the year to a Graduate to Preach; 20. Pounds unto Preachers at the Spittle on the three Easter holy-days, &c.

20. RICHARD RICH.]

He was a Mercer, and founded Almshouses at * Hodsdon in Hartford-shire, which no doubt were by him competently endowed, though now the Almshouses are as poor as the Almshouse-folk, the one needing repairing, as much as the other relieving.

EDWARD the Fourth.

17. RICARD RAWSON.]

He * gave by Testament large Legacies to the Prisoners, Hospitals, and Lazer-houses. To other poor, to High-ways, to the Water-conduits, besides to poor Maids Marriages 340. pounds, and his Executors to build a large house in the Church-

* Stow's Survey
of London pag.
88.

* Idem p. 89.

* Idem ibidem.

Church-yard of Saint *Maries Spittle*, wherein the Mayor and his Brethren doe use to sit, and hear the Sermons in *Easter* holy-days.

20. THOMAS ILAM.]

He newly builded the great *Conduit in the Cheap, of his own charges, to the great convenience of the City.

* *Stow's Surv. of London* p. 89.

HENRY the Seventh.

18. HENRY KEEBLE.]

He gave to High-ways * 200. pounds, to poor Maids Marriages 100. Marks, &c. to 7. Almshouses in London 6. pence the Week for ever. He was when living a great Benefactor to the building of *Alder-Mary-Church*, and by his Testament gave 1000. pounds towards the finishing thereof, how barbarously he was afterwards requited, and his body cast out of the grave, we have * formerly largely bemoaned and with just indignation.

* *Idem ibidem.*

* First book in the chap. of Churches.

HENRY the Eighth.

1. GEORGE MONOX.]

He re-edified the decayed * *Parish-Church* of *Walthamstow* or *Walthamstow* in *Essex*, he founded there a *Free-school*, and *Almshouses* for thirteen *Alms* people, he made also a *Causeway* of *Timber* over the *Marshes* from *Walthamstow* to *Lock-bridge*.

* *Stow's Surv. of London* p. 90.

The Farewell.

And now, being to take my Farewell of this great City, I cannot forget the verse, which I find amongst others, in Master *Camden's* commendation thereof.

Urbs pietate potens, numeroſo ciue ſuperba. | Potent in piety, in her people proud.

But see the Romish charity, who confine all piety to Popery. The *Index Expurgatorius*, Printed at *Madrid* by *Lewes Sanchez* 1612. commandeth the forepart of the verse, concerning their piety to be expunged, letting the latter moiety of their pride to remain.

May I in this particular be the humble Remembrancer of the City, (without the least intrenching on his place, who worthily dischargeth that office,) to cros and confute that peevish and partial Index. Let it be their endeavours, to delete out of their hearts, all high conceits of their populousness, and effectually to expresse grace and goodness in their conversations.

Nor let the City of *London* ever forget *quantillum interfuit inter maximam Civitatem et nullam*; How little distance there lately was betwixt the greatest City and none at all, if *Gates and Barrs* (as it is generally received) be the essential difference of a City. But God who can produce light out of darkness can make the plucking down of the *Gates*, to be the setting up of the City. Wherefore though the *Eleventh* day of *March*, be generally beheld as the first day of *Spring*, *London* may date her *Spring* from the *Eleventh* day of *February* 1659. when she effectually felt the vernal heat after a long *Winter* of woe and misery.

I heartily wish this honourable City what ever may conduce to the continuance and increase of the happiness thereof. Especially that the river of *Thames*, the life of *London* (as which *Easeth*, *Adorneth*, *Inricheth*, *Feedeth* and *Fortifieth* it,) may have its Channel constantly continued: The *Millers Riddle*,

*If I have Water, I will drink Wine;
But if I have no Water, I must drink Water.*

is applicable to this City; so long as *Thames* water continues, *Londoners* may Wine it; but should it fail, they must drink water indeed, and some perchance brackish too, as made of their tears.

I will

* *Bella* in his
ruins of *Rome*
translated by
Sprucer.

I will not pry too nearly and narrowly into the fancy of our * *Poet*, speaking of the ruins of old *Rome*,

*Ne ought save Tiber hasting to his fall,
O Worlds inconstancy! Remains of all:
That, which is firm doth flit and fall away,
And that is flitting doth abide and stay.*

And yet by his leave, greater rivers then *Tiber* have in process of time had their streams by casualties or neglect, partly drained, wholly dried, or otherwise diverted. My humble request therefore to the Officers of the City is, effectually to own their concernment in the river of *Thames*, in clearing and cleansing it from *Sholes, Sands*, and other obstructing incroachments, that they may leave it as well to posterity, as they found it from their fathers.

Earls

of Middlesex

WESTMIN-



WESTMINSTER is the greatest City in England next London, not onely in *Position*, but by the *Dimensions* thereof. For let it be taken (as truly it ought) extensively with the Liberty of Lancaster from *Temple-bar*, and it filleth as much ground (not to say containeth more reasonable souls) then any City in the Land. But as a proper man seemeth a Dwarf, when placed next to a Giant; such the infelicity of *Westminster*, whose due greatness, devoured by the vicinity of London, is insensible in the eyes of the Beholders.

It was anciently called *Thorney*, and afterwards *Westminster*, for distinction from Saint Pauls, called in ancient times * *Eastminster*.

The Buildings.

The *Abbey Church* is beheld as a rare structure, with so small and slender *Pillars* (*greatest legs* argue not the *strongest Man*) to support so weighty a fabrick, built by King Henry the third, and afterwards much enlarged and beautified by the Abbots thereof.

Adjoyning to it, is the Chappel of King Henry the seventh, which *Leland* calls the *Miracle of the World*. Indeed let the *Italians* deride our English, and condemn them for *Gothish Buildings*, This they must admire, and may here take notes of *Architecture* (if their pride would permit them) to perfect theirs accordingly.

In this Chappel the founder thereof, with his Queen lieth interr'd, under a Monument of solid * *Brass*, most richly gilded, and Artificially carved. Some, slight it for the cheapness, because it cost but a thousand * pounds in the making thereof. Such do not consider it, as the work of so thrifty a Prince, who would make a little money go far; besides, that it was just at the turning of the Tide (as one may term it) of money, which flowed after the finding out of the *West-Indies*, though ebbing before.

Amongst the civil structures, *Westminster-Hall* is eminent, erected by King W. Rufus, for the Hall to his own Court, built with capwebless beams, conceived of *Irish-wood*. Sure I am, we then had no command in that Island, as first subdued by King Henry the second. It is one of the greatest rooms in *Christendome*, and indeed it needeth to be of good capacity, to receive so many *Plantiffes* and *Defendants*, being at such mutual distance of affection.

Next is *White-hall*, the Palace of our English Kings, which one term'd a good *Hypocrite*, promising less then it performeth, and more convenient within then comely without; to which the *Nursery* of Saint James's was an appendant.

As for the houses of Noble-men all along the *Strand*, I desire to be excused from commending some, lest it should by caviling Spirits be implicitly interpreted a dispraise of the rest. Besides, I am ignorant under what name to commend them to posterity; so many houses daily new-dipt, assume to themselves new names, according to the alteration of their Owners. I conclude them therefore all best, and best of all, whilst they continue in the hands of their present possessors.

Proverbs.

As sure as Exchequer pay.]

All know, that the *Exchequer* was formerly the *Treasury* of the Kings of England, kept in this City, the pleading part on the one side, and the paying part on the other side of *Westminster-hall*. This Proverb was in the prime thereof, in the raigin of Queen Elizabeth, who maintained her *Exchequer* to the heighth, that her *Exchequer* might maintain her. The pay thereof was sure inwards, nothing being remitted which was due there to the Queen; and sure outwards, nothing being detained which was due thence from the Queen, full and speedy payment being made thereof. This Proverb began to be crost about the end of the raigin of King James, when the credit of the

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 2. p.
173. in vita
Gilberti West-
monasteriensis.

* Or Copper
rather.
* Godwin in his
Annals of K.
Henry 8. Anno
1.

Exche-

Exchequer began to decay, and no wonder if the *streams* issuing thence were shallow, when the *fountain* to feed them was so low, the revenues of the *Crown* being much abated.

There is no redemption from Hell.]

There is a place partly under, partly by the *Exchequer Court* commonly called *Hell*. I could wish it had another name, seeing it is *ill jesting with edge tools*, especially with such as are sharpened by Scripture. I am informed that formerly this place was appointed a prison for the Kings debtors, who never were freed thence, untill they had paid their uttermost due demanded of them: If so, it was no *Hell* but might be termed *Purgatory* according to the Popish erroneous perswasion. But since this Proverb is applied to moneys paid into the *Exchequer*, which thence are irrecoverable, upon what plea or pretence whatsoever.

As long as Megg of Westminster.]

This is applied to persons very tall, especially if they have *Hop-pole-height* wanting breadth proportionable thereunto. That such a *gyant woman* ever was in *Westminster*, cannot be proved by any good witness, (I pass not for a late *lying Pamphlet*) though some in proof thereof produce her *Grave-stone* on the *South-side* of the *Cloisters*, which (I confess) is as long an large and entire *Marble*, as ever I beheld. But be it known, that no *woman* in that age was interred in the *Cloisters*, appropriated to the Sepulchres of the *Abbot* and his *Monkes*. Besides, I have read in the *Records* of that *Abby* of an infectious year, wherein many *Monkes* dyed of the *Plague*, and were all buried in *one Grave*, probably in this place under this *Marble Monument*. If there be any truth in the Proverb, it rather relateth to a great Gun, lying in the Tower, commonly call'd *long Megg*, and in troublesome times, (perchance upon *ill May day* in the reign of King *Henry* the eighth,) brought to *Westminster*, where for a good time it continued. But this *Nut* (perchance) deserves not the *Cracking*.

Princes.

EDWARD the first was born in *Westminster*, being a Prince placed by the posture of his nativity, betwixt a *weak Father*, and a *misful Son*. Yet he needed no such advantage for foils to set forth his real worth. He was surnamed *Longshanks*, his *step* being another mans *stride*, and was very high in stature. And though oftentimes such who are built *four stories high* are observed to have little in their *cock-loft*, yet was he a most judicious man in all his undertakings, equally wise to plot, as valiant to perform, and (which under Divine Providence was the result of both,) happy in success at *Sea*, at *Land*, at *Home*, *Abroad*, in *War*, in *Peace*. He was so fortunate with his *Sword* at the beginning of his reign, that he awed all his enemies with his *Scabbard*, before the end thereof. In a word he was a Prince of so much merit that nothing under a *Chronicle* can make his compleat Character.

*Sceeds Chronicle p. 684.

EDWARD sole son to King *Henry* the sixth, and *Margaret* his Queen, was * born at *Westminster* on the 13 day of *Octo.* 1453. Now when his Father's party was totally and finally routed in the battail at *Tenck-bury*, this Prince being taken prisoner, presented to King *Edward* the fourth, and demanded by him, on what design he came over into *England*, returned this answer, *That he came to recover the Crown, which his Ancestors for three descents had no less rightfully then peaceably possessed.*

An answer for the truth, befitting the Son of so holy a Father as King *Henry* the sixth, and for the boldness thereof, becoming the Son of so haughty a Mother as Queen *Margaret*. But presently King *Edward* dashed him on the mouth with his Gauntlet, and his Brother *Richard Crook-back* stab'd him to the heart with his dagger. A barbarous murder, without countenance of justice in a legal, or valour in a military way. And his blood then shed was punished not long after.

Here I am not ashamed to make this observation. That *England* had successively three *Edwards*, all *Princes of Wales*, sole or eldest sons to actual Kings; Two dying violent, all untimely deaths, in their minority, before they were possessed of the *Crown*, viz.

1 Edward	} Son to	Henry 6. stab'd	} In the	Seventeenth	} year of his age.
2 Edward		Edward 4. stifled		Tenth	
3 Edward		Richard 3. pined away		Eleventh	

The murder of the *second* may justly be conceived the punishment of the murder of the *first*, and the untimely death of the *last*, (of whom more in * *Yorkshire*,) a judgement for the murder of the *two former*.

* In title of
Princes.

EDWARD eldest son of *Edward* the fourth and *Elizabeth* his Queen, was born in the *sanctuary* of *Westminster*, *November* 4. 1471. His tender years are too soft, for a solid character to be fixed on him. No hurt we find done by him, but too much on him, being *murdered* in the *Tower* by the procurement of his *Uncle Protector*. Thus was he born in a *spiritual*, and kill'd in a *temporal* Prison. He is commonly called King *Edward* the fifth, though his head was *ask'd*, but never *married* to the *English Crown*; and therefore in all the Pictures made of him, a distance interposed, *forbiddeth* the *banes* betwixt them.

ELIZABETH eldest daughter of King *Edward* the fourth and *Elizabeth* his Queen was born in * *Westminster* on the eleventh of *February* 1466. She was afterwards married to King *Henry* the seventh, and so the *two Houses* of *York* and *Lancaster*, united first *hopefully* in their *Bed*, and afterwards more *happily* in their *Issue*. Besides her dutifulness to her husband, and fruitfulness in her children, little can be extracted of her personal character. She dyed (though not in *Child bearing*) in *Child-bed*, being safely delivered on *Candlemas-day*, *Anno* 1503. of the *Lady Katharine*, and afterwards falling sick, languished until the eleventh of *February*, and then died in the *thirty-seventh* year of her age, on the day of her * *nativity*. She lieth buried with her husband in the Chappel of his erection, and hath an equal share with him in the use and honour of that his most magnificent monument.

* *Speeds Cron.*
p. 703.

* *Idem.*

A M P.

CECILY second daughter to King *Edward* the fourth, by *Elizabeth* his Queen, bearing the name of *Cecily* Dutchess of *York*, her *grand-mother* and *god-mother*, was born at *Westminster*. In her *Child-hood* mention was made of a *marriage* betwixt her and *James* (son to *James* the third) Prince of *Scotland*. But that *Motion* died with her father, *Heaven* (wherein *marriages* are made) reserving that place for *Margaret* her eldest sisters eldest daughter.

She long led a single life, but little respected of King *Henry* the seventh her brother in law. That politick King knowing, that if he had none, or no surviving Issue by his Queen, then the right of the Crown rested in this *Cecily*, sought to suppress her from popularity, or any publick appearance. He neither preferred her to any *forraign Prince*, nor disposed of her to any *prime Peer* of *England*, till at last this Lady wedded her self to a *Linconshire* Lord, *John* Baron *Wells*, whom King *Henry* advanced Viscount and no higher. After his death, my (a) Author saith, she was re-married, not mentioning her (b) husbands name, whence I conclude him an obscure person, and this Lady rather *married* then *match'd*, such the distance betwixt their degrees. Probably this *Cecily*, consulting her *comfort*, more then her *credit* did it of design, so to be beneath the jealousy of King *Henry* the seventh. She left no children, and the date of her death is uncertain.

a *Speeds Chro.*
in the end of
the reign of K.
Edward the
fourth.
b Some say his
name was
Kyme.

CHARLES the second (son to King *Charles* the first of Blessed Memory) and *Mary*, youngest daughter to *Henry* the fourth King of *France*,) was born at Saint *James's* *May* 29. 1630. Great was the general rejoycing thereat. The University of *Oxford* congratulated his birth with printed Poems, and it was taken ill, though causelessly, by some, that *Cambridge* did not do the like: for then the Wits of the University were sadly distracted into several *Counties*, by reason of the plague therein. And I remember, *Cambridge* modestly excused herself in their Poem made the year after, at the birth of the *Lady Mary*, and it will not be amiss to insert and translate one *etetrastick*, made by my worthy * friend,

* *Master Booth*
of C. C. C.

Quod fuit ad nixus Academia muta priores,
Ignotat Princeps Carolus, egra fuit.
pe veniente nova si tunc tacuisset amores,
Non tantum morbo digna, sed illa mori.

Prince Charles forgive me, that my silent quill,
Joy'd not thy birth; alas sore sick was I.
New hopes now come, had I been silent still,
I should deserve both to be sick and die.

His birth was accompanied with two notable accidents in the heavens. The star *Venus* was visible all day long, as sometime it falls out neer her greatest Elongation. And two days after there was an Eclipse of the *Sun*, about eleven digits, observed by the greatest * *Mathematicians*.

* *Bambridge &*
Gassendus.

And now Reader, give me leave to be silent my self, and present thee with the expressions of a most ingenious * Gentleman;

To behold this babe, heaven it self seemed to open one Eye more then ordinary. — Such Asterisks and Celestial Signatures affixt to times so remarkable as this, usually are ominous, prophetically hinting and pointing out somewhat future of eminent contingency.

Yea such have since been the occurrences in the life of this pious Prince, that rightly considered they will appear (not onely eminent above the common standard of actions, but) full of miracle and amazement.

He was on the 1. of *January* 1650. at *Scoon* Crowned King of *Scotland*; Being before invaded by an Army under the conduct of *O. C.* Soon after quitting that *Kingdome* he marched for *England*, and on the 3. of *September* 1651. nigh * *Worcester* was fought, and lost the day, though he (to use my * Authors expression) acted beyond the expectation of his friends, and to the great applause of his very enemies. Narrow search was made after his person, yea a thousand pounds (a bait his politique enemies made sure would have been bit at,) promised to such who should betray him. Yet God (whose Angels were his Life-guard) miraculously preserving him out of the hands of his enemies, he safely passed over into *France* to the Queen his mother.

During his continuance beyond the Seas, great were the proffers tendered unto him if forsaking the Protestant Religion; but alas! as soon might the impotent waves remove the most sturdy rocks, as they once unfix him; such his constancy, whom neither the frowns of his afflictions, nor smiles of secular advantages, could make to warp from his first principles.

At length his piety and Patience were rewarded by God, with a happy restitution to his undoubted Dominions, and he after a long and tedious exile, landed at *Dover*, May 25. 1660. to the great joy of his three Kingdomes.

A Prince whose vertues I should injure, if endeavouring their contraction within so narrow a scantling. And yet, I cannot pass over that, wherein he so much resembleth the King of Heaven, (whose Vicegerent he is) I mean his merciful disposition, doing good unto those who spitefully used and persecuted him.

And now it is my hearty prayer, that God who appeared so wonderful in his Restoration, would continue still Gracious to us in his Preservation, confounding the plots of his adversaries, that upon him and his posterity the Crown may flourish forever.

MARY eldest daughter of King *Charles* the first and Queen *Mary*, was born at Saint *James's* November 4. 1631. When her royal father out of his paternal love, began to cast about for a fitting consort, this Peerless Princess (though tender in years, rich in piety and wisdom,) made it her humble request, she might be match'd as well in her religion as affection; which happened answerable to her desires. For not long after, a marriage, treated betwixt her and Count *William* of *Nassau*, eldest son to *Henry* Prince of *Orange*, was concluded, and this royal pair wedded accordingly May 2. 1641. The *February* following, having at *Dover* taken her leave of the King her Father (the last time she ever saw him on earth,) she embarked for, and within few days landed in *Holland*.

His Majesties affairs in *England* daily growing worse and worse, at length the sad news of his horrid murder arrived at her eares: this was seconded with the loss of her husband the Prince of *Orange*, who deceased October 8. 1650. Yet such her signal patience that she underwent the weight of so many heavy afflictions (sufficient to break the back of a mean Christian) with a courage far surpassing the weakness of her sex. But amidst these her calamities God was pleased to remember mercy, blessing her the *November* ensuing with a hopeful son.

The complexion of the times being altered in *England*, she came over to congratulate the happiness of her Brother his miraculous restitution. When behold sickness arrests this royal Princess no bail being found by physick to defer the execution of her death, which happened 1660. On the 31. of *December* following, she was honourably [though privately] interred at *Westminster* in the Chappel of King *Henry* the seventh, and no eye so dry but willingly afforded a tear to bemoan the loss of so worthy a Princess.

* *Ramond*
L'Esperance in
the reign of
King *Charles*
the first p. 112.

* See Battles
in *Worcester-*
shire.
* Doctor *Hay-*
lin in his life
of *K. Charles*
p. 155.

JAMES third son of King *Charles* and Queen *Mary*, *October* was 13. 1633. born at Saint *James's*. He was commonly stiled Duke of *York*, though not solemnly created until *January* 27. 1643. At the rendition of *Oxford* he was taken Prisoner, and some two years after, through the assistance of one Colonel *Bamsfield*, made his escape, landing safe in *Holland*. Hence he went for *France*, where he so prudently deputed himself, that he soon gained the favour and honour of the whole Court. Yea, such was this Princes valour and prowess, that before arrived at the age of *one* and *twenty* years, he was made Lieutenant General of the Forces of the King of *France*, a thing which sounds highly to the esteem of this Duke, being a sufficient argument as well of his *Policy* as *Magnanimity*; seeing a wise head is equally required warily to consult, as a stout heart resolutely to act, for the due performance of that office.

This trust he discharged to the admiration of all, achieving so many Noble and Heroick exploits, which rendred him renow'd throughout the Christian world. Yet such the baseness and ingratitude of the *French*, that concluding a Peace with *O. C.* the Usurper of *England*, they wholly forgot his former services, and consented to the expulsion of this Prince and his royal brothers out of that Kingdome.

True valour cannot long lye neglected, soon was he courted by Don *John de Austria* into *Flanders*, where in the action at *Dunkirk*, he far surpassed his former deeds, often forgetting that he was a Prince to shew himself a true souldier, such his hazarding his person, (really worth ten thousand of them) to the great molestation of his true friends.

Since God out of his infinite love to the *English*, hath safely returned this Duke to his native Country, where that he may long live, to be the joy and delight of the whole Nation, I shall constantly beg of God in my daily devotions.

ELIZABETH second daughter of King *Charles* the first and Queen *Mary*, was born at Saint *James's* Anno 1635. on the 28. day of *December*. She proved a Lady of parts above her age, the quickness of her mind making recompence for the weakness of her body. For the remainder of her life I will my hold peace, and listen to my good friend Master * *John Burroughs* thus expressing himself in a letter unto me.

The Princess Elizabeth with her Brother Henry Duke of Gloucester, being by order of Parliament to be removed to Carisbroke-castle in the Isle of Wight, (where his Most Excellent Maiesy was lately a Prisoner) were accordingly received by Mr. Anthony Mildmay from the Earl and Countess of Leicester, at Penshurst in Kent, and began their unwilling journey on Friday 9. of August 1650. On the 16. of the same Month they were first lodged in Carisbroke-castle aforesaid.

* Now Clerk of Stationers-hall, then an attendant of the Lady.

The Princess being of a melancholy temper, (as affected above her age with the sad condition of her Family,) fell sick about the beginning of September following, and continued so for three or four days, having onely the Advice of Doctor Bignall a worthy and able Physician of Newport. After very many rare ejaculatory expressions, abundantly demonstrating her unparalleled Piety, to the eternal honour of her own memory, and the astonishment of those who waited on her, she took leave of the world on Sunday the eighth of the same September.

Her body being embalmed, was carefully disposed of in a Coffin of Lead, and on the four and twentieth of the said Month, was brought (in a Borrowed Coach) from the Castle to the Town of Newport, attended thither with her few late Servants. At the end of the Town, the Corps were met and waited on by the Mayor and Aldermen thereof in their formalities to the Church, where about the middle of the East-part of the Chancel in Saint Thomas his Chappel, her Highness was interr'd in a small Vault purposely made, with an Inscription of the date of her death engraved on her Coffin.

The Hawks of Norway, where a Winters day is hardly an hour of clear light, are the swiftest of wing of any Foul under the firmament, nature teaching them to bestir themselves, to lengthen the shortness of the time with their swiftness. Such the active piety of this Lady improving the little life allotted her, in running the way of Gods Commandments.

ANNE third daughter to King *Charles* the first and Queen *Mary*, was born at Saint *James's*, March 17. Anno Domini 1637. She was a very pregnant Lady above her age, and died in her infancy when not full four years old. Being minded by those about her, to call upon God even when the pangs of death were upon her, I am not

* Mistress Countess a Rocket to whom she spake it.

Psalm 13. 3.

able, faith she, to say my long prayer, (meaning the Lords-prayer) but I will say my short one, Lighten mine eyes, O Lord, lest I sleep the sleep of death; this done, the little lamb gave up the ghost.

KATHARINE fourth daughter to King Charles the first and Queen Mary, was born at White hall, (the Queen-Mother then being at Saint James's) and survived not above half an hour after her baptizing. So that it is charity to mention her whose memory is likely to be lost, so short her continuance in this life. The rather because her name is not entred as it ought, into the Register of Saint Martins in the fields, as indeed none of the Kings children save Prince Charles, though they were born in that Parish: And hereupon a story depends.

I am credibly informed, that at the birth of every child of the King, born at White-hall or Saint James's, full five pounds were ever faithfully paid to some unfaithful receivers thereof, to record the names of such children in the Register of Saint Martins. But the money being embesiled (we know by some, God knows by whom,) no memorial is entred of them. Sad, that bounty should betray any to such baseness, and that which was intended to make them the more solemnly remembred, should occasion that they should be more silently forgotten.

Say not, let the children of mean persons be written down in Registers, Kings children are Registers to themselves, or all England is a Register to them. For sure I am, this common confidence hath been the cause, that we have been so often at a loss, about the natiivities and other properties of those of Royal extraction.

CHARLES STUART son to the Illustrious James Stuart Duke of York, by Anne daughter to the Right Honourable Edward Hyde Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Chancellour of England, and Frances his Lady, descended of the Ancient Family of the Aylesburies, High-Sheriffs for many years together of Bedford and Buckinghamshire, in the reign of King Edward the second * and third, was born at Worcester-house 22. day of October 1660. and christened by the Right Reverend Father in God Gilbert L. Bishop of London, his Majesty and George Duke of Albemarle being his God-fathers, and Mary the Queen-mother his God-mother: He was declared Duke of Cambridge, a title which to the great honour of that University for these four hundred years, hath been onely conferred either on forraign Princes, or persons of the Royal Blood. This Princely infant dyed May 5. 1661.

* See our list of Sheriffs in that County.

Saints.

* Math. West ad An. Dom. 958.

Saint WULSY being a man reputed when living, (and reported when dead) of great vertue, and innocency; * Was by Saint Dunstan, created the first Abbot of Westminster, where he lived many years very exemplary for his conversation, untill his death, which happened Anno Dom. 960. Then was his body buried in the same Monastery, and the 26. day of September was kept by the Citizens of London, with great Veneration of his miracle-working memory.

Martyrs.

I meet with none in this City, and in my mean Judgment it is most observable that London having two Pages (as I may term them) attending it, viz. Westminster and Southmark, both joyned to it in buildings, should be so different from it in condition; in London we have no room to hold Martyrs, in the other two no Martyrs to take up any room.

* Vide Martyrs in Hampshire.

Inquiring the cause thereof, we find these three places (though contiguous not to say continued) in the reign of Queen Mary under three several jurisdictions; London under bloody Bonner who made havock of all he could come at: Southmark under politick Gardner, who took wit in his anger, of whom * formerly: This Westminster under John Fecknam Abbot thereof, with power Episcopal, a man cruel to none, courteous and charitable to all who needed his help or liberality.

Confessors.

Confessors.

Rain (which Country-people say goeth by Planets,) goeth by Providence. * *I Amos 4. 7.*
caused it to rain upon one City, and caused it not to rain upon another. Persecution observeth the same method, ordered by the same power and pleasure. A shower of blood fell upon London, whilst Westminster the next City did escape. So that I find neither Martyr nor Confessor therein. Meeting with none before, let us proceed to

Prelates since the Reformation.

RICHARD NEILE was born in Kings-street in this City, and was bred in Saint Johns-colledge in Cambridge, he was afterwards Vicar of Chestnutt in the County of Hartford, presented thereunto by the honourable family of the Cecills; he was the first and last Native of this City, who became the Dean, and so the supreme magistrate thereof. Through many Bishopricks of Coventry and Lichfield, Durham and Winchester, he was at last preferred Arch-bishop of York, being also Privy Counsellor to King James and King Charles. He died Anno Domini 16..

JOHN WARNER D. D. was born in the Parish of Saint * Clements Danes, within the Precincts of this City, bred in Magdalen-colledge in Oxford, at last preferred Bishop of Rochester.

* So informed from his own mouth.

This worthy Bishop perceiving the want of a fixed Font in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, bestow'd one upon it, whether more curious or costly, my Author* could not decide it, being both ways so excellent and exquisite. A gift the more remarkable, because the * first, which hath been offered by any private hand to that Church of later times. But I suspect now this Font it self is washed away in the deluge of our late wars under the notion of superstition.

* W. Somner in the Antiquity of Cant. p. 181.
 * Idem ibidem.

God hath given him a great Estate, and a liberal heart to make use of it. Keeping good Hospitality in the Christmas at Brumley, as he fed many Poor, so he freed himself from much trouble; being absent when the rest of the Bishops subscribed their Protest in Parliament, whereby he enjoy'd liberty in the restraint of others of his Order. He was an able and active advocate for Episcopacy, in the House of Lords speaking for them as long as he had any voice left him, and then willing to have made signs in their iust defence, if it might have been permitted him.

But it is now high time for me to put out my Candle when Day-light shines so bright, I mean to desist from charactering of persons who are so perfectly known to so many alive. I will only adde, this eminent Prelate hath since seen the happy restitution of his order, injoying again his former dignity, who now is (and long may be) living 1661.

Statesmen.

Sir FRANCIS BACON Knight, youngest son to Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper, was born in York-house Anno 1560. For being demanded his age by Queen Elizabeth, he returned, that he was two years younger then her Majesties reign. He was bred in Trinity-colledge in Cambridge, and there first fell into a dislike of Aristotles Philosophy, as Barren and Fejune, inabling some to dispute, more to wrangle, few to find out truth, and none, if confining themselves to his Principles.

Hence it was that afterwards he traded so largely in experiments, so that as Socrates is said to be the first, who stooped Towing Speculations into Practical Morality: Sir Francis was one of the first, who reduced Notional to Real and Scientificall Philosophy.

He was afterwards bred in Grays-Inn in the Study of our Municipal Law, attaining to great Eminency, but no Preferment therein, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth; Imputable to the envy of a great Person, who hindred his rising, for fear to be hindred by him if risen, and Eclipsed in his own profession. Thus the strongest wing of merit cannot mount, if a stronger weight of malice doth depress it. Yet was he even then Favorite to a Favorite, I mean, the Earl of Essex, and more true to him, then the Earl was to himself. For finding him to prefer destructive before displeasing Counsel, Sir

Francis

Francis fairly forsook, not his person, (whom his pity attended to the grave) but practices, and herein was not the worse friend, for being the better subject.

* See his Life
written by Dr.
Rawleigh

By K. James he was made his Solicitor, and afterwards his Attorney, (then priviledged contrary to custome to sit a member in Dom. Com.) and at last Lord Chancellor of England. His abilities were a clear confutation of two vulgar errors, (libells on learned men) First, that Judgement, wit, Fancy, and Memory, cannot eminently be in conjunction in the same person, whereas our Knight was a rich Cabinet, fill'd with all four, besides a golden key to open it, Elocution. Secondly; That he who is something in all, is nothing in any one Art, whereas he was singular in singulis, and being In-at-all came off with credit.

Such as condemn him for pride, if in his place, with the fift part of his parts, had been ten times prouder themselves; he had been a better Master if he had been a worse, being too bountiful to his servants, and either too confident of their honesty, or too conniving at their falshood. The story is told to his advantage, that he had two Servants, one in all causes Patron to the Plantiffe, (whom his charity presumed always injured,) the other to the Defendant, (pitying him as compelled to Law,) but taking bribes of both, with this condition, to restore the money received if the Cause went against them. Their Lord ignorant hereof, always did impartial Justice, whilst his men (making people pay for what was given them) by compact shared the money betwixt them, which cost their Master the loss of his office.

Leading a private life, he much delighted to study in the shade of solitariness, and many useful discoveries in Nature were made by him, so that he may be said to have left nothing to his Executors and all to his Heirs, under which notion the learned of all ages may be beheld. His vast bounty to such who brought him presents from great persons occasioned his want afterwards, who in rewarding them so remembered that he had been Lord Chancellor, that he forgot that he was but the Lord Verulam.

* Lord Burygh of
Ireland, and
Lord Henry
Jermyn.

A Viscountie that began and ended in him dying issueless, it being remarkable, that though we have had two Earls (of several families) of Saint Albans, yet was there no Lord Verulam, as if it were reserved for that antient Roman Colony to be buried in its own reverend ruins and in this peerless Lords everlasting memory, much admired by English, more by out-landish men; Distance diminishing his faults to be invisible to forreign eyes, whilst we beheld his perfections abated with his failings.

He died Anno Domini 1626. in the house of the Earl of Arundel at High-gate, and was buried in Saint Michaels Church in Saint Albans, Master Mutis his grateful servant erecting a Monument for him. Since I have read that his grave being occasionally opened, his skull, (the relique of civil veneration) was by one King a Doctor of Physick made the object of scorn and contempt, but he, who then derided the dead, is since become the laughing stock of the living.

Writers.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 2.
Num. 55.

SULCARD OF WESTMINSTER was an English-man by birth, bred a Benedictine Monke. He was one of an excellent wit, meek disposition, candid behaviour, and in great esteem with * King Edward the Confessor. What Progress he made in learning, may easily be collected from what is recorded in an old Manuscript,

In Westmonasterio vixerunt simul Abbas, Eadwinus & Sulcardus Cænobita: Sed Sulcardus doctrina major erat.

He flourished Anno Domini 1070. under King William the Conquerour.

GILBERT OF WESTMINSTER bred first Monke then Abbot thereof. He gave himself to the study of humane learning, then of Divinity, and through the guidance of Anselme Arch-bishop of Canterbury attained to great knowledge in the Scriptures. Afterwards he studied in France, visited Rome, in his return from whence he is reported to have had a disputation with a learned Jew, which afterwards he reduced into the form of a Dialogue, and making it publique he dedicated it to Saint Anselme. He dyed Anno 1117. and was buried in Westminster.

MATHEW OF WESTMINSTER was bred a Monke therein, and as accomplished a Scholar as any of his age. Observable is the grand difference betwixt our English history, as he found it and as he left it. He found it like Polyphemus when his

his eye was bored out, a big and bulky body, but blind. Memorable actions were either presented without any date which little informed, or too many dates which more distracted the Reader. Our Mathew reduced such confused sounds to an Articulate and intelligible voice, regulating them by a double directory of time, viz. the beginnings and deaths of all the Kings of England and Arch-bishops of Canterbury. He wrote one History from the beginning of the world to Christ; a second, from Christs Nativity to the Norman Conquest; a third, from thence to the beginning of King Edward the second, augmenting it afterwards with the addition of his life and King Edward the thirds. He named his book *Flores Historiarum*, and if sometimes (for it is but seldome) he presenteth a flower less fragrant, or blasted bud, the judicious Reader is not tyed to take what he tenders, but may select for his own ease a Nosegay out of the choicest flowers thereof. He dyed about the year 1368.

Since the Reformation.

BENIAMIN JOHNSON was born in this City. Though I cannot with all my industrious inquiry find him in his cradle, I can fetch him from his long coats. When a little child he lived in Hartshorn-lane near Charing-cross, where his Mother married a Bricklayer for her Second husband.

He was first bred in a private school in Saint Martins Church, then in Westminster school, witness his own * Epigram;

* Epigram 14.

Camden, most reverend Head, to whom I owe
All that I am in Arts, all that I know.
How nothing's that, to whom my Country owes
The great renown and Name wherewith she goes, &c.

He was Statutably admitted into Saint Johns-colledge in Cambridge, (as many years after incorporated a honorary Member of Christ-church in Oxford) where he continued but few weeks for want of further maintenance, being fain to return to the trade of his father in law. And let not them blush that have, but those that have not a lawful calling. He help'd in the building of the new structure of *Lincolns-Inn*, when having a Trowell in his hand, he had a book in his pocket.

Some gentlemen pitying that his parts should be buried under the rubbish of so mean a Calling, did by their bounty manumise him freely to follow his own ingenuous inclinations. Indeed his parts were not so ready to run of themselves as able to answer the spur, so that it may be truly said of him, that he had an Elaborate wit wrought out by his own industry. He would sit silent in learned company, and suck in (besides mine) their several humors into his observation. What was ore in others, he was able to refine to himself.

He was paramount in the Dramatique part of Poetry, and taught the Stage an exact conformity to the laws of Comedians. His Comedies were above the Volge, (which are onely tickled with down right obscenity) and took not so well at the first stroke as at the rebound, when beheld the second time; yea they will endure reading, and that with due commendation, so long as either ingenuity or learning are fashionable in our Nation. If his later be not so spritful and vigorous as his first pieces, all that are old will, and all that desire to be old, should excuse him therein.

He was not very happy in his children, and most happy in those which died first, though none lived to survive him. This he bestowed as part of an Epitaph on his eldest son, dying in infancy.

* Rest in soft peace and Ask'd, say here doth lye,
Ben Johnson his best piece of Poetry.

* Epigram 45.

He dyed Anno Domini 1638. And was buried about the Belfry in the Abby-church at Westminster.

Masters of Musick.

S. N.

CHRISTOPHER TYE Doctor of Musick, flourished in the reign of King Henry the eight and King Edward the sixth, to whom he was one of the Gentlemen of their Chappel, and probably the Organist. Musick, which received a grievous wound in England at the dissolution of Abbeys, was much beholding to him for her recovery; such his excellent skill and piety, that he kept it up in credit at Court and in all Cathedrals during his life. He translated the Acts of the Apostles into verse, and let us take a tast of his Poetry,

*In the former treatise to thee
Dear friend Theophilus ;
I have written the veritie
Of the Lord Christ Jesus.*

*VVhich he to do and eke to teach,
Began untill the day ;
In which the Spirit up did him fetch
To dwell above for Aye.*

*After that he had power to do
Even by the Holy Ghost ;
Commandements then he gave unto
His chosen least and most.*

*To whom also himself did shew
From death thus to revive :
By tokens plain unto his few
Even forty days alive.*

*Speaking of Gods kingdome with heart
Chusing together them ;
Commanding them not to depart
From that Jerusalem.*

*But still to wait on the promise
Of his Father the Lord ;
Of which ye have heard me ere this
Unto you make record.*

Pass we now from his Poetry (being Musick in words) to his Musick, (being Poetry in sounds) who set an excellent Composition of Musick of four parts, to the several Chapters of his aforementioned Poetry, dedicating the same to King Edward the sixth, a little before the death of that good Prince, and Printed it Anno Domini 1553. He also did compose many excellent Services and Anthems of four and five parts which were used in Cathedrals many years after his death, the certain date whereof I cannot attain.

JOHN DOULAND was (as I have most cause to believe) born in this City; sure I am he had his longest life and best livelyhood therein, being Servant in the Chappel to Queen Elizabeth and King James. He was the rarest Musician that his Age did behold: Having travailed beyond the Seas, and compounded English with Forreign Skill in that faculty, it is questionable whether he excell'd in Vocal or Instrumental Musick. A chearful Person he was passing his days in lawful meriment, truly answering the Anagram made of him,

* J O H A N N E S D O U L A N D U S
A N N O S L U D E N D O H A U S I.

Christian the fourth K. of Denmark coming over into England, requested him of K. James who unwillingly willing parted with him. Many years he lived (as I am credibly informed) in the Danish Court, in great favour and plenty, generally imployed to entertain such English Persons of quality as came thither. I cannot confidently avouch his death at Denmark, but believe it more probably then their assertion, who report him returned and dying in England about the year 1615.

Benefactors to the Publique.

JAMES PALMER B. D. was born in this City and bred in Magdalen-colledge in Cambridge; The Company of Carpenters in London, gave him an exhibition towards his maintenance there, or lent it him rather; For since, his bounty hath repaid them the Principle with plentiful consideration. He was afterwards for many years the constant Preacher of Saint Bridgets in Fleetstreet, the onely Church preferment he enjoyed: I perceive thus craft and cruelty may raise a quick and great, but plain frugallity

* By Ralph Sadler Esq. of Standon in Hartfordshire who was with him at Copenhagen.

gality (especially if *vivacious*) will advance a better and surer estate. Though sequestred in these times; what he had formerly gained in his place, he hath since bestowed in building and endowing, over against the New Chappel in *Westminster*, a fair Almshouse for *twelve* poor people; besides this, many and great have his gifts been to Ministers poor widdows, and wonder not Reader, if they be unknown to me, which were unknown to his own *left-hand*, all this he did in his life time. O it giveth the best light when one carrieth his Lant-horn before him! The surest way that ones Will shall be performed, is to see it performed. Yea, I may say, that his poor people in his Almshouse are in some sort provided for, not onely from *head to foot*, but also from *body to soul*, he constantly preaching to them twice a week. He dyed Anno 1659.

Memorable Persons.

EDMOND DOUBLEDAY Esquire, was of a tall and proper person, and lived in this City. Nor had this *large case* a *little jewell*, this *long body* a *lazy soul*, whose activity and valour was adequate to his strength and greatness, whereof he gave this eminent testimony.

S. N.

When Sir *Thomas Knewet* was sent November 4. 1605. by King *James* to search the Cellar beneath the Parliament-house, with very few, for the more privacy, to attend him, he took Master *Doubleday* with him. Here they found *Gui Faux* with his dark-lant-horn, in the *dead of the night*, providing for the death of many the next morning. He was newly come out of the *Divels Clofset*, (so I may fitly term the inward room where the powder lay, and the train was to be laid,) into the outward part of the Cellar; *Faux* beginning to bussel, Master *Doubleday* instantly ordered him at his pleasure, up with his heels, and there with the *Traitor* lay the *Treason* flat along the floor, by Gods goodness detected, defeated. *Faux* vowed (and though he was a false Traitor, herein I do believe him,) that had he been in the inner room, he would have blown up himself and all the company therein. Thus it is pleasant musick to hear disarmed malice threaten, when it cannot strike. Master *Doubleday* lived many years after deservedly loved and respected, and died about the year of our Lord 1618.

The Farewell.

Seeing the well-being (yea being) of this City consisteth in the Kings Court and in the Courts of Justice, I congratulate the happy return of the one, praying for the long continuance of the other; yea, may the Lawyers in *Westminster-hall* never again plead in their *Armour*, (as they did in the time of *Wyats* rebellion,) but in their peaceable Gowns and Legal Formalities. Nor doth this *Wish* onely extend to the *Weal* of *Westminster*, but all *England*. For no such dearth in a Land, as what is caused from a drought of Justice therein. For if judgement do not run down as * *Waters*, and righteousness as a mighty Stream, Injustice like an Ocean will drown all with its inundation.

* Amos 5. 24.



NORFOLK hath the German Ocean on the *North* and *East* thereof, *Suffolk* severed by the river *Waveny* on the *South-side*, *Cambridge-shire* parted by the river *Onse*, and a small part of *Lincoln shire* on the *West*; it extendeth full 50. miles from *East* to *West*, but from *North* to *South* stretcheth not above *thirty* miles.

All *England* may be carved out of *Norfolk*, represented therein, not onely to the kind but degree thereof. Here are *Fens* and *Heaths*, and *Light* and *Deep*, and *Sand* and *Clay-ground*, and *Meadows* and *Pasture*, and *Arable* and *Woody*, and [generally] *woodless* land, so gratefull is this *Shire* with the variety thereof. Thus, as in many men, though perchance this or that part may justly be cavelled at, yet all put together, complete a proper person: so *Norfolk* collectively taken hath a sufficient result of pleasure and profit, that being supplied in one part which is defective in another.

This County hath the most Churches of any in *England*, (*six hundred and sixty*,) and, though the poorest Livings, yet (by some occult quality of their good husbandry, and Gods blessing thereon,) the richest Clergy-men. Nor can there be given a greater demonstration of the wealth and populousness of this County, than, that in the late *Act for an Assessment upon England*, at the rate of *sixty thousand pounds by the Month*, for three Months, *Norfolk* with the City of *Norwich*, is rated at *three thousand two hundred sixty six pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence*, the highest proportion of any *Shire* in *England*. And, though *Norfolk* hath little cause to please and less to pride it self in so dear purchased pre-eminence, yet it cannot but account it a credit, to see it self not under-valued.

Natural Commodities.

It shareth plentifully in all English Commodities, and aboundeth with the best and most

Rabbits.

These are an Army of natural *Pioners*, whence men have learned *cuniculos agere*, the Art of undermining. They thrive best on barren ground, and grow fattest in the hardest frosts. Their flesh is fine and wholesome. If *Scotish-men* tax our language as improper, and smile at our *wing of a Rabbit*, let us laugh at their *shoulder of a Capon*.

Their skins were formerly much used, when furs were in fashion, till of late our Citizens, of *Romans* are turned *Grecians*, have laid down their grave gowns, and took up their light cloaks; men generally disliking all habits, though emblemes of honour, if also badges of age.

Their rich or *silver-hair-skins*, formerly so dear, are now levelled in prices with other colours, yea, are lower then black in estimation, because their wool is most uted in making of hats, commonly (for the more credit) called *Half-Beavers*, though many of them hardly amount to the proportion of *Semi-Demi-Castors*.

Herrings.

Great store and very good of these are caught nigh *Tarmonth*, where once every year, on the Feast of Saint *Michael*, is a Fair held for the sale of fish, and such the plenty of *Herrings* there constantly vented, that incredible the sum which is raised thereby. Indeed, the fishing for *Herrings* is a most gainful trade, fish though contemptible in it self, considerable in its company, swimming in such shoals, that what the *Whale* hath in bigness the *Herring* hath in number. (It may well mind such who excell in strength and valour, not to boast or be proud thereof, seeing the greatest courage may be soon pressed to death under unequal number.) Yea, *Red-herrings* in *England* mostly eaten for sauce to quicken the Appetite, serve in *Holland* and elsewhere for food to satisfy hunger.

I will conclude the Natural Commodities of this County, with this memorable passage, which I have read in a modern * Author;

* Hartlib's Legacy p. 97.

The Lord F. W. assured me of a Gentleman in *Norfolk*, that made above 10000*l. sterl.* of a piece of ground not *forty* yards square, and yet there was neither Mineral nor Metal in it. He after told me, it was onely a sort of fine clay, for the making a choise sort of earthen ware; which some that knew it, seeing him dig up, discovered the value of it, and sending it into *Holland*, received so much money for it.

My belief tireth in coming up to the top of this story, suspecting the addition of a cypher. But if it were so, how much would it have enriched us, if those *mock-China-dishes* had been made in *England*.

Manufactures,

Worsted.

These first took their name from * *Worsted* a Village in this County, originally it is nothing but *Woollen-thred* spun very fine, and for the more strength twisted together: But O! it surpasseth my skill to name the several *stuffs* (being *Worsted* disguised with *Weaving* and *Colouring*) made thereof.

* *Camd. Brit. in this County.*

It argueth the usefulness and publick profit of this commodity, (which first found a general repute in *England* toward the end of the reign of King *Henry* the sixth) that there are no fewer then *fourteen Statutes* now in force in the well ordering thereof to *Merchantable proof*; And appointing which of them may, which may not be Transported. Not to speak of *four Wardens* * of *Worsted Weavers* to be chosen yearly within the City of *Normich*, and other *four* out of the County of *Northfolk*, with their solemn Oath, Office and Authority.

* *Statutes 7. Edward 4. c. 3.*

As for *worsted Stockins* they were first made in *England* Anno 1564. by * *William Rider* an ingenious Apprentice living against *Saint Magnus Church* at the foot of *London Bridge*: This *William* chancing to see a pair of knit *worsted Stockins* in the Lodging of an *Italian Merchant*, who had brought them from *Mantua*, borrowed them, and making the like by that pattern, presented them to *William* Earl of *Pembroke* who first wore them in *England*.

* *Stam's Chro. p. 869.*

Proverbs.

Norfolk dumplings.]

This cannot be verified of any dwarfish, or diminutive stature of people in this County, being as tall of their bodies, and as tall of their arms too, I assure you, as any in *England*. But it relates to the fare they commonly feed on, so generally called. I wish, much good may it do them, and that their bodies thereby may be enabled for all natural, civil and spiritual performances.

Norfolk VViles.]

Such the skill of the common people hereof in our *Common-Law*, wherein they are so versed, ut si nihil sit * *litium*, lites tamen ex juris apicibus serere callent. If I must go to Law, I wish them rather of my Counsel then my Adversaries. For whereas *pedibus ambulando* is accounted but a vexatious Suit in other Counties, here (where men are said to study Law as following the Plough tail) some would perswade us, that they will enter an action for their neighbours horse but looking over their hedge. Now, although we listen to this but as a jeer, yet give me leave to observe two parts in *VViles*.

* *Cam. Brit. in Norfolk.*

VVittiness } which all must } commend.
VVickedness } which all must } condemn.

Sure I am, that in * *Scripture* a *VVile* always male audit, is taken in an evil sense, as wherein the simplicity of the Dove is stung to death by the subtilty of the Serpent. But

* *Num. 25. 13. Ephes. 6. 11. Josh. 9. 4.*

no more hereof least *Norfolk-men* commence a Suit against me, though I verily believe many therein are of as *peaceable dispositions* as any in other places.

A Yarmouth Capon.]

That is a *red-herring*. No news for creatures to be thus disguised under other names, seeing Criticks by a *Libyon bear*, *sub pelle Libystidis urſæ*, understand a *Lion*, no *Bears* being found in the land of *Libya*. And I believe few *capons* (save what have more *fins* then feathers) are bred in *Yarmouth*. But to countenance this *expression*, I understand that the *Italian Friers* (when disposed to eat *flesh* on Fridays) call a *Capon*, *pisces à corte*, a fish out of the *Coop*.

He is arrested by the Bailly of Marshland.]

The *aire* of *Marshland* in this *County* is none of the wholesomest, being surrounded with the *Sea* and *Fens* on all sides. Hence it is that *strangers* coming hither, are clapt on the back with an *ague*, which sometimes lasts them longer then a *Stuffe Suit*. The best is when such *prisoners* have paid the *Bailiffs Fees* and *Garnish*, and with time and patience have withered out the brunt of that *disease*, they become habited to the *aire* of the *Country*, and arrive in *health* at a *very great age*.

Princes.

I meet with no *Prince* since the *Conquest* taking his first breath in this *County*, probably, because so remote from the principal place of *Royal Residence*.

Prelats.

* Godwin in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Norwich.

GILBERT BERKELEY was* born in this *County*, but descended from the ancient *Barons* of that name, as appeareth by his *Armes*. He was consecrated *Bishop* of *Bath and Wells* in the first of *Queen Elizabeth*, and sate therein 22. years. He died of a *Lethargy* being 80. years of age 1581. and is buried on the North-side of the *Communion-table* of his own *Cathedral*.

JOHN AYLMER Brother to Sir Robert Aylmer Knight, was born, at *Aylmer-hall* in the *Parish* of *Tilsely* in this *County*, as his nearest surviving relations have informed me, from whom I have received the following information.

When he was but a *Child* going toward school, *Henry Gray Duke of Suffolk* having some discourse with, took so much liking unto him, that after he had been bred some years in the *University of Cambridge*, he made him his *Chaplain*, and committed his daughter the *Lady Fane Gray* to his tuition.

In the reign of *Queen Mary* he fled over beyond *Sea*, and was little less then miraculously saved from the *Searchers* of the *Ship*, by the ingenuity of a *Marchant* who put him into a *great Wine-but* which had a partition in the middle, so that Master *Aylmer* sate in the hind part, whilst the *Searchers* drank of the *Wine* which they saw drawn out of the head or other end thereof.

Returning into *England* he was made *Arch-Deacon* of *Lincoln*, and at last *Bishop* of *London*. He was happy in a meet *Yoke-fellow*, having a *gracious Matron* to his wife, by whom he had many children, and one son to which *Arch-bishop Whitgift* was Godfather, and named him *Tob-el*, that is, *The Lord is good*, in memorial of a great deliverance bestowed on this child's mother. For when she was cast out of her *Coach* in *London*, (by a *Mastiff* casual seising upon the *Horses*) she received no harm at all, though very near to the time of her *Travail*.

Bishop Aylmer was well learned in the *Languages*, a ready *Disputant*, and deep *Divine*. He was eighteen years *Bishop* of *London*, and dying *Anno* 1594. in the 73. year of his age, had this for part of his *Epitaph*, which *Bishop Vaughan* (sometimes his *Chaplain*, afterwards his *Successor*) made upon him.

*Ter senos Annos Præsul, semul Exul & idem
Bis Pugil in causa religionis erat.
Eighteen years Bishop, and once Banish'd hence
And twice a Champion in the Truths defence.*

I understand it thus, once a Champion in suffering, when an Exile for religion, and again in doing, when chosen one of the disputants at Westminster against the Popish Bishops *Primo Elizabethæ*; except any expound it thus: once Champion of the Doctrine against *rapists*, and afterwards against the Discipline of the *Non-Conformists*, none more stoutly opposing or more foully belibelled of them.

God blessed him with a great estate, the main whereof he left unto *Samuel Aylmer* his eldest son, (*High-sheriff* of *Suffolk* in the reign of King *Charles*) and amongst his youngest sons (all well provided for) Doctor *Aylmer* Rector of *Haddam* in *Hartfordshire*, was one of the most learned and reverend *Divines* in his generation.

JOHN TOWERS was born in this County, bred Fellow of *Queens-colledge* in *Cambridge*, and became *Chaplain* to *William* Earl of *Northampton*, who bestowed on him the Benefice of *Castle Ashby* in *Northamptonshire*. He was preferred Dean and at last Bishop of *Peterborough*.

He was a good actor when he was young, and a great sufferour when he was old, dying (about the year 1650.) rich onely in *Children* and *Patience*. Nothing but sin is a shame in it self, and poverty as poverty (especially since our Saviour hath sanctified, it by suffering it) is no disgrace.

Capital Judges and Writers on the Law.

RALPH DE-HENGHAM so named from a fair Market-town in this County, was made Lord Chief-justice of the *Kings-bench* in *Michaelmas* term in the * second year of King *Edward* the first, when the King was newly returned from the *Holy-land*. He sate 16. years in that place (saying that one *Winborne* was for a * year or two interposed) and at the general purging and garbling of the Judges, which happened in the 18. year of the aforesaid King, when all the Judges (except two, *John de * Meringham* and *Elias de Bekingham*.) were cast out by the *Parliament* for their corruption, fined, banished and imprisoned, then this *Ralph* was merced in seven thousand marks, for bribery, and ejected out of his place.

Some will say, let him wither in silence, why do you mention him amongst the *Worthies* of our Nation? I answer, *Penitence* is the second part of *Innocence*, and we find this *Ralph* after his fine payed, made Chief-justice of the * *Common-pleas*, sub *recipiscendi fiducia*, under the confidence generally conceived of his amendment. He died the next, being the 19. * year of the reign of King *Edward* the first, he lies buried in the Church of *Saint Paul*, where he hath or had this Epitaph,

*Per versus patet hos Anglorum quod jacet hic flos
Legum. qui tuta dictavit vera statuta.
Ex Hengham dictus Radulphus vir benedictus.*

One must charitably believe that he played a good after-game of integrity, and if injoying longer life, he would have given a clearer testimony thereof.

WILLIAM PASTON Esq. son of *Clement Paston*, Esq. and *Beatrix* his wife, (sister and heir to *Jeffrey Sommerton* Esq.) was born at *Paston* in this County. He was learned in the laws of this Realm and first was Serjeant to King *Henry* the sixth, and was after by him preferred second Judge of the *Common-pleas*. I confess having confined our Catalogue to *Capital Judges* or *writers on the Law*, he falls not under our method in the strictness thereof. But I appeal to the Reader himself, whether he would not have been highly offended with me, had I in silence passed over a person so deserving his observation.

He was highly in favour with King *Henry* the sixth, who allowed him, besides the ordinary salary assigned to other Judges, one hundred and ten marks, (Reader behold the *Standard of money* in that age and admire) with two *Gowns* to be taken yearly out of the *Exchequer*, as by the ensuing letters Patents will appear;

*Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ & Franciæ, & Dominus Hiberniæ, Omnibus
ad quos Præsentes literæ pervenerint, Salutem: Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali,
& ut dilectus, & fidelis noster Willielmus Paston unus Justiti. nostrorum
de*

* Sir H. Spelman
in the Glossary
pag. 416.

* Viz. Anno re-
gis 10. & 13.

* Tho. Walsing-
ham An. 1290.

* 6. Sept. 1. Ed.
11. inter Patt.
Par. 1. Memb.
21.
* Anno Domini
1292.

de com. Banco Statum suum decentius manu tenere, & expensas, quas ipsum in officio predicto facere oportebit, sustinere valeat; concessimus ei centum & decem marcas percipiendum singulis annis ad scaccarium nostrum, ad terminos Pasche & Sancti Michaelis per equales Portiones; & duas robas per annum percipiendum, unam videlicet cum Pellura ad festum Natalis Domini, & aliam cum Limra ad festum Pentecostes, ultra teodum consuetum, quamdiu ipsum Stare contigerit in officio supra dicto. In: cujus rei Testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes, teste meipso apud Westminst. xv. die Octobris anno regni nostri octavo.

What *Pellura* is I understand, *Furr*, but what *Limra* is (if rightly written) I would willingly learn from another, though some are confident it is *Taffata*.

I wonder the less at these noble favours conferred on the said *William Paston* Judge, for I find him in grace with the two former Kings, being made *Serjeant* by King *Henry* the fourth, and of his counsel for the Dutchie of *Lancaster*, and in the reign of King *Henry* the fifth, he was in such esteem with Sir *John Falstose* Knight, that he appointed him one of his *Feoffees*, whom he enabled by a writing under his hand to recover debts from the Executors of King *Henry* the fifth.

This *William Paston* married *Agnes* daughter and heir of Sir *Edmond Berrey*, by which marriage the *Pastons* rightly quarter at this day the several Coats of *Hetherset*, *Wachesham*, *Craven*, *Gerbredge*, *Hemgrave* and *Kerdeston*, and received both advancement in bloud and accession in estate. This said *William Paston* died at *London*, August 14. 1444. and lies buried in *Norwich*; so that his corps by a peculiar exception do straggle from the Sepulture of their Ancestors, who from *Wolstan de Paston* (who three years after the Conquest * came into England to *William* Earl of *Glandwill*,) were all interred at *Paston*. He left rich revenues to *John Paston* Esquire, his eldest son, who married *Margaret* daughter and heir of *John Mauby*; and no mean Estate to *William* his second surviving son, who married *Anne* daughter to *Edmond* Duke of *Somerset*.

* Out of the book of *Will. Borymer*, fol. 20. sometimes Herault to Sir *John Falstose*, written in the reign of King *Henry* 6. and containeth all the ancient Gentry of this Country.

Sir *EDWARD COKE* Knight, son of *Robert Coke* Esquire, and of *Vinefred* Knightly his wife, was born at *Mileham* in this County; bred, when ten years of age, at *Norwich-school*, and thence removed to *Trinity-colledge* in *Cambridge*. After four years continuance there, he was admitted into *Cliffords-Inn London*, and the year following entered a Student of the *Municipal-law* in the *Inner-Temple*. Such his proficiency therein, that at the end of six years (exceeding early in that strict age) he was call'd to the Bar, and soon after for three years chosen Reader in *Lyons-Inn*. Here his learned Lectures so spread forth his fame, that crouds of Clients sued to him for his counsel, and his own suit was the sooner granted, when tendering his affections in order to marriage, unto *Briget* daughter and Co-heir of *John Paston* Esquire.

She was afterwards his incomparable wife, whose Portion moderately estimated, *Vis & modis*, amounted unto thirty thousand pounds, her vertues not falling under valuation, and she enriched her husband with ten children.

Then began preferment to press upon him, the City of *Norwich* chusing him Recorder, the County of *Norfolk* their Knight to Parliament, the Queen her Speaker therein, as also successively her Solicitor and Attorney. King *James* honoured him with Knighthood, and made him Chief Justice, first of the *Common-Pleas*, then of the *Kings-Bench*. Thus beginning on a good bottome left him by his father, marrying a wife of extraordinary wealth, having at the first great and gainful practice, afterwards many and profitable Offices, being provident to chuse good penny-worths in purchases, leading a thrifty life, living to a great age, during flourishing and peaceable times, (born as much after the Persecution under Queen *Mary*, as dying before our Civil Wars) no wonder if he advanced a fair estate, so that all his sons might seem elder brethren, by the large possessions left unto them.

Some falsely character him a back-friend to the Church and Clergy, being a grand benefactour to the Church of *Norwich*, who gratefully under their publique seal honoured him with the ensuing testimony,

Edwardus Coke Armiger, *sepius & in multis difficillimis negotiis Ecclesie nostrae auxiliatus est, & nuper eandem contra Templorum Helluones, qui dominia, maneria & hereditamenta nostra devorare sub titulo obscuro (Concelatum dicunt) sponte sua nobis insciis, & sine mercede ullâ legitime tutatus est; atque eandem suam nostri defensionem, in perpetuam tantæ rei memoriam, quam posterorum, (si opus fuerit) magna cum inausuria & scriptis redegit, & nostræ Ecclesie donavit.*

As for the many Benefices in his own Patronage, he freely gave them to worthy men, being wont to say in his Law-language, that he would have Church-livings paid by *Livery and Seisin*, not *Bargain and Sale*.

Five sorts of people he used to fore-design to misery and poverty; *Chemists, Monopolizers, Concelers, Promoters, and Rythming Poets*. For three things he would give God solemn thanks; that he never gave his body to physick, nor his heart to cruelty, nor his hand to corruption. In three things he did much applaud his own success; in his fair fortune with his wife, in his happy study of the laws, and in his free coming by all his Offices, *nec præce, nec pretio*, neither begging, nor bribing for preferment.

His parts were admirable, he had a deep judgment, faithful memory, active fancy; and the jewel of his mind was put into a fair case, a beautiful body, with a comely countenance; a case, which he did wipe and keep clean, delighting in good cloaths, well worn, and being wont to say, that the outward neatness of our bodies, might be a Monitor of purity to our souls.

In his pleadings, discourse and judgements, he declined all Circumlocutions, usually saying, *The matter lies in a little room*. In all places, callings and jurisdictions, he commended modesty and sobriety within their boundaries, saying, *If a River swells beyond its Banks, it loseth its own Channel*.

If any adverse party crossed him, he would patiently reply, *If another punisheth me, I will not punish my self*. In the highest Term of business he made Vacation to himself at his Table, and would never be perswaded privately to retract, what he had publicly adjudged, professing, *he was a Judge in a Court, and not in a Chamber*. He was wont to say, *No wise man would do that in prosperity, whereof he should repent in adversity*. He gave for his Motto, *Prudens qui Patiens*, and his practise was accordingly, especially, after he fell into the disfavor of King James.

The cause hereof the Reader may find in our English Chronicles, whilst we behold, how he employed himself when retired to a private life, when he did *frui suo infortunio*, and improv'd his loss to his advantage. He triumphed in his own innocency, that he had done nothing illegally, calling to mind the Motto which he gave in his rings when made Serjeant, *Lex est tutissima Cassis, The Law is the safest Helmet*.

And now he had leisure to peruse what formerly he had written, even thirty books with his own hand, most pleasing himself with a Manual, which he called his *Vade mecum*, from whence at one view he took a prospect of his life pass'd, having noted therein most remarkables. His most learned and laborious works on the Laws, will last to be admired by the judicious posterity whilst fame hath a trumpet left her, and any breath to blow therein. His judgement lately passed for an Oracle in Law, and if since, the credit thereof hath causelessly been questioned, the wonder is not great. If the Prophet himself, living in an incredulous age, found cause to complain, * *Who hath believed our Report?* it need not seem strange, that our licentious times have afforded some, to shake the authenticity of the Reports of any earthly Judge.

* Isa. 53. 1.

He constantly had prayers said in his own house, and charitably relieved the poor with his constant almes. The foundation of *Suttons-hospital* (when indeed but a foundation) had been ruined before it was raised, and crush'd by some Courtiers in the hatching thereof, had not his great care preserved the same. The Free-school at *Thetford* was supported in its being by his assistance, and he founded a School on his own cost at *Godwick* in this County.

It must not be forgotten, that Doctor *Whitgift* (afterwards Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*) was his Tutor, who sent unto his Puple, when the Queens Attorney, a fair New Testament with this message; He had now studied Common-law enough, let him hereafter study the Law of God.

Let me adde to this, that when he was under a cloud at Court, and outed of his Judges

Judges place, the lands belonging to the Church of *Normich*, which formerly he had so industriously recovered and settled thereon, were again called into question, being begged by a *Peer*, who shall pass nameless. Sir *Eaward* desired him to desist, telling him, that otherwise he would put on his *Gown* and *Cap*, and come into *Westminster-hall* once again, and plead there in any Court in justification of what he had done. He died at *Stoke Poges* in *Buckingham-shire*, on *Wednesday* the 3. of *September* being the 83. year of his age, whose last words were, *Thy Kingdome come, Thy will be done.*

Sir THOMAS RICHARDSON Knight, was born at *Mulbarton* in this County, his father being *Minister* thereof. He was bred in the study of our *Municipal-law*, and became the *Kings Serjeant* therein. Afterwards, on the 28. of *November* 1626. he was sworn *Chief Justice* of the *Common-Pleas*, that place having been void ten months before.

But coming now to our own times, it is safest for me to break off, *Virgil*, I remember, put a period to his *Eclogue* with

Et Hylax in limine latrat } *Ve'l Versifie no more,*
For do but bark, Hylax doth bark, at th' entrance of the Dore.

Seeing many will be ready to carp, it is safest for me to be silent, whilst his *Erafs Monument* on the *South-side* of *Westminster Abby*, thus entertaineth the Reader ;

Deo Om.

Thomæ Richardsoni Icenæ Equitis Aurati
Humanum Depositum.

Ille

Furis Municip. omnes gradus exantlavit
Conventus tertii ordinis ann. Jacobi Regis 21, & 22.

Prolocutor extitit ;

Fori civilis (Communium Placitorum vocant)
Supremum Magistratum quinquennium gessit ;
Ad summum tandem primarii per Angliam judicis Tribunal
A Rege Carolo erectus : expiravit

Anno ætatis 66. salutis MDCXXXIIII.

Tho. Richardson fil. unicus Eques Aur. Baro Scotiæ designatus
Patri incomparabili
posuit.

This *Judge* married for his second Lady *Elizabeth Beaumont*, the sister (as I take it) of *Mary Countess* of *Buckingham*, and the *Relict* of *Ashburnham Knight*. She was by King *Charles* Created *Baroness* of *Craumont* in *Scotland*, and (though issueless by the *Judge*) the *Honour* descended to his *Grand-child*.

Souldiers.

ROBERT VENILE Knight, one I confess whose name I never heard of, till meeting with this memorable Note in a Modern * Historian;

And here must not be forgotten, Robert Venile Knight, a Norfolk man ; who when the Scots and English were ready to give battle, a certain stout Champion of great stature, commonly called Tournboll, coming out of the Scots Army, and challenging any English man to meet him in a single combat ; this Robert Venile accepteth the challenge, and marching towards the Champion, and meeting by the way a certain black Mastife dog, which waited on the Champion, he suddenly with his sword cut him off at the loyns, and afterwards did more to the Champion himself, cutting his head from off his shoulders.

This put me with blushing enough (that one so eminent in himself should be altogether to me obscure,) upon the inquiry after this valiant Knight, but all my industry could

* Sir Rich. Baker
 Chron. 3. Ed. 3.
 p. 181.

could not retrieve him in any author, so that he seems to me a kin to those spirits, who appear but once, and finally vanish away.

SIR OLIVER HINGHAM was born, richly landed, and buried in *Hingham*, an eminent Market-town in this County. A right valiant man, whom King *Edward* the third left Governour of *Aquitain* in *France*; an honorable, but difficult place, being to make good a great Country with a few men, against a fierce and numerous enemy. Yet he gave a good account of his trust. When the *French* lay before *Burdeaux*, the Citizens thereof, to abuse the enemies hopes, set open their gates, displaying the *Golden-lilies*, the *French-arms* on their Towers, as if they were theirs; the *French* were no sooner securely entred, but brave *Oliver*, Captain of this City, and Warden of the whole Country for King *Edward*, gave them such an * entertainment, that they drank not so much *Claret-wine* in the City, as they left *Bloud* behind them. This happened in the *thirteenth* year of the reign of King *Edward* the third.

* *Holinshed & Stow.*

This Sir *Oliver* liv'd many years after, and was made Knight of the Garter, and lies buried at *Hingham* under a fair tomb of free-stone curiously wrought, with his resemblance in his Coat-Armour (having a Crowned * Owle out of an Ivy-bush for his Crest) lying upon a Rock, beholding Sun, Moon, and Stars, (because a great Traveller) all lively set forth in metal, with *four* and *twenty* mourners about his monument.

* *Weavers Fnu. Mon. p. 817.*

JOHN FASTOLFE Knight, was a native of this County, as I have just cause to believe, though some have made him a *French-man*, meerly, because he was Baron of *Sinegile* in *France*, on which account they may rob *England* of many other *Worthies*. He was a *Ward* (and that the last) to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, a sufficient evidence to such who understand *time* and *place* to prove him of *English* extraction. To avouch him by many arguments valiant, is to maintain that the sun is bright, though since the *Stage* hath been over bold with his memory, making him a *Thrasonical Puff*, and emblem of *Mock-valour*.

True it is Sir *John Oldcastle* did first bear the brunt of the one, being made the *make-sport* in all plays for a *coward*. It is easily known out of what *purse* this black *peny* came. The *Papists* railing on him for a *Heretick*, and therefore he must also be a *coward*, though indeed he was a *man of arms*, every *inch* of him, and as valiant as any in his age.

Now as I am glad that Sir *John Oldcastle* is put out, so I am sorry that Sir *John Fastolfe* is put in, to relieve his memory in this base service, to be the *anvil* for every *dull wit* to strike upon. Nor is our Comedian excusable, by some alteration of his name, writing him Sir *John Falstafe*, (and making him the property of pleasure for King *Henry* the fifth, to abuse) seeing the *vicinity* of sounds intrench on the memory of that *worthy Knight*, and few do heed the *inconsiderable difference* in spelling of their name. He was made *Knight of the Garter* by King *Henry* the sixth, and died about the second year of his reign.

SIR CLEMENT PASTON Knight, fourth son to Sir *VWilliam Paston*, son to Sir *John Paston*, a famous Soldier, and favorite to King *Edward* the fourth, (sent by him with the Lord *Scales* to conduct the Lady *Margaret*, the sister of the King, to her husband *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*,) son to *VWilliam Paston* the Judge, was born at *Paston* in this County. When a youth he was at the burning of *Conquest* in *France*, and afterwards by King *Henry* the eight was made Captain of one of his ships of war, and in a *Sea-fight* took a *French Gally*, and therein the *Admiral* of *France* prisoner, called the Baron of *Blancard*, whom he brought into *England*, and kept at *Castor* nigh *Tarmouth*, till he had payed 7000. crowns for his ranfome, besides the spoil of the Galley, wherein he had a *cup* and *two snakes* of gold, which were the *Admirals*, and which Sir *Clement* used during his life on *Festivals*, and at his death bequeathed them to his family for a monument. He received divers wounds, and was left for dead at *Muscleborough-field* in *Scotland*. When Sir *Thomas Vyat* in the reign of Queen *Mary*, was worsted at *Ludgate*, and desired for the more civil usage to render himself to a Gentleman, he submitted himself (saith our Historian) to Sir *Clement Paston*. He served at *New-haven*, having command of some ships of Queen *Elizabeth*, and was pensioner to two Kings, and two Queens successively. So rare was his happiness, that he spent his old age honourably, quietly and in good house-keeping in this County, where at Oxnit; he

he built a goodly house for *hospitality*, and a *hospital* hard by, for *six poor serving-men*, retainers to his *name* and *family*, allowing them convenient maintenance. He died *Anno Domini 15..* and lieth buried in a fair tombe in the Church at *Oxnit*.

Seamen.

No County in *England* doth carry a *top* and *top gallant* more high in *Maritime performances*, then *Norfolk*. Witness the proportion of *Yarmouth* alone in the ensuing Catalogue of *Ships*, used by *King Edward* the third against *Calis*.

The South-fleet Ships	The North-fleet Ships	Ships of London	Ships of Yarmouth
493.	217.	25.	43.
The Mariners thereof	The Mariners thereof	Mariners of London	Mariners of Yarmouth
9630.	4521.	662.	1950. or 1075.

Know Reader, I cannot with all my *diligence* and *interest* recover the *Original* of this *Catalogue*, as extant not in the *Tower*, (where by my friends favour I could do something) but in the *Kings great Wardrobe* in *London*, out of which it is cited by our * Author. But our times (I fear) have brushed it away with the rest of the *Wardrobe*. However give me leave to make some *Annotations* thereon.

* Hackluit in his English Voyages, Vol. 1. p. 118. &c.

1. These Ships, as by their great number appeareth, were small vessels: Yet as good as any in that age of *England*; and better (witness their victories) then any in *France*.
2. The Proportion may seem strange that *Yarmouth* should afford, well nigh, twice as many Ships and Mariners, as *London* it self.
3. Except it was that the King spared *London*, at this time, as the sure reserve for his Navy, on all occasions.
4. Or except there be a mistake in the numbers, figures in Writing, as well as figures in Rethorick may, with a small dash, have their *Meiosis* made an *Hyperbole*.) And the various Lectons in the Mariners of *Yarmouth* doth something shake (though not shatter) the credit of the account.
5. The numbers may be very true, *Yarmouth* in that age being so populous a place, that (though but one *Parish*) a lamentable Plague in one year did sweep thence * 7000 men to the grave.

* Camd. Brit. in Norfolk.

Thus, though the *Church* (and that very large) could never hold *their* Living, the *Church yard* could contain the Dead. Seeing persons alive will not be pressed in their Pews so close, as Corps may be crowded together in their Graves. But let us proceed to the particular *Sea-men* of this County, and let none be offended if a *Frier* be put in the front before all the rest, viz.

* Bale de scrip. Brit. Cent. 6. Num. 25.
* Idem ibidem.

NICHOLAS of LYNNE * born in that Town, bred in *Oxford*, and is generally accounted a *Franciscan Frier*. But my * Author, being a *Carmelite* himself, makes him one of his own Order. And all acknowledge him an excellent *Musician*, *Mathematician*, and *Astrologer*.

It is reported of him, how in the year 1330. being the *thirty* year of the reign of *King Edward* the third, he sailed, with others, to the most Northern Islands in the world. Then leaving his company, and taking his *Astrolabe*, he, by the help of *Art-Magick*, (so *Mathematicians* are nick-named by the ignorant) went as far as the *Pole* it self, where he discovered four *In-draughts* of the *Ocean*, from the four opposite *Quarters* of the *World*, from which many did conceive, as well the *flowing* of the *Sea*, as *blasts* of the *Winds* to have their *Original*. Were these things true, and had they been known to the *Ancients*, as it would have spared *Philosophers* much pains, in disputing the *Moon* the cause of the *Motion* of the *Tide* in the *Sea*, so had it spoiled * *Virgil* his fancy, in making the Country of *Aeolia* the onely *Magazene* of the *winds*.

* In the 2. of his *Aeneid*.

Sure I am, *Gerardus Mercator* hath so graced the fancy of this *Frier*, that he made his description of the Countries about the *Artick Pole*, conformable to this his *imaginary*

nary discovery, preferring to fill that his *Map* with a *Fiction*, then otherwise to leave it altogether empty. But the other *Parts* of his book have more solid and substantial truths, or else weak were the Shoulders of his *Atlas* to support the world therewith.

But to return to *Frier Nicholas*. * One tells us he wrote a book of his discoveries, and intituled it *Inventio Fortunata*. Sure it is, he was highly honoured by our learned * *Chaucer*, witness his testimony of him, styling *Freere N. Linne*, *A reverend Clerk*. But all his learning could not fence him from death, which happened about the year 1360. and he was buried in *Linne*, the Town of his nativity.

PETER READ what he was, his ensuing *Epitaph* on his Monument in the South-Isle in Saint Peter's Church in *Normich* will fully acquaint you,

Here under lieth the Corps of Peter Read Esquire, who hath worthily served not onely his Prince and Country, but also the Emperour Charles the fifth, both at his Conquest of Barbary, and his Siege at Tunis, as also in other places. Who had given him by the said Emperour for his valiant deeds the order of Barbary. Who died the 29. day of December in the year of our Lord God 1566.

We place him among *Sea-men* because finding first his mention in * *Hakluit's voyages*, and Salt-water is the proper *Element* of the Pen of that Author.

Secondly, because his service was performed at *Tunis*, a Port-town in a Sea expedition. Now, although we confess it follows not, that he was born in or about *Normich*, because buried therein; (Vast oftimes the distance betwixt the *Cradles* and *Coffins* of *far-travailleurs*,) yet let none dislike his placing here, but such who can disprove it, and depose the negative, that elsewhere he had his nativity.

It is observable that this Sir *Peter*, Kinghted by the Emperour, as appears in his *Epitaph*, (let me adde *Anno 1538.*) is onely styled, not less modestly then truly *Esq.* upon his Monument. I confess some maintain that though higher honours (*Baron, Count, &c.*) are onely local to be owned by the person receiving them, in that place where they are given him: Yet that *Knighthood* given by a *Sovereign Prince* is universal and passeth currant, through all *Christendome*. But others, their equals, as stily deny it, and one who is their superior, (I mean *Queen Elizabeth*) who in the case of * *Count Arundle*, would not admit of any *forreign honour* conferred on her *Subjects*, avowing that her *sheep* should onely be known by her own *Mark*.

Writers.

JOHN BACONTHORPE was born in a * *Village* so called in this County, bred a *Carmelite* in the *Convent* of *Blackney*, and afterwards studied first in *Oxford*, then in *Paris*, one remarkable on many accounts. First for the *Dwarfishness* of his stature,

Scalpellum calami atramentum charta libellus,

His *Pen-knife*, *Pen*, *Ink-horn*, one sheet of *Paper*, and any of his *books* would amount to his full height. As for all the books of his own making, put together, their burden were more then his *body* could bear.

Secondly, for his *high spirit* in his *low body*. Indeed his soul had but a small *Dioecess* to visit, and therefore might the better attend the effectual informing thereof. I have heard it delivered by a learned *Doctor in Physick*, (at the *Anatomy lecture* in *London*) who a little before had been present at the *Emboweling* and *Embalming* of *Duke Hamilton* and the *Lord Capel*, that the heart of the former was the largest, the latter the least he had ever beheld, inferring hence, that contracted spirits act with the greatest vigoroufness.

Thirdly, for his *high title*, wherewith he was generally termed the *resolute Doctor*. Two sorts of people he equally disliked, *Scepticks* who are of none; and *unconstant people* who are [successively] of all opinions, and whilst others turned about like the *Wheel*, he was as fixed as the *Axletree* in his own judgement. Yet this his *resoluteness* was not attended with censuring of such who were of another Opinion, where equal probability on either side allowed a latitude to dissent.

* *Dr. John Dee.*

* *Nol. p. 99.*

* See it discuss'd at large in *Camd. Eliz.*

* *Bale script. Brit. Cent. 5. Num. 1.*

many children on the aforesaid *Concubine*; he protested, that in his Conscience he kept her in the notion of a wife, though such his *cowardliness* that he would rather confess *adultery*, (then accounted but a *venial*;) than own *marriage* esteemed a *capital crime* in that age.

Since the Reformation.

* J. Bale in his book intituled *Script. noltri temporis*.

JOHN BARRET was born of an honest family at * *Linne* in this County, bred a *Carmelite* of *White-Friars* in *Cambridge*, when learning ran low, and degrees high in that *University*. For many usurped scarlets, qualified onely with *ignorance* and *impudence*, (properties seldome parted) so that a Scholar could scarcely be seen for Doctors, till the University sensible of the mischief thereby, appointed Doctor *Cranmer* (afterwards Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*) to be the *Poser-general* of all *Candidates* in *Divinity*, amongst whom he stopt *Barret* for insufficiency.

* Fox AEs and Mon. in the life of Arch-bishop *Cranmer*.

Back goes *Barret* to *Linne*, turns over a new, yea many new leaves, plying his book to purpose, whose former *ignorance* proceeded from want of *pains*, not *parts*; and in short time became a *tollerable*, a *good*, an *excellent*, and *admirable* scholar, and Commencing Doctor with due applaude, lived many years a painful Preacher in *Norwich*, always making honourable mention of * Doctor *Cranmer*, as the means of his happiness. Indeed he had been ever, if not once, a dunce, who if not *debarred* had never deserved his Degree. *Bale* saith that in the reign of *Q. Mary*, he returned to his *vomit*, and became a great *Papist*. But his *praises* are better to be believed than his *invectives*, and seeing Wood not growing crooked, but warping with weight, may be straightned again, we charitably believe that though complying in times of persecution, he returned to the truth in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in the beginning whereof he died.

EDMOND GOURNEY born in this County, was bred in *Queens* and *Bennet-Colledge* in *Cambridge*, where he Commenced *Bachelour of Divinity*, and afterwards was beneficed in this Shire. An excellent scholar, who could be *humorous* and would be *serious*, as he was himself disposed; his *humors* were never prophane towards God, or injurious towards his *Neighbours*, which premised, none have cause to be displeased if in his fancies he pleased himself.

Coming to me in *Cambridge* when I was studying, he demanded of me, the subject whereon I studied, I told him I was Collecting the Witneses of the truth of the *Protestant Religion* through all ages even in the depth of *Popery*, conceiving it feasible though difficult to evidence them.

It is a needless pains (said he) for I know that I am descended from *Adam*, though I cannot prove my pedigree from him. And yet Reader, be pleased to take notice he was born of as good a family as any in *Norfolk*. His book against *Transubstantiation*, and another on the second Commandement, are learnedly and judiciously written, he died in the beginning of our Civil Wars.

Benefactors to the Publique.

* *Stow's Surv.* P. 567.

* *Fragmenta regalia.*

a *Viz.* the Donation of Sir *Simon Eyre*.
b *Stow's Surv.* P. 89.

GODFREY BOLLEN Knight, Son of *Jeffrey Bollen*, was born at * *Salle* in this County. Being but a second brother he was sent into the City to acquire wealth, *ad edificandum domum antiquam*. Unto whose atchievements fell in both the blood and inheritance of his eldest * brother for want of *Issue Male*. By which accumulation he attained great wealth, and *Anno Domini* 1457. was Lord Mayor of *London*. By his Testament made in the next year, he gave liberally to the *Prisoners*, *Hospitals*, and (a) *Lazer-houses*. Besides, (b) he gave one thousand pounds (the greatest sum I meet with in that age to pious uses,) to poor Housholders in *London*: and two hundred pounds to those in *Norfolk*. But it was the height of his and our happiness that he was *Great-grand-father* by the Mothers side to Queen *Elizabeth*.

JAMES HOBART was born in this County, though I dare not say at *Halles-hall*, which he left to his posterity. He was *Attorney-general*, and of the *Privy-counsel* to King *Henry* the seventh, by him dubbed Knight at such time as he Created *Henry* his Son *Prince of Wales*. This worthy *Patriot* (besides his many benefactions to his *Parish-church* in *London*;) built a fair Bridge over the river * *Waveny*, betwixt this

* *Camd. Brit. in Norfolk.*

County

County and Suffolk, and a firm Cause-way thereby, with many other works of charity, so that the three houses of his issue, planted in this County, with fair possessions, may be presumed to prosper the better, for the piety of this their Ancestour.

ANDREW PERNE was born at * *Bilny*, bred in *Peter-house*, whereof he was Fellow and Master, as also Proctor and Vice-chancellour of *Cambridge* and Dean of *Ely*. Very bountiful he was to his Colledge wherein he founded a Fellowship and Scholarships. Besides many rare * Manuscripts he acquired to their Library. But his memory ought most to be honoured (Saving Gods living Temples, is better then building dead Colledges) on this account, because in the days of *Queen Mary*, he was the *Skrene* to keep off the fire of *Persecution*, from the faces and whole bodies of many a poor Protestant, so that by his means no Gremial of the University was martyred therein.

I know he is much taxed for altering his Religion four times in twelve years, (from the last of King *Henry* the eight, to the first of *Queen Elizabeth*,) a Papist, a Protestant, a Papist, a Protestant; but still *Andrew Perne*. However be it known, that though he was a *Bending Willow*, he was no *Smarting Willow*, guilty of Compliance not Cruelty, yea preserving many who otherwise had been persecuted.

He was of a very facetious nature, excellent at *Blunt-sharp* Jest, and perchance sometimes too tart in true ones. One instance of many; This Dean chanced to call a Clergy-man fool, (who indeed was little better) who returned that he would complain thereof to the Lord Bishop of *Ely*. Do (saith the Dean) when you please, and my Lord Bishop will Confirm you.

Yet was Doctor *Perne* himself at last heart-broken with a Jest, (as I have been most credibly informed from excellent hands,) on this occasion. He was at Court with his Pupil Arch-bishop *Whitgift* in a rainy afternoon, when the Queen was (I dare not say wilfully) but really resolved to ride abroad, contrary to the mind of her Ladies, who were on horse-back (Coaches as yet being not common) to attend her. Now one *Clod* the Queens Jester was employed by the Courtiers to laugh the Queen out of so inconvenient a Journey. Heaven (saith he) *Madam diswades you, it is cold and wet; and Earth diswades you, it is moist and dirty. Heaven diswades you, this heavenly minded man Arch-bishop Whitgift; and Earth diswades you, your fool Clod, such a lump of clay as my self. And if neither will prevail with you, here is one that is neither Heaven nor Earth, but hangs betwixt both, Doctor Perne, and he also diswades you.* Hereat the Queen and the Courtiers laugh'd heartily, whilst the Doctor look'd sadly, and going over with his Grace to *Lambeth*, soon saw the last of his life.

Since the Reformation.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM was born in this County, bred a Mercer and Merchant in the City of *London*, where God so blessed his endeavours that he became the Wealthiest Citizen in *England* of his age, and the founder of two stately Fabricks, the *Old Exchange* a kind of Colledge for Merchants, and *Gresham-Colledge* a kind of Exchange for Scholars.

I have learn'd from Goldsmiths, that Vessels made of Silver and Gilt, are constantly Burnished; seldome or never those few which are made of Massy Gold, whose real intrinsick worth disdaineth to borrow any Foyle from Art. Let lesser Donations be amplified with rhetorical Prayses. Nothing need be said of this worthy Knights gifts, but his gifts, and take them truly copied from the Original of his Will, as followeth,

First, concerning the building in *London* called the Royal Exchange, with all Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Tenements thereunto belonging; I will, and dispose one moiety to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, upon confidence that they perform the payments, and other intents hereafter limited.

The other moiety of the said buildings, to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers, of the City of *London*, upon trust that they perform the payments, and other intents hereafter mentioned.

I Will

* Parker in his *Sceletos Cantab.* in Manuscript.

* Some have questioned whether the M. S. were of his gift.

I Will and Dispose, that they the said Mayor and Commonalty, do give and distribute for the sustentation, maintenance, and finding four Persons, from time to time to be chosen, nominated, and appointed by the said Mayor, &c. to read the Lectures of Divinity, Astronomy, Musick, and Geometry, within mine own dwelling house in the Parish of Saint Hellens. I give and dispose, out of this moiety, two hundred pounds to be payed to the four Readres sufficiently learned, fifty pounds to each yearly.

I likewise give the said Mayor, &c. fifty three pounds to be yearly distributed in manner following,

Unto eight Almshouses, whom the said Mayor, &c. shall appoint to inhabit my eight Almshouses in the Parish of St. Peters Poor, the summe of six pounds, thirteen shillings, four pence, to each of them to be payed at four usual terms, &c.

I likewise Dispose out of this moiety, fifty pounds yearly, to be distributed by the said Mayor, &c. To the Prisoners in New-gate, Lud-gate, the Kings-bench, the Marshalsey, the Counter in Wood-street; ten pounds to each prison, to be paid among the poor thereof.

The other moiety of the said building disposed to the Mercers, I Will and Dispose, out of it, to be by them paid one hundred and fifty pounds to the finding, &c. three persons to be by the Wardens, &c. chosen, nominated, and appointed to read the Lectures of Law, Physick, and Rhetorick.

That the said Mercers shall out of their moiety, yearly expend one hundred pounds at four several Dinners, for the whole Company of the said Corporation, in the Mercers-hall in London, on every Quarter day.

That they shall distribute to the several Hospitals of Christ-church, Saint Bartholomews, the Spittle at Bedlam, the Hospital for the poor in Southwark, and the Poultry-Counter, fifty pounds yearly in money or other provisions ten pounds,

My Mansion house with the Gardens, Stables, &c. I give to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, and also to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercery, to have and to hold in Common, upon trust and confidence that they observe, perform, and keep my Will, and true meaning hereafter expressed.

My Will, Intent, and Meaning is, that the said Mayor, and Commonalty, and their Successors, and that the said Wardens and Commonalty of the Mercers, shall permit and suffer seven persons, by them from time to time to be elected and appointed as aforesaid, to meet and sufficiently learned to read the said seven Lectures, to have the occupation of all my said Mansion house, Gardens, &c. for them and every of them there to inhabite, study, and daily to read the said several Lectures. And my Will is, that none shall be chosen to read any of the said Lectures, so long as he shall be married, neither shall receive any Fee or Stipend appointed for the reading of the said Lectures.

Moreover, I Will and Dispose, that the said Mayor, and Commonalty, and Mercers, shall enjoy the said Royal Exchange, &c. for ever, severally by such moities as is before expressed; provided, they do in the term of fifty years provide and obtain sufficient and lawful Dispensations and Licenses,

Licenses, warrant and authority, upon trust and confidence, and to the intent that they shall severally for ever maintain and perform the payment, charges, and all other intents and meanings thereof, before limited and expressed, according to the intent and true meaning of these presents.

And that I do require and charge the said Corporations and chief Governors thereof, with circumspect diligence, and without long delay, to procure and see to be done, and obtained such Licenses as they will answer for the same before Almighty God, for if they, or any of them, should neglect to obtain such Licenses, no Prince nor Counsel in any degree, will deny or defeat the same; and if conveniently by my Will or other Conveyance, I might assure it, I would not leave it to be done after my Death. Then the same shall revert to my Heirs, whereas I do mean, the same to the Commonweale, and then their default thereof, shall be to the reproch and condemnation of the said Corporation before God. &c.

This worthy Knight compleated his second *change*, I mean of a mortal life for a Blessed Eternity, on the 21. of *November* 1579. and lieth buried in the Parish Church of *Saint Hellens*.

Sir WILLIAM PASTON Knight, son and heir to *Erasmus Paston* of *Paston* Esquire, is justly recounted a Publick Benefactour. True it is, the family whence he was extracted, were always forward in deeds of Charity. according to the devotion of the days they lived in. Witness their bountiful donations to the *Abbys* of *Saint Bennet* in the *Holme*, and *Bromholme* in this County, after the Reformation; they had not (with too many) less heat, because more light, but continued the stream though they changed the Channel of charity. This Sir William erected a very fair school, with thirty pounds per annum, for the maintenance thereof at *Northwalsam* in this County, a deed no doubt acceptable to the God of heaven.

Solomon saith, *Teach a Child in the trade of his youth.* But alas! it's above the reach of poor parents to teach their Children, lacking learning to do it themselves, and livelyhood to hire others, save where such good persons as this worthy Knight, have made provision for them. This Sir William married *Francis* the daughter of Sir *Tho. Clear* of *Stokesby*, and was Great-grand-father to Sir *William Paston* the bountiful promoter of all my weak endeavours.

HENRY HOWARD youngest son of *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Surrey*, and brother to *Thomas Howard* last Duke of *Norfolk*, was born at * *Shotesham* in this County. He was bred a serious student for many years in *Kings colledge* in *Cambridge*, then in *Trinity-hall*, * going the ordinary path and pace to the degree of Masterhip, without any honorary advantage. Here he became a great and general Scholar, witness his large and learned work intituled, *A Despensative against the poyson of supposed Prophecies*, and dedicated to Sir *Francis Walsingham*. His fortune left him by his Father, was not great, and he lived privately all the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, till King *James* advanced him in honour and wealth.

Here, for variety sake, and the better to methodize our matter, we will make use of a distinction common in the *Customs house*, about bills of lading, *Inwards* and *Outwards*, observing what greatness were imported and conferred on him, what gratitude was exported and performed by him.

* The Continuer of *Stems Annals* pag. 1012.
* *Cowels* Epist. Ded. to his Institutions.

Inwards.

1. King *James* Created him Baron of *Marnhill* in *Dorset shire*.
2. Earl of *Northampton*.
3. Lord Privy Seal.
4. Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.
5. Knight of the Garter.
6. *Cambridge* chose him her Chancellor.

Outward.

1. He founded and endowed an Hospital for *twelve* poor women and a Governour, at *Rising* in this County.
2. Another for *twelve* poor men and a Governour, at *Clun* in *Shropshire*.
3. Another at *Greenwich* in *Kent*, for a Governour and *twenty* poor men, of whom *eight* are to be chosen out of *Shotesham*, the place of his nativity.

He died the 15. of *June* 1614. and was buried in the ancient Chappel of the Castle of *Dover*.

Memorable Persons.

— *SHARNBORN*, born at, and Lord of *Sharnborn* a considerable Mannor in this County. This Manner *William the Conquerour*, out of the plenitude of his power conferred on one *warren* a *Norman* Souldier.

But *Sharnborn* was not so tame, as silently to set down, and suffer a stranger peaceably to possess his inheritance, which his *English Ancestors* for many years had enjoyed, but fairly traversed his Title, (I will not say in *Westminster-hall*, as of later erection in the reign of King *Rufus*) but in that publick place, where *Pleas* were held in that age.

Surely none but a *Norfolk-man*, durst go to Law with the *Conquerour*, and question the validity of his Donations. Yea brave *Sharnborn* got the better of the Suit, and the Kings grant was adjudged void. This is pertinently pressed by many to prove that King *William* (though in Name) was in very deed no *Conquerour*, but came in by composition to keep the Laws of *England*.

Now as I am heartily sorrowful that *Sharnborn* possessed ever since, (almost 600. years) by that name and family, should in our age be sold, and aliened from it, (whose heir males are just now extinct) so am I cordially glad that it is bought by a worthy person, *Francis Ash* Esquire, which, with some limitation hath freely settled it (being of good yearly value) on *Emanuel-colledge*, and may they as long enjoy it as the former owners, if before that term, the Day of Judgement put not a Period to all earthly possessions.

Lord Mayors.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1 <i>Godfry Bullen</i>	<i>Geffrey Bullen</i>	<i>Salle</i>	Probably Mercer	1457
2 <i>Bartholomew Rede</i>	<i>Robert Rede</i>	<i>Crowmer</i>	Goldsmith	1502
3 <i>Richard Gresham</i>	<i>John Gresham</i>	<i>Holt</i>	Mercer	1537
4 <i>John Gresham</i>	<i>John Gresham</i>	<i>Holt</i>	Mercer	1547
5 <i>Thomas Cambell</i>	<i>Robert Cambell</i>	<i>Fullsam</i>	Iron-Monger	1609
6 <i>John Leman</i>	<i>John Leman</i>	<i>Gillingham</i>	Fish-Monger	1616
7 <i>Edward Barkham</i>	<i>Edward Barkham</i>	<i>South-Akere</i>	Draper	1621

The names of the Gentry of this County returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth 1433.

William Bishop of Norwich.

John de Morley Chivaler.

Robert Clifton, mil. } Knights for

John Roys. } the shire.

Commissioners to take the Oaths.

Abbatis de Langle
Abbatis de Creek
Abbatis de Wendelyng
Abbatis de Derham
Prioris Sancte fidis
Prioris de VValsyngham
Prioris de Tetford
Prioris de Linne
Prioris de TERNEMOUTH
Prioris de Ingham
Prioris de Cokysforde
Prioris de Westar
prioris de Penteneye
prioris de Castelacre
prioris de Bromhill
Prioris de Ghildham
Prioris de Wyrmingheye
Prioris de Bokynham
Prioris de Bromholm
Prioris de Hyking
Prioris de Petreston
Prioris de Flycham
Prioris de Baston
Iohan. Clyfton, mil.
Briani Stapulton, mil.
Tho. Kerdeston
Hen. Inglose, mil.
Tho. Tudenham, mil.
Rog. Harsick, mil.
Hen. Richford, mil.
Iohan. Curson, mil.
Henry Grey
Willielmi Calthorp
Iohan. Fitz-Rauf de Moris
Thoma Willoughby
Oliveri Groos
Thoma Chaumbir
Edmundi Winter
Nich. Apilyerde
VVill. Apilyerde
Nicholai Castel
Edmundi Stapulton
Thoma Pigot
Henrici Walpole
Thoma Trusbute
Willielmi Byllingford
Willielmi Daubeney

Thoma Astele
Radulphi Lampet
Iohannis Woodchouse
Iohan. Berney de Redham
Ioh. Berney de Wyttingham
Georgii Holkham
VVillielmi Telwerton
Edmundi VVychyngham
Iohan. Heydon
VVill. Grey de Merston
VVillielmi Raimis
Thoma Dengayne
Iohannis Clepisby
Iohannis Strange
Richardi Gogh
Christopheri Strange
Henrici Catte
Iohannis Bakon
Henrici Nottyngham
Henrici Sharyngton
Roberti Martham
VVillielmi Bellingford
VValteri Aslak
Thoma Lovell
Thoma Shuldham
Simonis Fincham
VVill. VValton
Thoma Derham
Roberti Godard
Thoma Kerville
Hen. Stormer
Iohan. Hamond
Georg. Hethe
Iohan. Fox de Castelacro
Nich. Bokkyng
Nich. Stonwell
VVill. Spynk
Thoma Chelton
Iohan. Bekkeswell
Iohan. Rysele
Roberti Popyngeay
Iohan. VVentworth
VValt. Eton
VVill. Thurleton
VVill. Tweyth
Edmundi Sekford
Iohan. Michell

Thoma Boys
Iohan. Dory
Iohan. Bachelor
Thoma Selors
Thoma Brigge
Thoma Gurney
VVill. Brampton
Iohan. Clare
Iohan. Austyn
Iohan. Bolle
Roberti Brom
Iohan. Knight
Galfridi Grey
Iohan. Bullok
Iohan. Brustbon
Simonis Godknap
Robert. Padyrys
Robert. Blogge
Rich. Chirche
Ade Mundforth
Iohan. Gigges
VVill. Dyton
Galfridi Craneweys
Edmundi Masingham
Osberti Mundford
Tho. Fyssher
Iohan. Seche
VVill. Thakker
VVill. Barbour
Iohan. Crane
Iohan. Holdernese
Leonardi Claxton
Tho. Fannyngham
Tho. Botylsham
Iohan. Thursby
Iohan. VVesinham
Rich. Frank
Nich. Frank
Iohan. VVythe
Iohan. Parleментар
VVill. VVythe
Rad. Brecham
Roberti VValsyngham
VVill. Kirton
Iohan. Stannton
Iohan. Miryoll
Iohan. Syff

Tho. Spicer
 Tho. Salysbury
 Iohan. VVaryn
 Iohan. VVarner
 Rich. Lychour
 Iohan. Bury
 Iohan. Brekerope
 Edmundi Goldyng
 Iohan. Tylney
 Andr. Swanton
 VVill. Kellowe
 Iohan. Abbot
 Iohan. Frewill
 VVill. Stapulton
 Iohan. VVayte
 Iohan. Gybbon
 Rober. Brandon
 Nich. VVythe
 Iohan. Nicolasson
 Iohan. Andrewe
 Alexan. Draper
 Tho. Middleton
 Iohan. Thorn
 VVill. Sylk
 Simon. Body
 Nich. Benpre
 Edmund. Bonet
 Tho. Feltwell
 Rad. Midylton
 Rich. Baker
 Iohan. Howard
 Iohan. Eye
 Rich. Deye
 Rich. Billingsforth
 Iohan. Tremche
 Will. Bullman
 Will. Candelere
 VVill. Stokker
 Iohan. Bosse
 Iohan. Sturmy
 VVill. Fyrsk
 Iohan. Parker
 Sen. Heterfite
 Rog. Scot
 Iohan. Foye
 Hen. VVarner
 Tho. Manning
 Rich. Cans
 Tho. Norwold
 Iohan. Bredeman
 Georg. Palgrave
 Iohan. Rede.
 VVill. Ede
 Tho. Gyle
 Tho. Candeler
 Tho. Stywarp
 Iohan. VValpell
 Tho. Canon

Iohan. Mortost
 Rich. Vewtre
 Iohan. Alcok
 VVill. James
 Iohan. Tylls
 Rog. Brook
 Iohan. Bee
 VVill. Tanerham
 Rich. Baret
 Iohan. Loumour
 Tho. VValisch
 Galf. Brewster
 VVill. Newegate
 Iohan. Man
 Pet. Hokkeham
 VVill. Seyne
 Iohan. Monk
 Iohan. Lewes
 Iohan. Seforth
 Tho. Colles
 Iohan. Chapman
 Edmund. Clerk
 Tho. Bertram
 Rob. Norwich
 Iohan. Sweyn
 Iohan. Puttok
 Tho. Trunch
 Iohan. Wynse
 Iohan. Byrston
 Tho. Stipoard
 Rich. Cordy
 Iohan. Webbe
 Rich. VVode
 Iohan. Spark
 Iohan. Atte Mere
 Iohan. Ely
 Iohan. Dany
 Edmund. Wode
 Tho. Richeforth
 Iohan. Dawes
 Alani. Twykke
 Simon. Cook
 Nich. Parke.
 Iohan. Legge
 Rich. Henke
 Rob. Ling
 Tho. Monnsfews
 Tho. Yekesworth
 Iohan. Trench
 Iohan. Elyngham
 Iohan. Betrys
 Iohan. Porter
 Iohan. Bemys
 Iohan. Molitis
 Edw. Wylaby
 Will. Moletis
 Tho. Holley
 Nich. Holley

Robert. Holley
 Simon. Dykone
 Iohan. Westham
 Edmund. Parker
 Galf. Fox
 Iohan. Draper
 Iohan. Homerston
 Hen. Aphagh
 Will. Atte Hagh
 Hugo. Bedenham
 VVill. Prentys
 Iohan. VVatterden
 Tho. Burgh
 Iohan. Doggyng
 Geor. VVyton
 VVill. Sparkam
 Iohan. Bailly
 Hen. Thursby
 Iohan. Mersch
 Galf. Cobbe
 Denys VVellys
 Tho. Mocket
 Edmund. Cole
 VVill. Cole
 Iohan. Scorowr
 Iohan. Reppes
 VValt. VVedurby
 Iohan. Brechinham
 VVill. Payn
 Alex. Payn
 Iohan. Brygg
 Iohan. Crosse
 Steph. Silvestre
 Bob. Teyser
 Tho. Bowde
 Iohan. Swayn, jun.
 Iohan. Grenede Folsham
 Rob. Kerwyle
 Simon. Tyller
 Iohan. Arnald
 Rich. Carleton
 Edmund. Michell
 Iohan. VVodesende
 VVill. Stubbe
 Iohan. Lawyes
 Hen. Lesingham
 Iohan. Jucwode
 Nich. Rake
 VVill. Fox
 Iohan. Green
 VVill. Dallyng
 Nich. VVaterman
 VVill. Norwhich
 Iohan. Tasburgh
 Iohan. Brampston
 Robert. Brese
 Edmund. Ade
 Tho. Pye

Rich. Rede
 Johan. Gerard
 Johan. Dam
 Johan. Bernard
 Johan. Lynford
 Tho. Stodhagh
 Rich. Ballord
 Tho. Walsbam
 Johan. Spany
 Johan. Penny
 Johan. Hastynges
 Rich. Stotewyle
 Tho. Arnald
 Robert. Elys
 Will. Granour
 Rich. Elys
 Johan. Berhyng
 Rog. Hoddes
 Will. Bailly
 Johan. Crangle
 Nich. Baxter
 Robert. Dooke
 Nich. Pykeryng
 Robert. Kent
 Tho. Unphrny
 Walt. Heylor
 Tho. Rycheman
 Johan. Howard

Johan. Levoth
 Johan. Annfell
 Robert. Fyllisson
 Rog. Calleston
 Tho. Halle
 Robert. Martham
 Galf. Walle
 Johan. Panne
 Johan. Cobald
 Johan. Phelipp
 Johan. Merschgate
 Robert. Cupper
 Tho. Eyre
 Johan. Cobbe
 Rich. Flykke
 Robert. Heyloth
 Johan. Mannyng
 Simon. Falsbam
 Robert. Hendy
 Lauren. Oky
 Radulph. Bronnyng
 Johan. Pepyr
 Tho. Martyn
 Johan. Roche
 Johan. Span
 Oliv. Kewet
 Johan. Deynes
 Johan. Holler

Johan. Fuller
 Johan. Puttek
 Edmund. Ryssyng
 Robert. Atte Lee
 Johan. Broune de Weweton
 Johan. Meleman
 Tho. Brydge
 Thom. Roofe
 Galf. Bolayn
 Will. Blounewyse
 Edmund. Tonghousbond
 Edmund. Godewyn
 Tho. Twytwell
 Rich. Holdyche
 Johan. Holtman
 Robert. Randes
 Tho. Glaweyn
 Robert. Wyrmegey
 Tho. Person
 Robert. VVylly
 Johan. Maynard
 Johan. de Pulham
 VVillielm. Arnald de Crom-
 mer
 Robert. Russell
 Johan. VVodewane
 Ade VVilliamson, & Robert.
 Cravell

Sheriffs of Norfolk and Suffolk.

HEN. II.

Anno

- 1 Rich. Bassett, & Alberi.
de Veer
- 2 Will. de Nova Villa, &
Will de Jeaxmeto
- 3 Will. de Caifuei, five
Caifuer
- 4
- 5 Will.
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9 Will. de Chaifu
- 10 Oggerus Dapifer, for 6
years.
- 16 Barth. Glanvill, &
Vinar. Capellanus, &
Will. Bardull, for 6
years.
- 22 Vinar. Capellanus, for
11 years.
- 33 Vin. pro dimid. Anno
& Will. fil. Hervei dimid.

RICH. I.

Anno

- 1 Will. filius Hervei
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Rob. filius Rog. & Pet.
de Edichfeld
- 4 Rob. filius Rog. & Sam.
de Salia
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Idem.
- 7 Osber. de Longo Campo
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Rob filius Rog. & Rich.
de Gosfeld

JOH. REG.

Anno

- 1 Rob. filius Rog. & Rich.
de Gosfeld
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Pet. de Mealton
- 4 Idem.

5 Idem.

6 Alex. de Dunham, &
Alex. Banister

7 Idem.

8 Johan. de Cornheard,
for 4 years.

12 Walt. de Huntingfeld,
& Will. Esturmi

13 Idem.

14 Rob. fil. Rog. & Will.
filius Rosicke

15 Will. five Walt. de Hun-
tingfeld, Will. Escurmi

16 Johan. fil. Rob. & Rob.
de Kent

17 Johan. filius Rob. filius
Rogeri

HEN. III.

Anno

- 1
- 2 Hubert. de Burge
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Hu. & Ric. de Frefingfeld.
6 Hub.

- 6 Hubert. & Rich. Duckett
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 Hub. & Tho. Ingoldesthorpe
- 9 *Idem.*
- 10 Hugo. Rufus
- 11 *Idem.*
- 12 Herb. de Alencum, for 5 years.
- 17 Rob. de Brivas
- 18 *Idem.*
- 19 Tho. de Heningham
- 20 *Idem.*
- 21 Tho. Ingoldesthorpe
- 22 *Idem.*
- 23 Rob. de Broyons
- 24 Johan. de Ulecott
- 25 *Idem.*
- 26 Hen. de Heketon, & Hamo. Passeleve
- 27 *Idem.*
- 28 Hamo. Passeleve, for 6 years.
- 34 Rob. de Savage, for 6 years.
- 40 Will. de Swyneford
- 41 *Idem.*
- 42 *Idem.*
- 43 Hamo. Hanteyn'
- 44 Hamo. & Hen. de Stanho
- 45 *Idem.*
- 46 Phil. Marnium, & Will. de Hekam
- 47 Nich. Espigornel, for 5 years.
- 52 Rob. de Norton
- 53 *Idem.*
- 54 *Idem.*
- 55 Will. Giffard
- 56 *Idem.*

E D W. I.

Anno

- 1 Will. Giffard
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Rob. *filius* Johannis
- 4 Walt. de Shelthaugre
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 Walt. Granimt
- 7 Johan. Brito, & Will. de Bedham

- 8 *Idem.*
- 9 *Idem.*
- 10 Will. de Doinge
- 11 *Idem.*
- 12 Will. de Rochinger, for 6 years.
- 18 Rich. de Belhus
- 19 Will. de Nedham
- 20 *Idem.*
- 21 *Idem.*
- 22 Will. de Gerbe
- 23 *Idem.*
- 24 *Idem.*
- 25 Will. de Rideston
- 26 *Idem.*
- 27 Will. de Sutton
- 28 *Idem.*
- 29 Will. de Ailton
- 30 Rob. Hereward, for 5 years.
- 35 Egid. de Mumpinzon

E D W. II.

Anno

- 1 Tho. de Sancto Omero
- 2 Hen. de Seagrave
- 3 Rob. Baygnard
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 Rob. & Alex. de Claveringe
- 7 Rich. de Claveringe
- 8 Rich. de Refham
- 9 Rich. & Alex. de Claveringe
- 10 Johan. de Fitton, & Will. de Rungeton
- 11 Johan. Howard
- 12 Johan. Seafoule
- 13 Johan. Howard, & Edw. Hemingne
- 14 *Idem.*
- 15 *Idem.*
- 16
- 17 Egid. de Wachesham
- 18 *Idem.*
- 19 *Idem.*

E D W. III.

Anno

- 1 Tho. de Lindringham,

- & Rob. de Walkefare
- 2 Johan. de Londham
- 3 *Idem.*
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 Rog. de Kirdeston
- 6 Rog. de Bourne, & Rog. de Kirdeston
- 7 Rog. de Bourne, & Edw. de Baconsthorpe
- 8 Johan. de Cailly
- 9 *Idem.*
- 10 Rob. de Causton
- 11 *Idem.*
- 12 Johan. de Harfike
- 13 Rob. Causton, & Joh. Harfike
- 14 Rob.
- 15 Tho. Belisforde
- 16 Edw. de Creting
- 17 *Idem.*
- 18 *Idem.*
- 19 Johan. Haward
- 20 Will. de Midleton
- 21 *Idem.*
- 22 *Idem.*
- 23 Johan. de Colby
- 24 *Idem.*
- 25 Will. de Midleton
- 26 *Idem.*
- 27 Edw. de Creting
- 28 *Idem.*
- 29 Tho. de Mareux
- 30 Guido Seynclere
- 31 *Idem.*
- 32 *Idem.*
- 33 Johan. de Battlesden
- 34 *Idem.*
- 35 Tho. de Sancto Omero for 4 years.
- 39 Rog. Gyney
- 40 Will. de Clere
- 41 Tho. Morieux
- 42 *Idem.*
- 43 Rog. Holdich
- 44 *Idem.*
- 45 Edw. de Thopre
- 46 Rob. Bacon
- 47 Johan. Holbroke
- 48 Johan. Mantby
- 49 Will. de Kirdeston
- 50 Oliver. de Calthrope
- 51 Johan. de Browes.

HENRY the Second.

16 BARTH. GLANVILL, & VINAR. CAPELLANUS.]

It may seem strange that this *Vinar. Capellanus*, that is, *Vini. the Chaplain*, should be *Sheriff* so many years together. One would have sought for a person of his Profession, rather in the *Pulpit*, than in the *Shire-hall*. But in that age Men in Orders did not onely engross places of *Judicature*, but also, such as had Military and Martial relation, whereof the *Sheriffs place* in some sort may seem to partake. Sure I am, that under the reign of King *Charles*, one prick'd *Sheriff* of *Rutland* escaped, by pleading that he was a *Deacon*. But now all this is said, this *Vinar. the Chaplaine* may still be a *Layman*, seeing in *England Multi Clerici sunt Laici*, many Clerks by Name, are no Clerks by Profession. *Chaplain* may be his Surname, and the same with *de Capella* or *Capell*, a right ancient name I assure you.

Sheriffs of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
RICH. II.			HEN. VI.		
Anno			Anno		
1 Johan. Harfikes		Or, a Chief indented Sable.	1 Rob. Clifton, m.		Sab. semi of Cinque-foils and a Lion ramp. Arg. within a Border of the first, charged with Verdoy of Trefoyles of the second.
2 Steph. de Hales			2 Joh. Shardlow		Ar. a Chev. G. twixt 3 Crozlets Az.
3 Joh. de Mantby			3 Bri. Stapilton		Az. a Lion ramp. queve fourche Or.
4 Will. Winter		Checkey, Or and Sab. a Fess Arg.	4 Oliver. Groose	ut prius	
5 Will. de Kirdeston			5 Johan. Tirrey		
6 Joh. de Volveston			6 Gilb. Debenham	ut prius	
7 Joh. Tudenham			7 Hen. Drury, ar.	Halsted S.	
8 Andr. Cavendish	Cavendish	Sab. 3 Bucks-heads cabosed Arg. attired Or.	8 Hen. Dray, ar.		Arg. on a Chief Vert the letter Tau
9 Rad. Bigor, mil.		Party per pale, Or and Vert, a Lion ramp. G.	9 Joh. Shardlow, m.	ut prius	'twixt 2 Mulletts pierced Or.
10 Galf. Michell		Ermin. a Bend compone Arg. and Sable.	10 Joh. Ropley		Az. a Fess 'twixt 2 Cheverons Or.
11 Tho. Corfonn	ut prius	Quarterly Or and Az. on a Bend Gul. 3 Escalops Arg.	11 Tho. Thudenhā, m.		
12 Idem.		Arg. a Bend within a Border Engrailed Sab.	12 Hen. Grey, ar.	ut prius	
13 Hugo. Fastolf	Bucknha	Gules, 3 Cups covered Argent.	13 Joh. Fitz-Rauf	ut prius	
14 Rob. Carbonell	ut prius	S. a Bend 'twixt 2 Crescents Or.	14 Tho. Chambré		
15 Johan. Knivett			15 Johan. Hopton		Ermine on 2 Barrs Sab. 6 Mulletts Or.
16 Will. Winter			16 Joh. Heavensinghā	ut prius	
17 Will. Argente, m.			17 Tho. Brewes		Az. semy of Crozlets and a Lion rampant Or.
18 Gilb. Debenham	ut prius		18 Milo Stapilton	ut prius	
19 Tho. Corfonn	ut prius		19 Rog. Chamberlain		Checke Or and Az. a Fess Ermin.
20 Idem.			20 Will. Calthrop		
21 Will. Rees	ut prius		21 Tho. Brewes	ut prius	
22 Idem.			22 Joh. Fitz Rauf	ut prius	
HEN. IV.					
Anno					
1 Joh. Gournay		Pale-wayes of 6 Pieces Or and Azure.	23 Joh. Hopton, ar.	ut prius	
2 } Joh. Henningham		Quarterly, Or & G. a Border Sab. charged with Escallops-shells Arg.	24 Will. Tirrel		Arg. 2 Cheverons Azu. within a Border engrailed Gul.
3 } Edw. Oldhall		Gul. a Cross engrailed Argent.	25 Tho. Daniel		Sable, a Chevron betwixt 3 Leopards-heads Or.
4 Rob. Ramsey	ut prius	Gul. 3 Rams-heads Cabosed Arg.	26 Phil. Wentworth		
5 Idem.			27 Egid. Sto. Loe, ar.		
6 Nic. Winchinghā			28 Johan. Gray	ut prius	
7 Rob. Berney, mil.	Parkhalr.	Per Pale Gul. and Ermin. a Cross engrailed Ermin.	29 Johan. Germin	Rushbroke	S. a Cressant 'twixt 2 Mulletts Ar.
8 Will. Rees	ut prius		30 Johan. Clopton	Suf.	Sab. a bend Arg. 'twixt 2 Cotiffes dauncette Or.
9 Rad. Ramsey	ut prius		31 Tho. Sharnbrone		
10 Oliver. Groose		Quarterly Arg. and Az. on a Bend Sab. 3 Martlets Or.	32 Joh. Denfton	[ham]	
11 Rob. Berney, mil.	ut prius	Arg. a Chev. Az. 'twixt 3 Squirrels Seiant Gul.	33 Joh. Wingfeld	Lethering-	Arg. on a Bend Gul. cotised Sa. 3 Wings of the first.
12 Tho. Lovell			34 Joh. Clopton, ar.	ut prius	Arg. 3 Boars-heads erased Sable Tusked Or.
HEN. V.					
Anno					
1 Edw. Oldhall					
2 Ioh. Heavensinghā	ut prius				
3 Joh. Spencer		Quarterly, Arg. and G. a Bend S. in the 2. & 3. a Fret Or.			
4 And. Botiller		Gul. a Fess Componee Arg. and S. 'twixt 6 Crozses Patee Fitche Argent.			
5 Edw. Winter	ut prius				
6 Oliv. Groos	ut prius				
7 Joh. Fitz-Rauf					
8					
9 Idem.					
			EDW. IV.		
			Anno		
			1 Tho. Hayward, m		
			2 Tho. Mountgöery		
			3 Idem.	ut prius	
			4 Wil. Calthrope, ar	ut prius	
			5 Alex. Cressener		
			6 Will. Hopton, ar.	ut prius	
			7 Tho. Mountgöery	ut prius	
			8 Joh. Twyer		
			Gu. a Chevron betwixt 3 flower de Lucas O		

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
9 Rog. Ree, ar.			12 Hum. Wingfeld, a.	ut prius	
10 Joh. Heveninghā	ut prius		13 Th. Bedingfeld, m.	ut prius	
11 Will. Knivett, ar.	ut prius		14 Joh. Shelton, mil.	ut prius	
12 Joh. Wingfeld, m.	ut prius		15 Joh. Heveninghā	ut prius	
13 Rog. Ree, mil.			16 Joh. Heydon, mil.	ut prius	
14 Rob. Radcliffe		Or a Maunch Gules.	17 Rog. Towfend	ut prius	
15 Joh. Hastings, ar.			18 Fran. Lovell, ar.	ut prius	
16 Will. Calthorp, m.	ut prius	Gul. a Bend 'twixt 6 Croflets fitchee Argent.	19 Phil. Filvey, mil.		
17 Tho. Howard, mil.			20 Will. Pafton, mil.	ut prius	
18 Rob. Radcliffe, ar.			21 Edw. Bedingfeld,	ut prius	
19 Will. H. p. on, ar.	ut prius		22 Tho. Jermyn, ar.	ut prius	
20 Will. Knivett, mil.	ut prius		23 Hen. Fermour, m.		
21 Alex. Cressener			24 Tho. LeStrange, m.	ut prius	
22 Hen. Wentworth	ut prius		25 Tho. Lush, or Ruth		
RICH. III.			26 Rich. Southwell		
Anno			27 Walt. Hubbard, m.	Blickling	S. an Estoile with 8 Points 'twixt 2 Flanches Ermin.
1 Joh. Wingfeld, ar.	ut prius		28 Will. Drury, mil.	ut prius	
2 Rad. Willoughby			29 Edm. Windham	Cowtherk	Arg. a Cheveron betwixt 3 Lions-heads Erased Or.
3 Rich. Pole		Per Pale Or and Sab. a Salire Engrailed Counterchanged.	30 Fran. Lovell, mil.	ut prius	
		Arg. 6 Flower de luces Az. a Chief indented Or.	31 Edw. Knivett, m.	ut prius	
3 Johan. Pafton			32 Will. Fermoure, m.		
HEN. VII.			33 Tho. Jermyn, mil.	ut prius	
Anno			34 Johan. Jermyn, m.	ut prius	
1 Johan. Pafton	ut prius	Ermin. an Eagle displayed Gul. Az. a Crofs Or.	35 Fran. Lovell, mil.	ut prius	
2 E. m. Bedingfeld			36 Will. Drury, mil.	ut prius	
3 Rad. Shelton, mil.			37 Edw. VVindhā, m.	ut prius	
4 Rob. Lovell	ut prius		38 Hen. Hubbard, ar.	ut prius	
5 Simon. Wiseman		Sab. a Cheveron Ermin. 'twixt 3 Cronells of a Tiltpear Arg.	EDW. VI.		
6 Phil. Lewes, ar.		Barry of 10 Arg. and Gul. over all a Lion rampant Or, Crowned per pale A g. of the second.	Anno		
7 Rob. Brandon, mil.			1 Joh. Robfart, mil.		Vert a Lion rampant Or, Vained in the Shoulder.
8 Joh. Wingfeld, m.	ut prius		2 Nich. Le Strange	ut prius	
9 Will. Carewe, m.			3 Edm. VVindhā, m.	ut prius	
10 Rob. Southwell			4 VVill. VValgrave		Party per pale Arg. and Gules.
11 Rog. LeStrange, a.	Hunstantō	Gul. 2 Lions passant Argent.	5 Joh. Robfart, mil.	ut prius	
12 Rob. Curfon, mil.	ut prius		6 Tho. Cornwallis	Brome S.	Sable Gurtee Arg. on a Fefs of the second, 3 Cornish Choughs of the first.
13 Edw. Arundell, m.			PHILLIP. & MARI.		
14 Phil. Calthrope, m.	ut prius	Arg. a Cheveron 'twixt 3 Bulls-heads Sab. arm'd Or.	Anno		
15 Will. Bolein, mil.		Arg. on a Fefs Az. 3 Eagles Or.	[No.		
16 Hum. Catesby, ar.			1 Tho. VVoodhouse	Kimberly	S. a Cheveron betwixt 3 Cinque-foils Ermin.
17 Rob. Clere, mil.			2, 3 Joh. Sulyard, ar.	ut prius	
18 Edw. Jency, mil.			3, 4 Chri. Heydon, m.	SUFFOL.	Arg. a Cheveron Gul. 'twixt 3 Pheons Sable.
19 Idem.			4, 5 Hen. Doly, mil.	ut prius	
20 Johan. Shelton	ut prius		5, 6 Amb. Jermyn, ar.	ut prius	Gul. 3 Bucks-heads Cabosed Arg.
21 Idem.	ut prius		ELIZAB. REG.		
22 Ph. l. Bothe, mil.	ut prius		Anno		
23 Rob. Brandon, m.	ut prius		1 Joh. Apleyard, ar.	SUFFOL.	Arg. a Cheveron Or, 'twixt 3 Owls Arg.
24 Idem.	ut prius		2 Rob. VVingfeld, a.	ut prius	
HEN. VIII.			3 Tho. Tindall, mil.		
Anno			4 VVill. Buts, mil.		
1 Ric. Wentworth	ut prius		5 Tho. VVoodhouse	ut prius	
2 Joh. Hevingham	ut prius		6 Owin. Hopron, m.	ut prius	
3 Rog. Townfend	Raynham	Arg. a Cheveron Ermin. 'twixt 3 Scallop's A. g.	7 VVill. Pafton, m.	ut prius	
		Argent, a Fret Sable.	8 Lion. Talling, ar.		
4 Lio. Ta'marsh, ar.	Helmingham	Or, a Lion rampant Sab. debru- sed with a Bend Gul. charged with 3 Escallops Arg.	9 Edw. Clere, ar.	ut prius	
5 Tho. Gibbon, ar.		Quarterly Arg. and Gul. a Crofs Engrailed counterchanged.	10 VVill. VValgrave	ut prius	
			11 Chri. Heydon, m.	ut prius	
6 Joh. Heydon, m.			12 Edw. VVitipole		
7 Ant. Winzfeld, m.	ut prius		13 Rad. Shelton, ar.	ut prius	
8 Ric. Wentworth, m.	ut prius		14 Amb. Jermyn, m.	ut prius	
9 Will. Pafton, ar.	ut prius		15 Hen. Doly, ar.	ut prius	
10 Rog. Townfend, a.	ut prius		16 Tho. Felton, ar.	Playford	G. 2 Lions passant Ermin. Crowned Or.
11 Joh. Heydon, mil.	ut prius				

HENRY the Seventh.

14 PHILLIP CALTHROPE, Miles.]

He was a very grave Gentleman, (and lived to a great age) yet withal of a very merry, and pleasant conceit, whereof take this instance.

He sent as much cloth of fine French-tauney, as would make him a Gown, to a Tailor in *Normich*. It happened, one *John Drakes* a Shoo-maker coming into the Shop, liked it so well, that he went and bought of the same as much for himself, enjoying

enjoyning the Taylor to make it of the same fashion. The Knight being informed hereof, commanded the Taylor to cut his gown as full of holes, as his Sheers could make, which purged *J. Drakes* of his proud humour, that he would never be of the Gentlemans fashion again.

H E N R Y the Eight.

29 EDMUND WINDHAM.]

He was a Gentleman of a fair *Estate* in this County, great *Birth* and *Aliance*, (whose *Grand-mother*, was daughter to *John Howard* Duke of *Northfolk*;) but it seems somewhat given to his *Passion*. This caused him (in the 33. of this *Kings* reign) to strike *Master Clere*, a Gentleman of his own County, in the *Kings Tennis Court*. For this he was arraigned in the great *Hall* at *Greenwich*, before *Master Gage*, *Comptroler* of the *Kings Household*, and other *Justices*, and one *Quest* of *Gentlemen*, another of *Teomen* passed upon him, to enquire of the same stripe, by whom he was found *guilty*, and had *Judgement* to lose his *right-hand*. Then was he brought in to solemn execution, by *Sir Willian Pickering Knight Martial*, and confessing his fault, desired that the *King* of mercy would be pleased to take his *left-hand*, and spare his *right*; for therewith (said he) I may hereafter be able to do his *Grace* service. The *King* informed hereof by his *Justices*, granted his full *Pardon*, neither to lose *Hand*, *Land*, nor *Goods*, but restored him to his liberty. See more of him in the *third* of *King Edward* the sixth.

E D W A R D the Sixth.

3 EDMUND WINDHAM, Mil.]

Of him before in the *twenty ninth* of *King Henry* the eight, he now made good his former promise to the *Son*, which he made to his *Father*, of using his *right-hand* in the service of his *Sovereign*. For in this year *Kets Rebellion* began in this County, which this *Sheriff* endeavoured, withal his *power* and *policy* to suppress, till at last it proved a task beyond his *strength* to perform.

Queen M A R Y.

I THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Mil.]

Though he be the first of his Surname, whom we meet in our Catalogue, I find many of his family anciently employed in State-affairs. In a Manuscript-collection (extant in the Library of *Sir Thomas Cotton*) of persons summoned to Parliament, by *King Edward* the third, I read,

1. *Re x dilecto Clerico suo Roberto de Woodhouse, Archidiacono de Richmund, Thesaurario salutem. Negotia nos & statum regni contingentia, &c. vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes, quod omnibus aliis prætermisissis, &c.*
2. *John Woodhouse*, Esq; was servant, and one of the * *Executors* to *King Henry* the fifth.
3. *Sir VVilliam VVoodhouse*, (neer related to our Sheriff) was * *Vice-Admiral* of our English fleet at *Muscleburrrough-field*.
4. *Philip VVoodhouse*, Esq; was very active at the taking of *Cadiz*, and * *Knighted* there for his good service, by the Earl of *Essex*.

* *Stow's Chro.*
p. 362.

* *Sir John Hay-*
ward in the
life of *Edw. 6*

p. 15.
* *Camdens Eliz.*
Anno 1596.

And ever since there hath been a Military inclination in this family, which hath manifested it self on several occasions.

Sheriffs of Norfolk alone.

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
ELIZ. REG.			3 Rad. Hare, mil.		
Anno					
17 Tho. Townsend, ar.	Rainham	Ar. a Cheveron Ermine, betwixt 3 Escallops Arg.	4 Le'Stran. Mordant	ut prius	Gul. 2 Bars, and a Chief indented Or.
18 Drugo. Drury, ar.		Arg. on a Chief Vert the letter Tau betwixt 2 Mulletts pierced Or.	5 Hen. Gawdy, mil.	Hunstanton	Arg. a Cheveron betwixt 3 Estoils Sable.
19 Hen. Weston, mil.		Vert, a Tortois passant Argent.	6 Hamo. Le Strange	ParkhalR.	Gul. 2 Lions Passant Argent.
20 Basing. Gaudy, ar.		Arg. a Bend within a border engrailed Sab.	7 Tho. Barney, mil.	ut prius	Per Pale Gul. and Ermin. a Cross engrailed Ermin.
21 Tho. Knivett, mi.		Argent, on a Fess Azu. 3 Eaglets Or.	8 Chri. Gawdy, mil.	ut prius	
22 Edw. Clere, mil.		Quarterly Or & G. a Border Sab. charged with Escallop-shells Arg.	9 Tho. Corbet, ar.	ut prius	
23 Arth. Heven'nghe		Arg. 6 Flower de luces Ar. a Chief indented Or.	10 Tho. Lewer, mil.		
24 Will. Paston, mil.		Quarterly Ar. & G. a Cross engrailed counterchanged.	11 Jac. Calthrope, m.	ut prius	Checkee Or and Azu. a Fess Erm.
25 Will. Heydon, m.		Sab. a Cheveron 'twixt 3 Cinquefoils Ermin.	12 Joh. Heveningham	ut prius	
26 Hen. Woodhouse	Kimberly	Arg. a Cheveron engrailed vary.	13 Ric. Jenkinson, ar.	ut prius	
27 { Tho. Hogan, ar.	ut prius	Or & Gul. 'twixt 3 Hurts each charged with 3 Lions legs erased Argent.	14 Aug. Palgrave, m.	ut prius	Azu. a Lion Passant Argent.
{ Hen. Hogan, ar.			15 Anth. Drury, mil.		
28 Nath. Bacon, ar.	SUFFOL.	Gul. on a Chief Arg. 3 Mulletts Sable.	16 Tho. Holland, m.		Ar. femy of Flower de luce a lion ramp. Guardant Arg.
29 Clem. Paston, ar.	ut prius	Sable, a Cross engrailed Or.	17 Hen. Beddingfeld		Ermin. an Eagle displayed Gul.
30 Joh. Peiton, mil.			18 Tho. Heirne, mil.		
31 Rob. Southwell			19 Will. Yelverto, ba.	ut prius	Arg. 3 Lion cells rampant Gul. a Chief of the second.
32 Hen. Dolney, ar.			20 Rich. Berney, bar.	ut prius	
33 Milo. Corbett, ar.	Sprouston	Or, a Raven Proper.	21 Le'Stran. Mordant	ut prius	
34 Hen. Gaudy, ar.	ut prius		22 Tho. Woodhouse	ut prius	
35 Basing. Gaudy, m.	ut prius		CAR. REG.		
36 Phil. Woodhouse	ut prius		Anno		
37 Tho. Clere, ar.	ut prius		1 Tho. Holle, arm.		Or, on a Cheveron S. 3 Unicorns-heads Erased Argent.
38 Hum. Guibon, ar.	ut prius		2 Car. LeGroose, m.		Quarterly, Arg. and Azu. on a Bend S. 3 Mulletts Or.
39 Nich. Bacon, mil.	ut prius		3 Fran. Gawdy, ar.	ut prius	
40 Clem. Spelman, m.			4 Rob. Gawdy, mil.	ut prius	
41 Nath. Bacon, ar.	ut prius		5 Rog. Townsend, b.	ut prius	
42 Ric. Jenkinson, ar.	ut prius		6 Fran. Mapes, ar.		
43 Basing. Gaudy, m.	ut prius		7 Tho. Pettus, ar.	Recheath	Gul. a fess Arg. 'twixt 3 annulets Or.
44 Arth. Hemingham	ut prius		8 Jo. Hobart, m. & b.	Blickling	Sab. an Estoil with 8 points 'twixt 2 Flaunces Ermin.
45 Edm. Doyley, & I. Jac.			9 Will. Heveningha	ut prius	
JAC. REG.			10 Joh. Wentworth	ut prius	
Anno			11 Edr. Barkham, m.	ut prius	
1 Edm. Doyley, ar.	ut prius		12 Will. Paston, ar.	ut prius	Arg. 3 Pallets Gul. over all a Cheveron.
2 Hen. Spelman, m.	ut prius		13 Edr. Astley, ar.	ut prius	
			14 August. Holt, ar.	ut prius	
			15		
			16		
			17 Tho. Guibon, m.	ut prius	
			18 Joh. Coke, ar.		
			19		
			20 Valen. Pell, mil.		
			21		
			22 Tho. Barney, ar.	ut prius	Party per Pale Gul. and Azu. 3 Eagles displayed Argent.

Queen ELIZABETH.

18 DRUGO DRURY, Arm.]

This Sir Dru being afterwards Knighted, was joyned in Commission with Sir Amias Paulet, to keep Mary Queen of Scots, and discharged his dangerous trust therein. It moveth me not, that I find both these Knights branded for * Puritans, being confident, that Nick-name, in relation to them both, was first pronounced through a Popish mouth, causlessly offended at their Religion.

King CHARLES.

5 ROGER. TOWNSEND Baronet.]

He was a religious Gentleman, expending his soul in piety and charity, a lover of God, his Service, and Servants, A grave * Divine saith most truly, that incroachments on the Church, are like breaches of the Seas, a thousand to one if they ever return. But this worthy Knight may be said to have turn'd the tide, restoring Impropropriations to

* Camd. Eliz.
Anno 1584.

* Mr. Bolton in
his funeral
Notes on
Judge Nichols.

to the Church, to some hundreds in yearly valuation. He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of *Horatio Lord Vere of Tilbury*, by whom he had Sir *Horace*, who for his worth was deservedly Created a Baron at the Coronation of King *Charles the second*.

The Farewell.

And now being to take my leave of this County, I wish the inhabitants thereof may make good use of their so many Churches, and cross that pestilent Proverb, *The nigher to the Church, the farther from God*, substituting another (which will be a happy change) in the room thereof, viz. *The more the Churches, the more sincere the Devotion.*

Earls & Dukes of Norfolk since y^e Conquest
Several Generations of Bigodts — Earls

Ed: 1 *Tho. Plantagenet* 5th Son of Ed: 1 — Earl succeeded by

Rich² Margaret his daughter Countess & after *Dutchess* succ. by

Rich² Tho. Mowbray her Grandson — Duke — suc. by

John Mowbray his Son — Duke succeeded by

John his son — Duke succeeded by

John his son — Duke succeeded by

Richard Plantagenet 2^d Son of Ed: 4th Duke, but he was murdered

M m m 2.

Normich.

Rich³ John Howard (descended from Mowbray) Duke succeeded by, killed at B.

Hon⁸ Tho. Howard his son Earl of Surrey — restored Duke succeeded by

Hon⁸ Tho. Howard his son — Duke succeeded by

2. Mar. Tho. Howard his Grandson restored — Duke succeeded by, beheaded

2 Eliz Philip Howard his son Earl of Arundel — succeeded by

Jac: 1 Tho. Howard his son Earl of Arundel — Earl. succeeded by

Car: 1 Henry Howard his son Earl of Arundel & Norfolk succeeded by

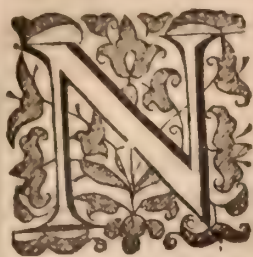
Car: 2 Tho. Howard his son — restored Duke succeeded by

Car: 2 Henry Howard his Brother — Duke succeeded by

Car: 2 Henry Howard his son — Duke succeeded by

W: 3 Tho. Howard his ^{neephew} ~~son~~ — Duke succeeded by

Geo: 2 Edward Howard his Brother — Duke



NORWICH is (as you please) either a *City* in an *Orchard*, or an *Orchard* in a *City*, so equally are *Houses* and *Trees* blendid in it, so that the *pleasure* of the *Country*, and *populousness* of the *City* meet here together. Yet in this mixture, the inhabitants participate, nothing of the *rusticalness* of the *one*, but altogether of the *urbanity* and *civility* of the *other*.

Natural Commodities.

Flowers.

The *Dutch* brought hither with them, not onely their *profitable crafts*, but *pleasurable curiosities*. They were the first who advanced the use and reputation of *Flowers* in this *City*. A *Flower* is the *best complexioned grass*, (as a *Pearl* is the *best coloured clay*), and daily it weareth Gods *Livery*, for * *He cloatheth the Grass in the Field*. *Solomon* himself is out-braved therewith, as whose gallantry onely was adopted, and on him, theirs *innate* and in them. In the morning (when it groweth up) it is a *Lecture* of *Divine Providence*; In the evening, (when it is cut down withered) it is a *Lecture* of *Humane Mortality*.

* Mar. 6. 30.

Single flowers are observed much sweeter then the *double ones*, (*poor* may be more fragrant in Gods nostrils then the *rich*) and let *Florists* assign the cause thereof, whether because the *Sun* doth not so much dry the *Intricacies* of such flowers which are *Duplicated*.

Great the *Art* in meliorating of flowers, and the *Rose of Roses* [*Rosa Mundi*] had its first being in this *City*. As *Jacob* used an ingenious * invention to make *Laban's* cattle speckled or ring-straked, so, much the skil in making *Tulips* feathered and variegated, with stripes of divers colours.

* Gen. 3. 37.

In my judgement those flowers carry it clearly, which acquit themselves to a double sense, sight and smell, for though in some thing it may be true, *Optime quae minime olent*, yet in flowers (besides a negation of an ill) the position of a good sent, is justly required.

Manufactures.

Stuffs.

It is an ill wind which bloweth no man good, even Storms bring *VVrecks* to the *Admiral*. The cruelty of Duke *D'Alva*, as it blew the *Dutch* out off their own, brought them into this *City*, and with them their *Manufactures*, which the *English* quickly learned from them, until *Norwich* became the *Staple* of such *Commodities* for the whole *Land*. For the *nimble wooffe* its artificial dancing in several postures about the *standing warpe*, produceth infinite varieties in this kind.

Expect not I should reckon up their several names, because daily increasing, and many of them are *binominous*, as which, when they begin to tire in sale, are quicknaed with a new name. In my child-hood there was one called *Stand-far-of*, (the embleme of *Hypocrisie*) which seemed pretty at competent distance, but discovered its coarseness, when nearer to the eye. Also *Perpetuano*, so called from the lasting thereof, (though but a counterfeit of the cloaths of the *Israelites*, which endured in the *VVildernefs* 40. * years,) *Satinisco*, *Bombicino*, *Italiano*, &c. *Comineus* saith, that a *Favorite* must have an handsome name, which his Prince may easily call on all occasions; so a pretty pleasing name, complying with the *Byers* fancy, much befriendeth a *Stuffe* in the sale thereof.

Deut. 29. 5.

By these means *Norwich* hath beaten *Sudbury* out of distance in the race of *Trading*. Indeed in the starting, (the *South* having the better of the *North*, and *Bury* or *City*, being before *VVich* or *Vicus* a *Village*), *Sudbury* had the advantage, but now *Norwich* is come first to their *Mark*.

The Buildings.

The *Cathedral* therein is large and spacious, though the roof in the Cloysters be most commended. When some *twenty* years since, I was there, the top of the Steeple was blown down, and an Officer of the Churce told me, *That the wind had done them much wrong, but they meant not to put it up*, whether the wrong or the steeple, he did not declare.

Amongst private houses, the Duke of *Norfolks* palace is the greatest I ever saw in a City out of *London*. Here a covered *Bowling-alley* (the first I believe of that kind in *England*,) on the same token, that when *Thomas*, last Duke of *Norfolk*, was taxed for aspiring (by marriage of the Q. to the Crown of *Scotland*,) he protested to Queen *Elizabeth*, that, when he was in his *Bowling-alley* at * *Norwich*, he accounted himself as a King in *Scotland*.

* *Camdens Eliz.*
Anno 1569.

As for the *Bishops Palace*, it was formerly a very fair structure, but lately *unleaded*, and new covered with tyle by the purchasers thereof. Whereon a wag not unwittily,

Thus Palaces are altered, we saw
John Leyden, now Wat Tyler, next Jack Straw.

Indeed there be many thatch'd houses in the City, so that *Luther* (if summoned by the *Emperour* to appear in this place) would have altered his expression, and said instead of *Tyles of the house*, that if every *Straw on the roof of the houses were a Diavel*, notwithstanding he would make his appearance. However, such thatch is so artificially done (even sometimes on their *Chancels*) that it is no eye-sore at all to the City.

Physicians.

JOHN GOSLIN born in this * City, was first Fellow, and afterwards Master of *Caius-colledge* in *Cambridge*, Proctor of the University, and twice Vice-chancellour thereof: a general Scholar, eloquent Latinist, a rare Physician, in which faculty he was *Regius Professor*. A strict man in keeping, and Magistrate in pressing the Statutes of Colledge and University, and a severe punisher of the infringers thereof. And here, courteous Reader, let me insert this pleasant passage (seeing *Cato* himself may sometimes smile) without offence.

* *Parker Sceletos Cantabr.*
manusc.

I remember when this Doctor was last Vice-chancellour, it was highly penal for any Scholar to appear in boots, as having more of the *Gallant*, then *Civil Student* therein. Now a Scholar undertook for a small wager, much beneath the penalty, to address himself ocreated unto the Vice-chancellour, which was beheld by others as a desperate adventure. Carrying his state in his Urinal, he craved his advise for an hereditary numness in his legs, (and something of truth therein) which made him in his habite to trespass on the Universities Statutes, to keep them warme. The Vice-chancellour pitying instead of punishing him, prescribed him his best receipts, and so by this *fraus honesta*, he effected his desires.

This Doctor was a worthy Benefactour to *Katharine-hall* (to which he had no relation, save what his bounty created,) bestowing thereon the fair *Bull-inn*, of considerable value. If he who giveth a *nights lodging* to a servant of God, shall not lose his reward, certainly he that bestoweth *Inn and all upon the sons of the Prophets*, shall find full compensation. The rather, because that *Hall* pent formerly for lack of ground, and complaining with the sons * of the Prophets, — *the place where we dwell, is too strait for us*; may now say with * *Isaac*, *The Lord hath made room for us*; by this convenient addition. He died in his Vice-chancellour ship Anno 1625.

* 2 King. 6.1.
* Gen. 26. 22

JOHN CAIUS born in this City, son to *Robert Caius*, was bred Fellow in *Gonville-hall* in *Cambridge*. Hence he travailed into *Italy*, where he studied much and wrote several learned Treatises. Returned home, became Physician to Queen *Mary*, and improved *Gonville-hall* into a Colledge. He bestowed good land on, erected fair buildings in, bequeathed thrifty statutes to, produced a proper *Coat of Arms* for, and imposed a new name on this Foundation, *Gonville and Caius Colledge*. He wrote an excel.

excellent book of the Antiquity of *Cambridge*. When King *James* passed thorough this Colledge, the Master thereof presented him *A Caius de antiquate Cantabrigiæ*, fairly bound; to whom the King said, *What shall I do with this book, give me rather Caius de Canibus*, a work of the same Author very highly praised, but very hardly procured. Few men might have had a longer, none ever had a shorter Epitaph,

FUI CAIUS.

Writers since the Reformation.

ROBERT WATSON born in this City, was excellently well skilled in the Laws, and (saith *Bale*) à *Dispensatione sive Administratione domesticâ*, (English it as you please) to Arch-bishop *Cranmer*. * Being imprisoned for his Religion, he often disputed during his Restraint with several Papists, concerning Transubstantiation, and at length having gained his enlargement, wrote a Treatise in elegant Latine, (dedicating the same to such who with him suffered banishment (for their Religion,) wherein he relateth the accidents of his life. I cannot attain to any certainty in the date of his death.

Benefactors to the Publique.

WILLIAM BAITMAN was born in this * City, bred in *Cambridge*, and afterwards became first *Arch-deacon*, and then by King *Edward* the third made *Bishop* of this his *Native See*. One of an high spirit to maintain the profit and priviledges of his place, and I charitably presume him watchful over his sheep, (souls subjected to his charge) because he was so careful of his *Deer*, for the stealing whereof, he enjoyned * penance to *Robert Lord Morley*, and making him perform them, in the *Cathedral* of *Norwich*, notwithstanding the *Kings* threatening Letters to the contrary.

This *Prelate* in his travails beyond the Seas, perceiving that our *English Common-law* was *Out-lawed* in those parts, and apprehending the absolute necessity that the *English* should have skill in the *Cannon* and *Civil-laws*, (for the managing of *foreign Negotiations*) erected a Colledge in *Cambridge*, called *Trinity-hall*, for the Study thereof. As he was *Father* to *Trinity*, he was *Foster-father* to *Gonvil-hall*, in the same *University*, removing it to a more convenient place, building, and settling the Revenues thereof, according to the Will of the *Founder*. King *Edward* the third, resolving to follow his Title to the Crown of *France*, sent this *Bishop* to the *Pope*, to acquaint him with his intentions, in which *Embassage* he died at *Avenion* 1354.

Since the Reformation.

THOMAS LEGG was born in this * City, bred first Fellow in *Trinity*, then *Jesus-colledge* in *Cambridge*, until he was chosen by Doctor *Caius* (then surviving) the nineteenth * Master of *Gonvil-hall*, and the second of *Gonvil* and *Caius-colledge*. He was Doctor of the Law, and *Archdeacon*, one of the Masters of the *Chancery*, twice *Vice-chancellor* of the *University*, and thirty four years Master of his Colledge therein. There needeth no other testimony for to avouch his great learning, then the Character given him by *J. Lipsius*, in his (hitherto unprinted) Epistle,

In Antiquitatis studio, tam egregie, versatus es, ut id de Teipso potes quod de se Apollo Enni.

A me omnes Cantabrigienses consilium expetunt in literis incerti, quos, ego, mea ope, ex incertis certos, compotesque consilii dimitto.

This Doctor, though himself a serious man, used to recreate himself with delightful studies, observing gravity in his very pleasures. He composed a *Tragedy* of the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, and having at last refined it to the purity of the *Publique Standard* some *Plagiarist* filched it from him, just as it was to be acted. He formerly had made a *Tragedy* of the life of King *Richard* the third, presented with great Applause (Queen *Elizabeth* I suppose being a beholder thereof) in *Saint Johns-colledge-hall*.

On

* *Bale de scrip. Brit. Cent. 9. Num. 81.*

* *Godw. Catalogue of the Bishops of Norwich.*

* *Idem ibidem.*

* *Ex Annalibus Coll. Gonv. & Caii.*
* *In scelet Cant. he is accounted but the 17.*

On the same token that *John Palmer* (afterwards Dean of *Peterborough*) who acted King *Richard* therein, had his head so possess'd with a *Princelike humor*, that ever after, he did what then he acted, in his *Prodigal Expences*, so that (the *Cost* of a *Sovereign* ill besiting the *Purse* of a *Subject*;) he died *Poor* in *Prison*, notwithstanding his great *pre-ferment*.

Great the bounty of *Doctor Legg* unto his *Colledge*, bequeathing 600. pounds for the building the *East-part* thereof; besides, several lesser liberalities. Yea, be it remembered, that after *Thomas Bacon*, *fifteenth* Master of the *Colledge*, had been a *Malefactor* thereunto, leaving it much indebted, the *four succeeding Masters* (ill examples avoided do good) *Doctor Caius*, *Legg*, *Branthwaite*, *Gosling*, (all natives of *Normich*) were *signall Benefactors*, though *Masters* of, but *Stewards* for the *House*; making it, for the main, their *Heir*, at their decease. *Doctor Legg* died *July 12. 1607.* in the 72. year of his age.

The Farewell.

I heartily wish that this *City* may long flourish in its full lustre. In tendency whereunto may the *Thatch* of all their houses by *Divine Providence*, be effectually secured from the merciless *Element* of fire, (as which knoweth not to be a *King*, but must be a *Tyrant*;) whose furious raging is seldome bounded, unless by the want of fewel to feed on. Yea, may their *Straw* in due time advance into *Tyle*, that thereby their houses may for the future be better fenced against an other *Element*, I mean the injury of *Wind* and *Rain*.

Northampton-



NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE being a long narrow Inland County, is stretched from *North-east* to *South-west*, and bordereth on more Counties then any other in *England*, being *nine* in number, viz.

On the East.	On the West.	On the North.	On the South.
1. Cambridgeshire	3. Warwickshire	4. Lincolnshire	7. Bedfordshire
2. Huntingdonshire		5. Rutland	8. Buckinghamshire
		6. Leicestershire	9. Oxfordshire.

* Other men have discovered two and thirty.

It is as fruitful and populous as any in *England*, insomuch that *sixteen* several Towns with their Churches have at one view been discovered therein, by my eyes, * which I confesse none of the best, and God grant that those who are sharper sighted, may hereafter never see fewer.

Sure I am there is as little wast ground in *this*, as in any County in *England*, (no Mosses, Mears, Fells, Heaths, (Whitering, but a Beauty spot,) which elsewhere fill so many Shires with much emptiness,) *Northamptonshire* being an Apple, without Core to be cut out, or Rind to be pared away.

Northamptonshire challengeth that all the Rivers running through, or by it, are its Natives, as bred in it, (which argueth the elevation, and height of the ground thereof,) which I believe no other County in *England* can say. Besides, it lendeth two considerable Rivers *Avon* to *Warwick*, and *Cherwell* to *Oxfordshire*.

The language of the common people is generally the best of any Shire in *England*. A proof whereof, when a Boy, I received from a hand-labouring-man herein, which since hath convinced my Judgement: We speak I believe (said he) as good English any Shire in *England*, because, though in the singing Psalms, some words are used to make the Meeter unknown to us; yet the last translation of the Bible, which no doubt was done by those learned men in the best English, agreeth perfectly with the common speech of our Country.

Know Reader, that Doctor Bowle my worthy friend, and most skilful Botanographist, hath taken notice of a Heath in this County nigh to *Stamford*, whereof he giveth this * commendation, as fine a place for variety of rare Plants, as ever I beheld. Who I am sure hath seen in this kind, as much, both here, and beyond the Seas, as any of his age and profession.

* Phytologia Britannica p. 82.

Natural Commodities.

Now though this Shire shares as largely as any in those profits which are generall to *England*, *Grass*, *Corn*, *Cattle*, &c. Yet it is most eminent for

Salt-peter.

In latine *Sal Petra*, rather so called, because *exudat è petris*, it usually sweats out of rocks, then, because it is wrought up at the last to a rocky or a stony consistency. Some conceive it utterly unknown to the ancients, which learned Hoffman will not allow, onely it was disguised unto them, under the name of *Sal nitrum*, though our modern use was unknown unto them, that *Pulvis nitrosus*, or Gun-powder might be made thereof. It is *ἐνθάδε*, what will easily take fire, the best Test of the goodness thereof.

But, why is *Salt-peter* (common to all Counties) insisted on in *Northamptonshire*? Because, most thereof is found in Dove-houses, and most Dove-houses in this great Corn County. Yet are not those Emblemes of innocency, guilty in any degree of those destructions, which are made by that, which is made thereof. All that I will adde of *Salt-peter*, is this, I have read in a learned * Writer that *Salt-peter-men*, when they have extracted *Salt-peter* out of a floor of earth one year, within three or four years after, they find more generated there, and do work it over again.

* Dr. Forden of Mineral-Baths c. 11.

Pigeons.

These of all fowls, live most sociably in a Common-wealth together, seeing their government is not, as Bees, Monarchical. They are generally reported without gall, understand it, their gall is not sequestred into a distinct vessel, as in other creatures. Otherwise we find the effects thereof in their animosities among themselves, (whose Bills can peck as well as kiss) as also (if their Crops be not clearly drawn,) in the bitterness of their flesh. They are most swift in flight, and the steerage of their Tails conduceth much to their steady mounting upright. An envious man, having caught his neighbours *Pigeons* in a Net, feeding on his Stack, pluck'd off their Tails and let them go. Which, though they could fly forward home, yet were soon after found dead in the *Dove-coat*, famished for want of food, as unable to fly up perpendicularly, and so out at the *Lower*.

Pigeons, against their wills, keep one *Lent* for *seven* weeks in the year, betwixt the going out of the old, and growing up of the new grain. Probably, our *English* would be found as docible and ingenious, as the *Turkish Pigeons*, which carry letters from *Aleppo* to *Babylon*, if trained up accordingly. But such practices, by these *Wing-pefts*, would spoil many a *Foot-peft*, living honestly by that painful vocation.

I find a grievous Indictment drawn up against the poor *Pigeons* for felony, as the grand plunderers of grain in this Land. My * Author computing *six* and *twenty thousand* Dove-houses in *England* and *Wales*, and allowing *five hundred* pair in each House, *four* bushels yearly for each pair, hath mounted the annual wast they make to an incredible sum. And, if the moiety of his proportions hold true, Doves may be accounted the causers of dearth, and justly answer their Etimology in Hebrew *Fonah*, which is deduced from a root, signifying to spoil or to destroy. The Advocates for *Pigeons* plead, that they pick up such loose corn, which otherwise would be lost, and uselessly troden into the earth; that probably Divine Providence, which feedeth the fowls, by some natural instinct directeth them to such grain, which would be barren and fruitless, that their dung, incredibly fruitful for the manuring of ground, abundantly recompenseth the spoil done by them.

However, if *Pigeons* be guilty of so great stealth, they satisfy the law for the same, being generally kill'd for mans meat, and a *corrected-pigeon* (let blood under both wings) is both pleasant and wholesome nourishment.

The Manufactures.

This County can boast of none worth naming, whereof this the reason, sufficient the fruitfulness thereof in *Corn*, *Grass*, (and what not necessary for nature?) for its plentiful subsistence. The Elder Brother who hath the inheritance of his own to maintain him, need not to be bound an Apprentice, let the younger turn Trades-man, and enlarge his narrow portion by his industry. It is enough for *Northamptonshire* to sell their *Wool*, whilst that other Countrys make cloath thereof. I speak not this (though it be my Native Country) to praise *Northamptonshire* men for not using, but that *Northamptonshire* men may praise God for not needing Manufactures. However the Town of *Northampton* may be said to stand chiefly on other mens Leggs, where (if not the best) the most and cheapest boots and stockings are bought in *England*.

I am credibly informed by a good friend, that the Manufacture of *Cloathing* hath by prudent and able persons, been endeavoured effectually (understand me in design not success) in this County, and yet (though fine their *Wool*) their *Cloath* ran so coarse, it could not be sold without loss; Thus God hath innated every Country with a Peculiar Genius, and when Art crosseth Nature, neither succeed, but both exceed, where both concur.

Buildings.

As Saint Peter hath the Primacy of all the other Apostles, so the Cathedral dedicated unto him in this County, challengeth the Precedency of all in *England*, for a Majestick Western Front of *Columel-work*. But alas! This hath lately felt the misfortune of

* Sam. Hartlib.
of Husband.
his Legacy p.
227.

other Fabricks in this kind. Yea, as in a *Gangrean*, one member is cut off to preserve the rest, so I understand the *Cloysters* of this *Cathedral* were lately plucked down to repair the *Body* thereof; and am heartily glad God in his mercy hath restored the onely remedy (I mean its lands) for the Cure thereof.

As for Civil Structures, *Holdenby-house* lately carried away the credit, built by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and accounted by him the last Monument of his Youth. If *Florence* be said to be a City, so fine that it ought not to be shown, but on *Holy-days*; *Holdenby* was a House, which should not have been shown, but on *Christmas-day*. But alas! *Holendenby-house* is taken away, being the Embleme of human happines, both in the beauty and brittleness, short flourishing, and soon fading thereof. Thus one *demolishing Hammer*, can undoe more in a day, then ten *edifying Axes* can advance in a Month.

Next is *Burleigh-house* nigh *Stamford*, built by *William Lord Cecil*. Who so seriously compareth the [late] state of *Holdenby* and *Burleigh*, will dispute with himself, whither the Offices of the *Lord Chancellour* or *Treasurer* of *England* be of greater Revenues, seeing *Holendenby* may be said to show the *Seal*, and *Burleigh* the *Purse*, in their respective magnificence, proportionable to the power and plenty of the two great Officers that built them.

Withorpe must not be forgot, (the least of *Noble Houses*, and best of *Lodges*,) seeming but a *dim reflection* of *Burleigh*, whence it is but a Mile^d distant. It was built by *Thomas Cecil* Earl of *Exeter*, to retire to (as he pleasantly said) *out of the dust*, whilst his great House of *Burleigh* was a sweeping.

Castle Ashby the Noble Mansion of the Earl of *Northampton* succeeds, most beautiful before, a casual fire deformed part thereof. But seeing fire is so furious a plunderer, that it giveth whatsoever it taketh not away, the condition of this house is not so much to be condoled, as congratulated. Besides these, there be many others, no County in *England*, yeilding more *Noble men*; no *Noble men* in *England*, having fairer habitations. And although the *Freestone* whereof they be built, keepeth not so long the *white innocence*, as *Brick* doth the *blushing modesty* thereof; yet when the *fresh luster* is abated, the *full state* thereof doth still remain.

The Wonders.

There is within the Demeafnes of *Boughton*, (the Barony of the Right Honorable *Edward Lord Mountague*,) a Spring which is conceived to turn *wood* into *stone*. The truth is this, the coldness of the water incrustateth wood (or what else falleth into it) on every side with a stony matter, yet so that it doth not transubstantiate *wood* into *stone*. For the *wood* remaineth entire within, untill at last wholly consumed, which giveth occasion to the former erroneous relation. The like is reported of a Well in *Candia* with the same mistake, that *Quicquid incidit lapidescit*. But I have seen in *Sidney-colledge* in *Cambridge*, a Skull brought thence, which was *candied* over with *stone* within and without, yet so as the bone remained intire in the middle, as by a casual breach thereof did appear. This Skull was sent for by King *Charles*, (and whilst I lived in the house) by him safely again returned to the Colledge, being a *Prince* as desirous in such cases to preserve others *propriety*, as to satisfie his own *curiosity*.

Medicinal Waters.

Wellingborough-well.

Some may conceive it called *Wellingborough*, from a sovereign Well therein anciently known, afterwards obstructed with obscurity, and re-discovered in our days. But Master *Camden* doth marr their mart, avouching the ancient name thereof *Wedlingborough*. However *thirty* years since a water herein grew very famous, insomuch that Queen *Mary* lay many weeks thereat. What benefit her Majesty received by the Spring here, I know not, this I know, that the Spring received benefit from her Majesty, and the Town got credit and profit thereby. But it seems all waters of this kind have (though far from the Sea) their *ebbing* and *flowing*, I mean in esteem. It was then full tide with *Wellingborough-well*, which ever since hath abated, and now I believe is at *low water* in its reputation.

Proverbs.

The Mayor of Northampton opens Oysters with his Dagger.]

This Town being 80. miles from the Sea, Sea-fish may be presumed stale therein. Yet have I heard that Oysters (put up with care, and carried in the cool,) were weekly brought fresh and good to *Althrope*, the house of the Lord *Spencer* at equal distance. Sweeter no doubt then those Oysters commonly carried over the *Alpes*, well nigh 300. miles from *Venice* to *Viena*, and there reputed (far fetch'd and deer bought) dainties to great persons, though sometimes very *valiant* their savour. Nor is this a wonder, seeing *Plinny* tell us, that our English Oysters did *Romanis culinis servire*, *Serve the Kitchings of Rome*; Pickled as some suppose, though others believe them preserved by an ingenious contrivance, (*Epicures* bear their brains in there bowels,) and some conceive them carried in their shells. But seeing one of their own *Emperours* gave for his Motto; *Bonus odor hostis, melior Civis occisi*; Good is the smell of an Enemy, but better the smell of a Citizen of Rome, killed. I say unto such a Roman-Nose, stinking may be better then sweet Oysters, and to their Palates we'll leave them.

He that must eat a buttered Fagot, let him go to Northampton.]

Because it is the dearest Town in England for fuel, where no Coles can come by Water, and little Wood doth grow on Land. *Camden* saith of this County in general, that it is, *Silvis, nisi in ulteriori & citeriori parte, minus latus*. And if so when he wrote, fifty years since, surely it is less woody in our age.

What reformation of late hath been made in mens judgments and manners, I know not, sure I am, that deformation hath been great in trees and timber: who verily believe, that the clearing of many dark places, where formerly plenty of wood, is all the new light this age produced.

Pity it is no better provision is made for the preservation of woods, whose want will be soonest for our fire, but will be saddest for our water, when our naval walls shall be decayed. Say not, that want of wood will put posterity, on witty inventions for that supply, seeing he is neither pious nor prudent parent, who spends his patrimony, on design that the industry and ingenuity of his son may be quick'ned thereby.

Princes.

ELIZABETH daughter of Sir *Richard Woodvill*, by the Lady *Faquet* his wife, (formerly the relict of *John Duke of Bedford*,) was born at *Grafton Honour* in this County, in proof whereof many stronge * presumptions may be produced. Sure I am, if this *Grafton* saw her not first a child, it beheld her first a Queen, when married to King *Edward* the fourth.

This *Elizabeth* was widow to Sir *John Grey*, who lost his life for the house of *Lancaster*; and Petitioned King *Edward* to take off the sequestration from her Joynter.

Beauty is a good solicitress of an equal sute, especially where youth is to be the judge thereof. The King fell much inamored with her feature, whilst the Lady put her self into a chaste posture, and kept a discreet distance, neither forward to accept, nor froward to decline his favour.

She confessed her self too worthless to be his wife, yet pleaded too worthy to be his wanton, till at last the King was content to take her upon her own terms, though a widow and his Subject.

She got more greatness then joy, height then happiness by her marriage; her husband keeping company with others for his pleasure, her for posterity: Nor was it long before the tempest of his lust drave him to another Shore, which had a greater share in his affections.

This Lady liv'd to see the death of her husband, murder of her two sons, restraint of her self, and rest of her children. And though her condition was altered and bettered, by the marriage of her eldest daughter to King *Henry* the seventh, yet that cunning King, (who always weighed his love in the ballance of policy) was not over

* The Woodvills had formerly for four generations lived at *Grafton*, as appears by the Ligger-book of *Pipwell-Abbey*.

dutiful to her, nor over-loving to her daughter. She dyed *Anno Domini* 14...

But her memory is most remarkable to posterity for finishing *Queens-colledge* in *Cambridge*, (wherein I had my first breeding, and for it, and all therein, shall ever have an unfeigned affection) begun by *Queen Margaret*, (wife to *King Henry* the sixth) an implacable enemy to her husband, so that the *two* houses of *Lancaster* and *York* had their first amity in that Foundation, a comfortable presage that in process of time they should be publickly and effectually united.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET son to *Richart Plantagenet Duke of York*, was born at *Fotheringhay castle* in this County. He was somewhat rumpel'd in his Mothers womb, (which caused his *crooked back*) otherwise handsome enough for a Soldier. *Ajax* and *Ulysses*, *Valour* and *Eloquence*, met in his person, having as well a *tongue* to flatter, as an *arm* to fight.

He compassed the Crown by cruelty, and the killing of his Nephews, the *two* Sons of *King Edward* the fourth. When King, he made good Laws, which never procured him the peoples love, as who beheld *vice* for his *native colour*, and *virtue* for his *painted complexion*, on design to make himself popular.

He lost the Crown and his life in the battle of *Bosworth*, where it may be verified of him, what *Livy* saith of *Hannibal*, when beaten by *Scipio*, that in that fight he performed all the offices of a wise General, and valiant Souldier, onely fortune did not befriend him.

If any except that *King Richard* in this battle was too prodigal of his own person, engaging it too far for a General; his condition did excuse him herein, with whom it was all one, to dye, as too survive Success. His memory hath since met with a Modern * *Pen*, who hath not onely purged, but praised it to the height, and pity it is, that so able an Advocate, had not a more meriting person to his Client. He was slain *Anno Domini* 1435.

KATHARINE PAR daughter to *Sir Thomas Par*, and last wife to *King Henry* the eighth, may probably be presumed a Native of this Shire. However to prevent cavils, we resign her over to *Westmerland*, where (God willing) we shall meet with her character.

Saints.

WERBURGH was daughter to *Wolpher Prince of Mercia*, who had his chief * *Palace* of Residence at *wedon* in the Street in this County, which place her father bestowed on her for her Portion. She was bred a Nun, under *Saint Audery* her Aunt, and Abbess at *Ely*, untill such time that she was able, of herself, to go alone without leading, in a *Monastical life*. Returning to *Wedon*, she turned that place which had been her fathers *Palace*, into a *Monastery*.

Besides *Wedon*, she had the inspection of two other *Monasteries*, *Trekingham* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Hamburge*, noted by my * Author, neer *Ely* in *Cambridgeshire*, though no such place appear in any modern Maps or Catalogue. She parted herself, whilst living, successively betwixt these three places. But on her death-bed, commanded her body to be buried at *Hamburge*, when contrary to her Will, it was carried to the *Monastery* of *Trekingham*, and the gates thereof fast locked, and carefully watched, to keep so great a Treasure.

Reader, if the day be as long with thee, when thou readest, as it was with me, when I wrote the ensuing story, time may the better be afforded, for the perusal thereof. My * Author proceeds.

But see a wonder. [It were well if we could see, whereas now, by his leave, we do but hear it,] They, which were appointed to watch the same, fell into a deep sleep, so as the people of *Hamburge* coming in the night for the Body, the gates, both of the *Monastery* and Church, were opened themselves without mens hands, and taking it away without any resistance, they interred it at *Hamburge*, as before her death she requested.

Wonder not they were so ambitious for her body, for as *Werburgh* was her name, which by a * great Antiquary is interpreted, the Keeper or Conserver of a Burgh or Town,

* George Buck.
Esquire.

* Camdens Brit.
in this Coun-
ty.

* The English
Martyrology.
In the third
day of Feb.

* Idem ibidem.

* R. Verstegan
p. 212.

Town, so all presumed she would prove a *Tutelary Patroness* to the place which possessed her body, seeing * some have reported, that she hath miraculously driven away all Geese from *Wedon*, that they shall destroy no grain thereabout. If this be true, then as a certain *Jupiter* amongst the Heathens, was called * *Jupiter* *Ἀποκνέειν* *Jupiter* the *flie-flapper*, who drove away those offensive Insects, let this Saint hereafter be termed *Werburga* *Ἀποκνέειν*, the chaser away of noisome Geese, which spoil grain, grass, and water, where they come. She died *Anno Domini* 675. her body was afterwards taken up, and translated to *Chester*, where *Hugh Lupus*, somewhat after the *Conquest*, built the fair *Monastery* of Saint *Werburghs* to her memory, converted into a *Cathedral* by King *Henry* the eight.

Martyrs.

This County affordeth no *Marian Martyrs*, thanks be to a good and Gracious God, a meek and moderate man, *David Pool* Bishop of *Peterborough*, whom I here mention the more willingly, not knowing where to fix his *Nativity*. However

Unus Homo nobis.

One *Martyr* we had, not chargable on the *Bishop*, but his bloody *Arch-Deacons* account, *John Gurd* of *Syrsam* a *Shoo-maker* burnt in * *Northampton*.

As for *Augustine Dudley* Parson of *Castor*, though some of his family credibly informed me, that he was Martyred, yet on enquiry, his sufferings amounted not to loss of life, and therefore the less wonder, that they escaped the drag-net of *Master Fox's* diligence.

Cardinals.

HENRY CHICHELEY was born at *Higham Ferrers* in this County, and by the Author of *Antiquitates Britanicae*, is avouched made *Cardinal* by the title of *Saint Eusebius*. But, because this appeareth not in his *Epitaph* on his *Tombe*, (wherein an exact inventory of all his dignities) the truth thereof is justly suspected, and I reserve his character to be ranked amongst the *Benefactors to the Publique*.

Prelates.

RICARD of } *NORTHAMPTON*. We compound them for several reasons.
ADAM
First, because *natives* of the same *Town*. Secondly, both going over into *Ireland*, there became *Bishops* of the same *Sec*. Thirdly, because the history of them is, single, so slender it cannot subsist alone, though twisted together; it is possible that their memories may support one the other. For we have nothing more of them, then the dates of their *Consecrations* and *Deaths*. The former *Consecrated* * *Bishop* of *Ferne* *October* the 13. 1282. dyed *Anno* 1304. The later *Consecrated* 1322. died * *October* the 29. 1346. having first seen his *Cathedral Church* burnt and destroyed by the *Rebells*.

WILLIAM le ZOUCH son to..... Lord *Zouch*, was born at *Haringworth* in this County, as a * branch of thar *Honorable Family* still alive, and *Critical* in their *Pedigrees*, hath credably informed me. From *Dean* he became *Arch-bishop* of *York* 1342.

King *Edward* the third, going over to *France*, committed the *North* to the care of this *Prelate*. Soon after *David* King of *Scots*, with a great *Army* invaded it; he promised himself *Cesars* success, to *Come* and *Conquer*, *See* and *Subdue*. The rather, because he believed, that he floure of the *English Chivalry* being gone into *France*, onely *Priests* and *Peasants* were left behind. Our *Arch-bishop* with such forces as he could suddenly provide, bid him *Battle* at *Durham*, on *Saint Lukes Eve*, whereon the *Scotch* King found such a fast, he had little list to feast the day following, being routed and taken *Prisoner*. Hence a *Poet* of that age,

Est pater invictus, sicco de stipite dictus.

Zouch

* Cujus miracula in fugandis hinc anseribus, scriptores creduli decantant.

* *Camd. Brit.* in *Northampt.*
* *Apud Passioniam* in *Elisacis*.

* *Fox A&S* and *Monn. Anno* 1557.

* *Sir James Ware de Praesulibus Lagentia* pag. 58.
* *Idem* p. 59.

* *Dr. Richard Zouch* Professor of *Law* in *Oxford*.

Zouch in French signifying the dry stump of a stick. However his honorable Family flourished as a *Green Tree* for many years, till withered in our memory, when *Edward* the last Lord *Zouch*, dyed without Issue male, in the beginning of King *Charles*.

To return to our *Prelate*, he began a beautiful *Chappel* on the *South-side* of his *Cathedral*, intending to be interred therein. But dying before the finishing thereof, was buried before the Altar of *Saint Edmund* 1352.

ROBERT BRAYBROOKE was born at a Village in this County, well known for the carkase of a Castle therein. He was Consecrated Bishop of *London*, January 5. 1381. And afterwards for six Months, was *Chancellour* of *England*. He dyed 1404. being buried under a Marble-stone in the *Chappel* of *Saint Mary*. Which is all we can recover of this *Prelate*, and, if it be enough to satisfy the Readers hunger, he need not leave any thing for manners in the dish.

LIONELL WYDEVILL, or WOODVILL was born at *Grafton* (since called *Grafton-honor*) in this County, bred in the *University* of *Oxford*, whereof, for a time he was *Chancellour*, then made Bishop of *Sarisbury* 1482. As he was at first preferred, so his memory is still supported from sinking in Silence, rather by the *Buttresses* of his great relations, then the foundation of his own deserts. For he was Son to *Jaquet Dutcheis* of *Bedford*, and *Richard Wydevill* E. of *Rivers*, Brother to *Elizabeth Q.* of *England*, Brother-in-law to King *Edward* the fourth, Uncle to King *Edward* the fifth, and Father (say some) to *Stephen Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*. Heart-broken with grief, with the Tragedies he beheld in his own family, caused by the cruelty of King *Richard* the third, he died about the year of our Lord 1484.

Since the Reformation.

JAMES MONTAGUE son to Sir *Edward Montague* Knight, was born at *Boughton* in this County, bred in *Christs-colledge* in *Cambridge*. He was afterwards *Master*, or rather *Nursing-father* to *Sidney colledge*. For he found it in Bonds to pay 20. Marks per annum to *Trinity-colledge*, for the ground whereon it is built, and left it free, assigning it a rent for the discharge thereof. When the *Kings Ditch* in *Cambridge* made to defend it by its Strength, did in his time offend it with its Stenche, he expended a hundred marks to bring running water into it, to the great conveniency of the *University*. He was afterwards Bishop first of *Bath* and *VVells*, then of *VVinchester*, being highly in favour with King *James*, who did ken a man of merit, as well as any Prince in *Christendome*. He translated the works of King *James* into *Latine*, and improved his greatness to do good offices therewith. He died *Anno Domini* 1618. and lyeth buried within his fair Monument, within his fairer Monument, I mean a goodly Tombe, in the Church of *Bath*, which oweth its well being and beauty to his Munificence.

FRANCIS GODWIN son to *Thomas Godwin* Bishop of *Bath* and *VVells*, was born at * *Hannington* in this County, bred in *Christs-church* in *Oxford* Doctor of Divinity, and Sub-Dean of *Exeter*. He was born in the fourth year of the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1561. and in the fortieth year of his age 1601. by her Majesty made Bishop of *Landaffe*. A bishoprick better proportioned to his modesty then merits, as which was much impaired by his predecessor, so that one did truly say, A * bad Kitching did for ever spoil the good Meat of the Bishops of *Landaffe*. He was a good Man, grave Divine, skilful Mathematician, pure Latinist, and incomparable Historian. The Church of *Landaffe* was much beholding to him; yea, the whole Church of *England*; yea, the whole Church Militant; yea, many now in the Church Triumphant had had their memories utterly lost on Earth, if not preserved by his painfull endeavours in his Catalogue of English Bishops. I am sorry to see that some have since made so bad use of his good labours, who have lighted their Candles from his Torch, thereby meerly to discover the faults of our Bishops, that their Personal failings may be an argument against the Prelatical function. He was translated by King *James* to the Bishoprick of *Hereford*, and died very aged in the reign of King *Charles* Anno Domini 162.

JOHN OWEN was born at *Burton-Latimers* in this County, his father being the worthy and grave Minister thereof. He was bred a Fellow in *Jesus colledge* in *Cambridge*,

*Witness himself in his Cat. of *Landaf*.

* *Anthony Kitchin* who mard this See with selling and letting long leases.

bridge, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity, and was *Chaplain* to King *Charles*, whilst he was a *Prince*. A modest man who would not own the worth he had in himself, and therefore others are the more engaged to give him his due esteem.

In the vacancy of the Bishoprick of *Saint Asaph*, King *Charles*, being much troubled with two Competitours, advanced Doctor *Owen* (not thinking thereof) as an expedient to end the Contest. Indeed his Majesty was mistaken in his birth, accounting him a *Welch-man*, but not in his worth, seeing he deserved a far better preferment. Besides he was, though not *Ortus, oriundus à Wallia*, and by his father (being a *Welch-man*) he was related to all the best families in *North wales*. He out-lived his Vote in Parliament, and survived to see all contempt cast on his Order, which he bare with much moderation, and dyed *Anno Dom. 164.*

ROBERT SKINNER D. D. was born at *Pisford* in this County, where his father was Minister, bred Fellow of *Trinity-colledge* in *Oxford*, afterwards an eminent Preacher in *London*, and Dean of Hence he was preferr'd Bishop of *Bristol*, and afterwards of *Oxford*, and is still, and long may he be, living.

States-men.

Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON was born (I collect at *Holdenby*) in this County, of a family rather ancient then wealthy, yet of no mean estate. He rather took a bate, then made a meal at the Inns of Court, whilst he studied the Laws therein. He came afterwards to the Court in a mask, where the Queen first took notice of him, loving him well for his handsome dancing, better for his proper person, and best of all for his great abilities. His parts were far above his learning, which mutually so assisted each other, that no manifest war did appear, and the Queen at last preferred him Lord Chancellor of *England*.

The Gown-men grudging hereat, conceived his advancement their injury, that one not thoroughly bred in the Laws, should be preferred to the place; How could he cure diseases unacquainted with their causes, who might easily mistake the Justice of the Common-law for Rigour, not knowing the true reason thereof. Hereupon it was, that some sullen Serjeants at the first refused to plead before him, until, partly by his power, but more by his prudence, he had convinced them of their errors, and his abilities. Indeed he had one Sir *Richard Swale* Doctor of the Civil-laws (and that Law some say is very sufficient to dictate equity) his servant-friend, whose advice he followed in all matters of moment.

A scandal is raised, that he was popishly affected, and I cannot blame the *Romanists*, if desirous to countenance their cause with so considerable a person. Yet most true it is that his zeal for the discipline of the Church of *England* gave the first being and life to this report.

* One saith, that he was a meer *Vegetable of the Court that sprung up at night, and sunk again at his noon*, though indeed he was of longer continuance. Yet it brake his heart, that the Queen (which seldom gave boons, and never forgave due debts,) rigorously demanded the present payment of some arrears, which Sir *Christopher* did not hope to have remitted, but did onely desire to be forborn, failing herein in his expectation, it went to his heart, and cast him into a mortal disease. The Queen afterwards did endeavour what she could to recover him, bringing as some say cordial broaths unto him with her own hands, but all would not do. Thus no Pullies can draw up a heart once cast down, though a Queen her self should set her hand thereunto. He dyed *Anno Domini 1591.* and is buried under a stately monument in the Quire of *Saint Pauls*.

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAMS born at *Milton* in this County, married the sister of Sir *Henry Sidney* Lord Deputy of *Ireland*. Yea, he himself was * five times Lord Depnty of that Kingdome, a sufficient evidence of his honesty and ability, seeing Queen *Elizabeth* never trusted twice, where she was once deceiv'd in a Minister of State. She so preserved him in the power of his place, that sending over *Walter Earl of Essex* (a person higher in honour) to be Governour of *Ulster*, it was ordered, that the Earl should take his Commission from the Lord † Deputy.

An intelligent * pen alloweth him serviceable, towards the reduction of that Kingdome,

* *Fragmenta Regalia in his Character.*

* *Guil. Fitz-Williams jam quintum Hiberniae Prorex. Camd. Eliz. An. 1587.*

† *Idem Anno 1573.*

* *Sir John Davis in his discoveries of Ireland, pag. 257.*

dome, in two eminent particulars. First, in raising a composition in *Mounster*, then in settling the possessions of the Lords and Tenants in *Monahan*, one of the last acts of State (tending to the reformation of the civil government) perform'd in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. His vigilancy was most conspicuous in the *Eighty-eight*, when the routed *Armado* in its return, did look, dared not to land in *Ireland*, except against their wills driven by tempest, when they found the shore worse then the sea unto them. I confess, some* impute the Irish Rebellion, which afterwards brake out to this Deputies severity, in imprisoning suspected persons for concealing *Spanish* goods, though this onely gave the *Irish* a mantle for their intended wickedness. He died *Anno Domini* 15...

* Camden Anno 1588.

* So am I informed from Mr. George Wake late Fellow of Magdalen-colledge in Oxford, and his near kinsman.

SIR ISAAC WAKE was born in this County, whose father *Arthur Wake* * Clerk was Parson of *Billing*, Master of the Hospital of Saint *Johns* in *Northampton*, and Canon of *Christs-church*, and son to *John Wake* of *Sancy-forrest* Esquire, of a most ancient and honorable family. He was bred Fellow of *Merton-colledge* in *Oxford*, Proctour and Oratour of that University, he was afterwards Secretary to Sir *Dudley Carleton* Secretary of State, and from his, was advanced into the *Kings* Service, and imployed Embassadour to *Venice*, where he neglected his own commodity, to attend his Majesties imployment, the reason that he died rich onely to his own Conscience. Coming from *Venice* he was appointed Leiger for *France*, and designed Secretary of State, had not death prevented him at *Paris*. He was accomplished with all qualifications requisite for publique Employment, Learning, Languages, Experience, Abilities; and what not?

King *Charles* hearing of his death, commanded his Corps to be decently brought from *Paris* into *England*, allowing the expences for his Funeral, and enjoyning his neereest relations to attend the performance thereof. These accordingly met his body at *Bulloin* in *France*, and saw it solemnly conveyed into *England*, where it was interred in the Chappel of the Castle of *Dover*, *Anno Dom.* 16..

Capital Judges and Writers on the Law.

AMP.

MARTIN de PATESHULL. Let him remain here, till any shall show me a Town called *Pateshulle*, in any other County of *England*; which village in this Shire, gave the name, and afforded the habitation to that ancient * family. Though a Clergy-man, he was in the * first of King *Henry* the third, made Justice of the *Lower-bench* or *Common-Pleas*, wherein he continued for twelve years and upwards, as appeareth by the date of his death, out of an excellent * Author,

* Camd. Brit. in Northampton-shire.

* Sir Hen. Spelman's Gloss. verbo Justitarius.

* Florilegus in An. 1226. being the 14. of Hen. 3.

Eodem anno obiit Martinus de Pateshulle, Decanus St. Pauli London. 18. Cal. Decem. vir mira prudentia, & Legum Regni peritissimus.

He was the fourth Dean of Saint *Pauls*, as reckoned up in Bishop *Godwin* his Catalogue. In that age we see, Clergy-men were not onely trusted with the spirit, (I mean the equity) but also with the letter of the Law, being Judges in those Courts, wherein were the most strictest proceedings.

SIR THOMAS de BILLING was born in this County, (where two Villages, his namesakes, near *Northampton*,) and had his habitation in great state at *Ashwell* in this Shire. He was made Chief-Justice of the *Kings-Bench* in the * sixth, and so continued till the one and twentieth of *Edward* the fourth, whose lands (and those very large) have since by the * *Lowels* descended to the *Shirlies*. Nothing else have I to obierve of him, save, that he married for his second wife * *Mary* the daughter and heir of *Robert Nesenham* of *Conington* in *Huntingtonshire*, the Relict of *William Cotton*, (whose issue possess her inheritance at this day,) and she lieth intomb'd in *Westminster*.

* Sir Hen. Spelman ut prius.

* Camd. Brit. in Northampton-shire.

* Stows Surv. of London pag. 519.

* Sir T. More Printing the continuation of J. Hardings Chron fol. 5 C.

SIR WILLIAM CATESBYE was born in this County, where his family long flourished at *Asby Saint Leger*. He was first advanced by *VWilliam Lord Hastings*, by whose countenance he came to the notice, then favour of *Richard* the third, though ill requiting it, when betraying him, who caused his preferment. Take his character (transcribing in this kind, is safer then inditing) from an * Author above exception.

This

This Catesbye was a man well learned in the Laws of this Land, and surely great pity it was that he had not had more truth, or less wit.

If any object, that being neither Lord Chief-Justice, Chief- Baron, nor any Writer on the Law. He falleth not under my Pen, by the Charter of Method prefixed to this Catalogue, know that though formerly none, he was eminently all Officers, in every Court of Judicature, all the Judges shaking at his displeasure. Witness the Libel which Collingborn made, and which cost him his life for the same.

*The * Rat, and the * Cat, and Lovel the Dog,
Do govern all England under the * Hog.*

The time of his death is uncertain, but, because we find him not molested in the reign of King Henry the seventh, (which had he survived, surely had happened) it is probable he died before his Patron and Preferrer, King Richard the third.

Sir RICHARD EMPSON. It is pity to part them, seeing Empson may be called the Catesbye to King Henry the seventh, as Catesbye the Empson to King Richard the third; both Country-men, eminent for having, odious for abusing their skill in Law; active for the Prince, injurious to the people. This Sir Richard was Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and from a Sieve-makers son, (at Towceter in this County where he was born) came to sift the estates of the most wealthy men in England.

For King Henry the seventh, vexed that he had refused Columbus his profer, (whereby the West-Indies being found out fortunately, fell to Ferdinand King of Spain,) resolved to discover Indies in England, and to this purpose made Empson Promotor General, to press the Penal-Statutes all over the land.

Impowred hereby, this prolling Knight did grind the faces of rich and poor, bringing the grist thereof to the King, and keeping the toll thereof to himself, whereby he advanced a vast estate, which now, with his name, is reduced to nothing. He united the two houses of York and Lancaster in the Kings Coffers, taking no notice of parties or persons, for their former good service, but making all equally obnoxious to fines and forfeitures. But in the beginning of the reign of King Henry the eighth, he was arraigned, condemned and beheaded, August the 17. 1510. Say not that Princes, if sacrificing their Ministers to popular fury, will want persons faithfully to serve them, seeing such exemplary justice will rather fright Officers from false deserving them; for in fine, no real profit can redoun to the Sovereign, which resulteth from the ruine of his Subjects.

I must not forget how there was an old man in Warwickshire, accounted very judicious in Judicial Astrology, of whom Sir Richard Empson (then in his prime) did scoffingly demand, *When the Sun would Change*, to whom the old man replied, *Even when such a wicked * Lawyer as you go to Heaven*. But we leave him to stand and fall to his own Master, and proceed.

EDWARD MONTAGUE son of Thomas Montague, born at Brigstocke in this County, was bred in the Inner-Temple, in the study of the Laws, until his ability and integrity, advanced him Lord Chief Justice of the Kings-Bench, in the thirtieth of Henry the eighth. He gave for his Motto, *Equitas Justia Norma*. And although equity seemeth rather to resent of the Chancery, then the Kings-Bench, yet the best justice will be worm-wood without a mixture thereof. In his Times, though the golden showers of Abby-lands rained amongst great men, it was long before he would open his lap (scrupling the acception of such gifts) and at last received but little in proportion to others of that age.

In the thirty seventh of King Henry the eighth, he was made Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, a descent in honor, but ascent in profit, it being given to old age, rather to be thrifty than ambitious.

In drawing up the Will of King Edward the sixth, and setting the Crown on the Lady Jane, for a time, he swam against the tide and torrent of Duke Dudley, till at last, he was carried away with the stream, as in our Church History, is largely related.

* Ratliffe.

* Catesby.

* K. Rich. the third who gave a Boar for his Crest.

* Camdens remains.

Outed of his Judges Office in the first of Queen Mary, he returned into Northamptonshire, and what contentment he could not find in Westminster-hall, his Hospital-hall at Boughton afforded unto him. He died Anno 1556. and lieth buried in the Parish-Church of VVeekely.

SIR AUGUSTIN NICOLLS Son to Thomas Nicolls, Serjeant at Law, was born at Eckton in this County. Now, though according to the rigor of our Fundamental Premises, he cometh not within our Cognizance under this Title, yet his merit will justifie us in presenting his Character.

He was bred in the study of the Common-law, wherein he attained to such knowledge, that Queen Elizabeth made him a, King James his own, Serjeant; whence he was freely preferred one of the Judges of the Common-Pleas. I say freely, King James commonly calling him the Judge that would give no money. Not to speak of his moral qualifications, and subordinate abilities; He was renowned for his special Judiciary Endowments; Patience to hear both parties all they could say, a happy memory, a singular sagacity to search into the material circumstances, exemplary integrity, even to the rejection of gratuities after judgment given.

His forbearing to travail on the Lords day, wrought a reformation on some of his own Order. He loved plain and profitable Preaching, being wont to say, *I know not what you call Puritanical Sermons, but they come neereſt to my Conſcience.*

The speech of Caesar is commonly known, *Oportet Imperatorem ſtatem mori*, which Bishop Jewell altered and applyed to himself, *Decet Episcopum concionantē mori*; of this man it may be said, *Judex mortuus eſt jura dans*, dying in his calling, as he went the Northern Circuit, and hath a fair Monument in Kendall-church in Westmerland.

SIR ROBERT DALLINGTON Knight, was born at Geddington in this County; bred a Bible-clerk (as I juſtly collect) in Bennet-colledge, and after became a School-master in Northfolk. Here having gained ſome money, he travailed over all France and Italy, being exact in his obſervations, and was after his return Secretary to Francis Earl of Rutland. He had an excellent wit and judgement, witneſs his moſt accurate Aporiſmes on Tacitus. At laſt he was Knighted and preferred Maſter of the Charter-houſe, where the * School-master at his firſt entering, welcomed him with a Speech in Latine verſe, ſpoken by a School-boy, but ſure he was more then a Boy who ndited it. It is hard to ſay, whether Sir Robert was more pleaſed or diſpleaſed with the laſt Diſtick therein,

*Partem oneris veſtri minimā ne deſpice, curam
Nec Pueros iterum tedeat eſſe tuam.*

*Do not the leaſt part of your truſt diſdain,
Nor grudge of Boys to take the care again.*

He lived to be a very aged man paſt ſeventy ſix, and died Anno Domini 162..

JOHN FLETCHER Son of Richard Fletcher D. D. was (as by proportion of time is collectible) born in this County, before his Father was Biſhop of Briſtol or London, and whiſt as yet he was Dean of Peterborough. He had an excellent wit, which the back-friends to Stage-plays will ſay, was *neither idle, nor well imploy'd*. For he and Francis Beaumont Eſquire, like Caſtor and Pollux, (moſt happy when in conjunction) raiſed the Engliſh, to equal the Athenian and Roman Theater; Beaumont bringing the ballaſt of judgement, Fletcher the ſail of phantaſie, both compounding a Poet to admiration.

Meeting once in a Tavern, to contrive the rude draught of a Tragedy, Fletcher undertook to kill the King therein, whoſe words being over-heard by a liſtner (though his Loyalty not to be blamed herein) he was accuſed of High Treason, till the miſtake ſoon appearing, that the plot was onely againſt a Drammatick and Scenical King, all wound off in merriment.

Nor could it be laid to Fletcher's charge, what * Ajax doth to Ulyſſes.

*Nihil hic Diomede remoto. | When Diomede was gone,
| He could do nought alone.*

For ſurviving his partner, he wrote good Comedies himſelf, though inferiour to the former; and no wonder, if a ſingle thread was not ſo ſtrong as a twiſted one. He died

* Dr. Gray.

* Ovid Metam.
lib. 13.

died (as I am inform'd) in *London* of the plague in the first of King *Charles*, 1625.

Sir *HENRY MONTAGUE* Knight, third son to Sir *Edward Montague* Knight, grand-child to Sir *Edward Montague* Knight, Lord Chief-Justice of the *Kings-bench*, was born at *Boughton* in this County. One skilful in mysterious arts, beholding him when a School-boy, foretold that by the pregnancy of his parts, he would raise himself above the rest of his family, which came to pass accordingly. He was bred first in *Christs-colledge* in *Cambridge*, then in the *Middle-Temple*, where he attained to great learning in the *Laws*, and passed through many preferments, viz.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sergeant at Law. | 6. Baron of <i>Kimbolton</i> . |
| 2. Knighted by King <i>James</i> , July 22. 1602. | 7. Viscount <i>Mandevile</i> . |
| 3. Recorder of <i>London</i> . | 8. President of the Council, Septem. 29. 1621. |
| 4. Lord Chief-Justice of the <i>Kings-Bench</i> , November 18. 1616. | 9. Earl of <i>Manchester</i> . |
| 5. Lord Treasurer of <i>England</i> , Decem. 16. 1620. | 10. Lord <i>Privy-Seal</i> . |

He wisely perceiving, that Courtiers were but as *counters* in the hands of Princes, raised and deprest'd in valuation at pleasure, was contented rather to be set for a smaller sum, then to be quite put up into the box. Thus in point of place and preferment, being pleased to be what the King would have him, (according to his Motto, *Movendo non mutando me*,) he became almost what he would be himself, finally advanced to an Office of great honour. When Lord *Privy-Seal*, he brought the Court of *Requests* into such repute, that what formerly was called the *Almes-basket* of the *Chancery*, had in his time well nigh as much meat in, and guests about it, (I mean *Suits* and *Clients*) as the *Chancery* it self. His meditations on *Life and Death*, written in the time of his health, may be presumed to have left good impressions on his own soul; preparatory for his dissolution, which happened 164..

Writers.

JOHN of *NORTHAMPTON*, in Latine *Johannes Avonius*, was born in the Town of *Northampton*, in ipso *Insula umbilico*, (saith * *Bale*) and is not mistaken in his proportion. This mindeth me of a village in this County, sufficiently known, commonly call'd *Navesby*, whose Orthography Criticks will have *Navelby*, as in the middle of *England*. This *John* became a Carmelite in his native Town, and so addicted himself to the Study of *Mathematicks*, that he became one of the most eminent in that age, for practical experiments. He was Author of a work which he called *The Philosophers Ring*. This was not like *The Philosophers Stone*, a thing meerly imaginary, nor yet was it a work of the *Cyclopedy of Arts*, (as the sound may seem to import,) but it was in plain truth a perpetual *Almanack*. I say *Almanack*, which word though many make of *Arabick* extraction, a great * *Antiquary* will have it derived from the *Dutch*, *Al-mon-aght*, that is to say, *Al-mon-heed*, the regard or observation of all *Moons*. However this work of *John* was beheld as a Master-piece of that age, and since commented upon by other Writers. He flourished *Anno Domini* 1340.

ROBERT HOLCOT was born in a * Village of this County so named, bred in the Univerfity of *Oxford*, and afterwards became a Dominican in *Northampton*. A deep Scholar, and yet commended to be prudent in * *rebus agendis*, and accounted one of the greatest School-men in that age. Nor, was he onely a Candle, or domestic light, confin'd within the walls of his own Country, but his learning was a publick Luminary to all *Christendome*, as appears by the praise which * *Trithemius* bestoweth upon him;

Vir in Divinis Scripturis eruditissimus, & secularium literarum non ignarus; ingenio prastans, & clarus eloquio, declamator quoque sermonem egregius. Scripsit multa praelara opuscula, quibus nomen suum posteris notificavit.

* *Cent. 5. Num. 75.*

* *Vesegan of decayed intelligence, p. 58.*

* *Camden. Brit. in Northamptonshire.*
* *Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 5. Num. 8.*

* *De script. Eccl. fol. 136.*

He died at *Northampton* of the plague *Anno 1349*, before he had finished his Lectures on the *seventh of Ecclesiastes*. I say of the plague, which at that time so raged in England, that our * *Chroniclers* affirm, scarce a *tenth* person of all sorts was left alive. Inasmuch, that the Churches and Church-yards in *London* not sufficing for their interments, a new Church-yard was Consecrated in *West-smithfield*, wherein * *fifty thousand* were buried, who at that time died of the pestilence.

ROBERT DODFORD was born in a *Village* so called in this County, (where the *Wirlyes*, Gentlemen of good account, have long had their habitation) so named as I take it, from a *Ford* over the river *Avon*, and *Dods Water-weeds*, (commonly called by children *Cats Tales*) growing thereabouts. He was bred a *Benedictine Monke* in the *Abby of Ramsey*, and applied himself to the Study of the * *Hebrew Tongue*, where-with the Library (of which he was Keeper) in that Convent did much abound. He wrote *Postills* on the *Proverbs*, and other Sermons, which the envy of time hath intercepted from us. He is said to have flourished about the year 1370. by *Bale*, though *Pitz*, (on what account I know not) maketh him more ancient by an *hundred years*.

PETER PATESHULL was no doubt born in that *Village* not far from *Northampton*, bred a *Augustinian* in *Oxford*, however falling afterwards into some dislike of his Order, he procured from *Walter Dyse* (Legate, to Pope *Urbane* the sixth) a *Dispensation* to relinquish it, and was made the *Popes Honorary Chaplain*. Afterwards, by often reading the works of *Wickliffe* (but especially his * *book of Real Universals*) he became of his judgement, and after the death of *Wickliffe*, preached and promoted his doctrine; he wrote an *Exposition* of the *Prophecie of Hildegardes*, (a *Stinging Comment* on a *Netling Text*,) and so taxed the pride and lasiness of all *Friers*, that his book was burnt by command from the *Pope*, and the *Writer* thereof had been burnt also, had he not seasonably secured himself by his flight beyond the *Seas*.

This mindeth me of a passage of a *Frier*, who burned a book of *Peter Ramus*, after the death of the *Author* thereof, and then, and there used this *Distick*, in some imitation of *Ovid*,

*Parve nec invideo (sine me) Liber ibis in Ignem,
Hei mihi quod Domino non licet ire tuo.*

{ Small Book, thy fate I envy not,
{ (Without me) feel the Flame;
{ O had it been thy Masters lot,
{ He might have felt the Same.

But our *Pateshull* was out of retch in *Bohemia*, betwixt which and *England*, a great intercourse in that age, since King *Richard* the second had married a *Sister* of *Wincelans* King of *Bohemia*. We behold him as an *advancer* of *Wickliffisme* in that Country, for which *John Husse* and *Hierome* of *Prague* were afterwards condemned. He flourished in the year of our Lord 1390.

Since the Reformation.

ROBERT CROWLEY was born in this * *County*, bred Master of Arts in *Magdalen-colledge* in *Oxford*. It happned that one *Miles Hogheard*, whom * *Pitz* maketh a learned *Writer*, and intituleth him, *Virum doctum, pium, & in fide Catholica mire zelosum*, (though in *Master Fox* it appeareth by his own confession, that he was but an *Hosier* in *London*,) wrote railing books against the poor *Protestants*. Our *Crowley* took him to task, and confuted him in several Treatises. Under Queen *Mary* he fled over to *Frankford*, and returning, under Queen *Elizabeth* was made *Vicar* of *Saint Giles* without *Cripple gate London*, where he lieth buried under a fair plated stone in the Chancel. He died * on the 18. of *June 1588*.

EUSEBIUS PAGET was born at *Cranford* in this County, as Master *Ephraim Paget*, his aged son, late Minister of *St. Edmond the King Lombard street*, hath informed me. He was admitted at twelve years of age into *Oxford*, where, when a boy, he * brake his right-arme with carrying the *Pax*, though surely some casualty beside so light a weight concurred thereunto. He was commonly called the golden *Sophister*, and yet he proved no leaden Graduate. Many years he was a painful Minister in *London*, and was Author of that excellent book called the *History of the Bible*, and Catechisme of *The fourty short questions*, which hath done as much good to unboob k

* *Stowes Ann.*

p. 245.

* *Idem ibidem.*

* *Bale de script.*

Brit. Cent. 4.

Numb. 41.

* *Idem Cent. 7.*

Numb. 2.

* *Idem Cent. 9.*

Numb. 80.

* *De Aug. script.*

1556.

* *Stowes Surv.*

of *London* p.

313.

* As his said son related to me.

nn book learn'd people, as any of that-kind. The certain date of his death I cannot attain.

JOHN PRESTON D. D. was born at *Heyford* in this County, bred in *Queens-colledge* in *Cambridge*, whose life (interwoven much with *Church* and *State* matters) is so well written by his Pupill Master *Thomas Ball*, that all additions thereunto, may seem carrying of *Coals to New-castle*. However, seeing he who carrieth *Char-coal*, (a different kind from the native *Coal* of that place,) may meet with a *Chapman* there, on the same confidence a word or two of this *Doctor*.

Before he Commenced Master of Arts, he was so far from *Eminency*, as but a little above *Contempt*; Thus the most generous Wines are the most muddy, before they are *fine*. Soon after his skill in *Phylosophy*, rendred him to the general respect of the University.

He was the greatest *Pupil-monger* in *England* in mans memory, having sixteen *Fellow-Commoners* (most heirs to fair estates) admitted in one year in *Queens-colledge*, and provided convenient accommodations for them. As *VWilliam* the Popular Earl of *Nassaw*, was said to have won a Subject from the King of *Spain*, to his own party, every time he put off his Hat; so was it commonly said in the *Colledge*, that every time, when Master *Preston* plucked off his Hat, to *Doctor Davenant* the *Colledge-Master*, he gained a *Chamber* or *Study* for one of his *Pupils*. Amongst whom one *Chambers a Londoner*, (who dyed very young) was very eminent for his learning.

Being chosen Master of *Emanuel-colledge*, he removed thither with most of his *Pupils*, and I remember, when it was much admired, where all these should find lodgings in that *Colledge*, which was so full already, Oh! (said one) Master *Preston* will carry *Chambers* along with him.

The Party called *Puritan*, then being most active in Parliament, and *Doctor Preston* most powerful with them, the Duke rather used, then loved him, to work that Party to his compliance. Some thought the *Doctor* was unwilling to do it, and no wonder he effected not, what he affected not; others thought he was unable, that Party being so diffusive, and then, in their designs (as since in their practices) divided. However, whilst any hope, none but *Doctor Preston* with the Duke, set by and extolled, and afterwards, set by and neglected, when found usefess to the intended purpose. In a word, my worthy friend fitly calls him, the *Court Coment*, blazing for a time, and fading soon afterwards.

He was a perfect *Politician*, and used (lapwing like) to flutter most on that place, which was furthest from his Eggs, exact at the concealing of his intentions, with that *simulation*, which some make to lye in the *Marches* of things lawful and unlawful. He had perfect command of his passion, with the *Caspian Sea*, never ebbing nor flowing, and would not alter his compos'd pafe for all the whipping, which Satyrical wits bestowed upon him. He never had wife, or cure of souls, and leaving a plentiful, no invidious estate, died *Anno Domini* 1628. July 20. Pass we now from one, who was all judgement and gravity, to an other, (place and time making the connexion) who was all wit and festivity, viz.

THOMAS RANDOLPH born at *Houghton* in this County, was first bred in *Westminster-school*, then Fellow in *Trinity-colledge* in *Cambridge*. The Muses may seem not onely to have smiled, but to have been tickled at his nativity, such the festivity of his Poems of all sorts. But my declining age being superannuated, to meddle with such ludicrous matters, consigneth the censure and commendation of his Poems (as also of his Country-man *Peter Haulsted*, born at *Oundle* in this County,) to younger Pens, for whom it is most proper. Master *Randolph* died *Anno Dom.* 163.

NICHOLAS ESTWICK B. D. was born at *Harowden* (the Baronny of the Lord *Vanx*) in this County. A solid Protestant, to counterpoise *Kellison* a violent *Papist*, and native of the same Village. He was bred Fellow of *Christs-colledge* in *Cambridge*, being there beheld as a pious and judicious Divine, always cheerful without the least levity, and grave without any morosness. He was afterwards presented by the Lord *Montague*, Parson of *Warton*, where he lived a painful Preacher 40. years, less then a *Deacon* in his humility, and more then an *Arch-bishop* in his own contentment. Hence he was [unwillingly willing] preferred by the Earl of *Rutland* to *Botsworth* in *Lecestershire*, where he had hardly inned one harvest, before, like a ripe *Sheaf*, he was brought into

into the Barn of the grave. Thus though young Trees are meliorated with transplanting, yet old ones seldome live, and never flourish after their removal. Let his works witness the rest of his worth, some of whose books are published, others prepared for the Press, and I wish them a happy nativity, for the publique good. Coming to take his Farewell of his friends, he Preached on the Fore-noon, of the Lords-day, sickned on the After-noon, and was buried with his wife, in the same grave, in *Warton Chancell*, the week following 1657.

Romish Exile Writers.

* *Pier.* p. 811.

MATTHEW KELLISON was born in this * County at *Harrowden*, his father being a Servant and Tenant of the Lord *Vaux*, in whose family his infancy did suck in the *Romish* Perswasions. He afterwards went beyond the Seas, and was very much in motion.

1. He first fixed himself at the *Colledge of Rhemes* in *France*.
2. Thence removed to the *English-colledge* at *Rome*, where he studied in *Phylosophy* and *Divinity*.
3. Returned to *Rhemes*, where he took the Degree of Doctor.
4. Removed to *Doway*, where for many years he read *School-Divinity*.
5. Re-returned to *Rhemes*, where he became *Kings Professor*, and *Rector* of the *Univerfity*.

So much for the travails of his Feet; now for the labours of his Hands, (the pains of his Pen) those of his own opinion can give the best account of them. He wrote a book to King *James*, which his Majesty never saw, and another against *Satliff*, with many more, and was living 1611.

Benefactors to the Publick.

HENRY CHICHELY Son of *Thomas* and *Agnes Chichely*, was born at *Higham-Ferrers* in this County, bred in *Oxford*, and designed by *Wickham* himself (yet surviving) to be one of the Fellows of *New-colledge*; he afterwards became Chaplain to *R. Metford* Bishop of *Sarum*, who made him Arch-Deacon, which he exchanged for the *Chancelours* place of that *Cathedral*. This Bishop at his death made him his chief *Executor*, and bequeathed him a fair gilt Cup for a *Legacy*. By King *Henry* the fourth, he was sent to the *Council of Risa*, 1409. and by the Popes own hands was Consecrated Bishop of *Saint Davids* at *Vienna*, and thence was advanced Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, by King *Henry* the fifth.

During his reign in the *Parliament* at *Leicester*, a shrude thrust was made at all *Abbies*, not with a *Rebated point*, but with sharps indeed, which this Arch-bishop as a skilful *Fencer* fairly put by, though others will say he guarded that blow with a *silver Buckler*; the *Clergy* paying to the *King*, vast sums of money, to maintain his Wars in *France*, and so made a *forreign diversion* for such active spirits, which otherwise in all probability would have Antidated the dissolution of *Monasteries*.

Under King *Henry* the sixth he sat sure in his *See*, though often affronted by the rich *Cardinal Beaufort* of *Winchester*, whom he discreetly thanked for many injuries. A *Cardinals Cap* was proffered to, and declined by him, some putting the refusal on the account of his humility, others of his pride, (loath to be junior to the foresaid *Cardinal*) others of his policy, unwilling to be more engaged to the *Court of Rome*. Indeed he was thorough-paced in all *Spiritual Popery* which concerned religion; (which made him so cruel against the *VVicklevis*;) but in *secular Popery*, (as I may term it, touching the interest of *Princes*) he did not so much as rack, and was a zealous assertor of the *English Liberties* against *Romish Usurpation*.

Great his zeal to promote learning, as appears by three *Colledges* erected and endowed at his expence and procurement.

1. One with an *Hospital* for the poor at *Higham-Ferrers* the place of his *Nativity*.
2. *Saint*

2. Saint Bernards in Oxford, afterwards altered and bettered by Sir Thomas White into Saint Johns colledge.
3. All-souls in Oxford, the fruitful Nursery of so many Learned Men.

He continued in his Arch-bishoprick (longer then any of his Predecessors for 500. years) full 29. years, and died April 12. 1443.

WILLIAM LAXTON Son to John Laxton of Oundle in this County, was bred a Grocer in London, where he so prospered by his painful endeavours, that he was chosen Lord Mayor, Anno Domini 1544. He founded a fair School and Almes-house at Oundle in this County, with convenient maintenance, well maintained at this day, by the Worshipful Company of Grocers, and hath been to my knowledge the Nursery of many Scholars, most eminent in the Univerfity. These Latine Verles are inscribed in the Front of the building.

Oundellæ natus, Londini parta labore,
Laxtonus posuit Senibus puerisque levamen.

At Oundle born, what he did get
In London with great pain,
Laxton to young and old hath set
A comfort to remain.

He died Anno Domini 1556. the 29. of July, and lyeth buried under a fair Tombe in the Chancel of Saint Antonies London.

Since the Reformation.

NICHOLAS LATHAM was born at * Brigtock in this County, and afterwards became Minister of Al-saints Church in Barn-wells. This man had no considerable Estate left him from his father, nor eminent addition of wealth from his friends, nor injoyed any Dignity in the Church of England, nor ever held more then one moderate Benefice. And yet by Gods blessing on his vivacious frugality he got so great an Estate, that he told a friend he could have left his son, had he had one, land to the value of five hundred pounds by the year. But though he had no Issue, yet making the Poor his heirs, he left the far greatest part of his Estate to pious uses; Founded several small Schools with salaries in Country Villages, and Founded a most beautiful Almes-house at Oundle in this County; and I could wish that all houses of the like nature, were but continued and ordered, so well as this is, according to the Will of the Founder. He died Anno Domini 1620. and lyeth buried in the Chancel of his own Parish, having lived 72. years.

* So saith the
Inscription on
his Monument.

EDWARD MONTAGUE Baron of Boughton, and eldest son to Sir Edward Montague Knight, was born in this County, a Pious, Peaceable, and Hospitable Patriot. It was not the least part of his outward happiness, that having no male issue by his first wife, and marrying when past fifty years of age, he lived to see his son enriched with hopeful children. I behold him, as bountiful * Barfillai, superannuated for courtly pleasures, and therefore preferring to live honorably in his own Country, wherein he was generally beloved, so that popularity may be said to have affected him, who never affected it. For in evidence of the vanity thereof, he used to say, Do the common sort of people nineteen courtesies together, and yet you may loose their love, if you do but go over the stile before them. He was a bountiful Benefactor to Sidney-colledge, and builded and endowed an Almes-house at VWeekley in this County.

Barons Earl
Dukes of Mo-
-gue

* 2 Sam. 19. 35.

* To have no bands in their death, is an outward favour many VVicked have, many Godly men want, amongst whom, this good Lord, who dyed in restraint in the Savoy, on the account of his Loyalty to his Sovereign. Let none grudge him the injoying of his judgement, a purchase he so dearly bought, and truly paid for, whose death happened in the year of our Lord, 164..

* Psal. 73. 4.

Memorable Persons.

There is a Memorial entred on the Wall of the Cathedral of Peterborough, for one, who being Sexton thereof, interred two Queens therein, [Katharine Dowager, and Mary of Scotland,] more then fifty years interceeding betwixt their several sepultures:

This

This *vivacious Sexton* also buried *two generations*, or the people in that place *twice over*. Thus having built *many houses* (so I find Graves frequently called *Domus Aeternales*) for others, some (as it was fitting) performed this last office unto him. Thus though Sextons often meet with bad favours arising from Corps *too much*, (or rather *too little*) corrupted, yet is the instance of his long life aleadged, by such who maintain, that the smelling to perfect mold made of mens consumed bodies is a preservative of life.

Lord Mayors.

	Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1	John Rest	Will. Rest	Peterborouh	Grocer	1516
2	Will. Laxton	John Laxton	Yongdell	Grocer	1544
3	Ralph Freeman	Will. Freeman	Northampton	Clothworker	1633

Reader, this is one of the twelve Counties, whose Gentry were not returned into the Tower in the reign of King Henry the sixth.

Sheriffs of Northampton.

HEN. II.

Anno

- 1 Rich. Basset, & Albrus de Vere
- 2 Simon. filius Petri
- 3 Idem.
- 4
- 5 Idem.
- 6
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Hugo. Gubion
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Simon. filius Petri, & Hugo. Gubion
- 11 Simon. for 5 years.
- 16 Rob. filius Gawini, for 5 years.
- 21 Hugo. de Gundevill
- 22 Idem.
- 23 Idem.
- 24 Tho. filius Bernardi, for 6 years.
- 30 Tho. & Rad. Morin
- 31 Galfr. filius Petri
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Idem.

RICH. I.

Anno

- 1 Gal. filius Petri
- 2 Rich. Engaigne
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Gal. filius Petri, & Rob. filius Radulp.
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Gal. & Simon. de Patishull
- 7 Simon. de Patishull, for 4 years.

JOH. REG.

Anno

- 1 Simon. Patishull, for 5 years.
- 6 Rob. de Sancei, & Hen. filius Petri.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Pet. de Stores, & Gilb. Groc.
- 9 Wal. de Preston, & Joh. de Ulcor. ut Custos
- 10 Walt. de Preston ut Custos
- 11 Rob. de Braybrook ut Custos
- 12 Rob. ut Custos
- 13 Rob. & Hen. fil. ejus.
- 14 Hen. Braybrook ut Custos
- 15 Rob. & Hen. ut Custos
- 16 Hen. de Braybrook ut Custos
- 17 Idem.

HEN. III.

Anno

- 1 Falc. de Breantre, & Rad. de Bray, for 8 years.
- 9 Rad. de Trublevil, & Rad. Washingbury, for 4 years.
- 13 Stehp. de Segne, & Will. de Marawast, for 6 years.
- 19 Hen. de Rada, for 5 years.

- 25 Will. de Coleworth
- 26 Idem.
- 27 Alan. de Maidwell, for 6 years.
- 33 Simon. de Thorp
- 34 Idem.
- 35 Rob. Bassett
- 36 Idem.
- 37 Will. de Insula.
- 38 Hugo. de Manneby
- 39 Idem.
- 40 Will. de Insula
- 41 Hago. de Manneby
- 42 Idem.
- 43 Eustacius de Watford
- 44 Simon. de Patishull
- 45 Idem.
- 46 Idem.
- 47 Alanus de Tash
- 48 Alanus de Inth
- 49 Idem.
- 50 Idem.
- 51 Warin. de Basingburn, & Joh. de Oxenden Clic.
- 52 Joh. de Moyne, & Nich. de Maunden.
- 53 Idem.
- 54 Idem.
- 55 Will. de Boyvill

EDW. I.

Anno

- 1 Will. de Bowvill
- 2 Gilb. de Kirkby, for 5 years.
- 7 Tho. de Arden
- 8 Rob. de Band
- 9 Rob. de Band in Charta quidem Asp. H. for 9 years.

18 Joh. Druell, for 12
years.
30 Rob. de Veer
31 Joh. de Ashton, for 5
years.

EDW. II.

Anno

I
2 Almaric. de Nodardus,
& Simon. de Greenhull
3 Joh. de Willoughby
4 Idem.
5 Idem.
6 Gal. de Bradden
7 Tho. Wale
8 Eustac. de Barnby
9 Joh. de Ashton
10 Joh. de Hoby
11 Joh. de Honby
12 Joh. & Egid. de Cu-
gelio
13 Joh. de Honby Egid.
de Cugelio, & Joh. de
Wittebur Egid. de Cu-
geglio, & Joh. de Wit-
tebur

14 Hum. de Basingburne,
& Joh. Sto. Mauro
15 Hum. Basingburne
16
17 Joh. de Sto. Mauro, &
Joh. Daundelin
18 Joh. & Joh.
19 Joh. Daudelin

EDW. III.

Anno

I Will. de Sto. Mauro, &
Simon. de Lanshall
2 Will. de Sto. Mauro
3 Tho. Wake
4 Idem.
5 Tho. de Buckton
6 Idem.
7 Will. Lovell, for 4
years.
11 Tho. Wake
12 Idem.
13 Tho. Wake de Blif-
worth
14 Idem.
15 Idem.
16 Tho. de Babenham

17 Tho. de Buckton
18 Rob. Pandeley
19 Idem.
20 Idem.
21 Walt. Parles
22 Idem.
23 Rich. Blundel
24 Idem.
25 Pet. Mallore
26 Walt. Parles
27 Idem.
28 Idem.
29 Joh. de Kaynes, for 4
years.
33 Andre. Landwath
34 Walt. Parles
35 Rich. Wydevill, for 8
years.
43 Tho. de Preston
44 Idem.
45 Rich. Wydenell
46 Rob. Hotot
47 Simon. Ward
48 Joh. Karnell
49 Tho. de Preston
50 Rob. Poterleyn
51 Joh. Karnell

Sheriffs of Northampton-shire.

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
RICH. II.			HEN. V.		
Anno			Anno		
1 Tho. de Preston	Preston		4 Warin. Lucyen		
2 Joh. Lions			5 Idem.		
3 Joh. Paveley			6 Rich. Wedenhall		
4 Joh. Widevill	Grafton	Erm. on a Fess Az. 3 Crofs. Patee Or. Arg. a Fess and Canton Gules.	7 Tho. Widevill	ut prius	
5 Johan. Lions			8 Rad. Grene	Greefnort	Azu. 3 Bucks trippant Or.
6 Ro. Arte Chaubre			9 Rad. Parles		
7 Nich. Litlinges			10 Tho. Mulsho	ut prius	
8 Rog. Chaumbre	ut prius		11 Tho. Widevill	ut prius	
9 Joh. Widevill	ut prius		12 Mat. Swetenham		
10 Joh. Paveley	ut prius		HEN. VI.		
11 Ro. de la Chaubre	ut prius		Anno		
12 Rad. Parles			1 Tho. Wake	Blifworth	Or, 2 bars and 3 Torteauxes in chief Gules.
13 Joh. Paveley, mi.	ut prius		2 Rad. Grene	ut prius	
14 Joh. Widevill	ut prius		3 Tho. Widevill	ut prius	
15 Joh. Tindall	Deane	Arg. a Fess indented, & 3 Cres- sants in chief Gul.	4 Tho. Grene, mil.	ut prius	
16 Joh. Mallore	Winewick	Or, 3 Lions passant gardant Sab.	5 Joh. Manutell		
17 Johan. Mulsho		Erm. on a Bend Sa. 3 Goats-heads erased Arg. armed Or.	6 Tho. Wake	ut prius	Arg. a Crofs pattance voided Gu.
18 Idem.	ut prius		7 Tho. Pilkinton	ut prius	
19 Idem.	ut prius		8 Tho. Wodevill	ut prius	
20 Joh. Warwick		Checkee, Or and Azu. a cheveron	9 Idem.		
21 Joh. Mulsho	ut prius	Ermin.	HEN. VI.		
22 Idem.	ut prius		Anno		
HEN. IV.			1 Tho. Wodevill	ut prius	
Anno			2 Tho. Holland	Brackley	Az. semide flower de lix. a Lien rampant gardant Arg.
1 Joh. Warwicke	ut prius		3 Johan. Wakerley		A. 2 Lions passant Sab. Corone Or.
2 Joh. Cope, &	Canons [Ashby]	Arg. on a Cheveron Az. 'twixt 3 Roses G. slipped & leaved Per. 3 flower de lix. Or.	4 Joh. Catesby	Catesby	
Joh. Cherwood	Warkworth	Quarterly Arg. and Gul. 4 Croffes patee counterchanged.	5 Tho. Chaumbre	ut prius	
3 Egid. Malorye			6 Johan. Kivett		
			7 Tho. Widevill	Grafton	Gules, a Fess indented 'twixt 6 Crofs Croffers Arg.
			8 Geor. Longvill	l. Billinge	Arg. a bend engrailed Gules.
			9 Will. Branuspach		
			10 Joh. Colpeper	ut prius	
			11 Tho. Chaumbre		
				P p p	
					Name

Name.	Place	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
12 Tho. Wodevill	<i>ut prius</i>		17 Nich. Vaux, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
13 Tho. Wake	<i>ut prius</i>		18 Tho. Andrews, ar.	Harlston	Gules, a Saltire Or, surmounted with another Vert.
14 Joh. Holland, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		19 Joh. Dyve, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
15 Will. Vaux	Harrowdō	Checkee Arg. and Gul. on a Chev.	20 Nich. Griffin, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
16 Rich. Widevill	<i>ut prius</i>	Ar. 3 Roses Or.	21 Tho. Lovell, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
17 Tho. Chaumbre	<i>ut prius</i>		22 Joh. Tresham, ar.	Rushton	Partee per Saltire Sa. and Or, 6 Trefoils of the second.
18 Eustar. Burnby		Arg. 2 Bars a Lion passant Guard.			Checky Or, and Ar. a Fess Gules, Frety Ermin.
19 Tho. Holland	<i>ut prius</i>	in Chief Gul.	23 Tho. Cheyne, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
20 Tho. Green, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		24 Joh. Mulshow, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
21 Will. Catesby	<i>ut prius</i>		HEN. VIII.		
22 Joh. Marbury			Anno		
23 Hen. Green	Drayton	Argent, a Cross engrailed Gules.	1 Tho. Parre, mil.	Greēs Norton	Arg. 2 Bars Ar. a border engrailed Sable.
24 Walt. Mauntell			2 Ric. Knightley, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
25 Tho. Wake	<i>ut prius</i>		3 Joh. Spew, ar.		
26 Joh. Holland, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		4 Rad. Lane, ar.	Horton	Partee per Pale Ar. and Gul. 3 saltires Argent.
27 Eustar. Burnby	<i>ut prius</i>		5 Joh. Catesby, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
28 Will. Vaux	<i>ut prius</i>		6 Rob. Mathew, ar.	Braden	
29 Tho. Wake	<i>ut prius</i>		7 Nich. VVodehull		
30 Will. Catesby, ar.	Anthby S leg.	<i>ut prius</i> .	8 Nich. Vaux, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
31 Nich. Griffin, ar.	Dingly	Sab. a Griffin sergeant Argent.	9 VVill. Parre, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
32 VVill. Vaux	<i>ut prius</i>		10 Will. Gascoigne		
33 Tho. Green, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>				Arg. on a Pale Sable, a Lucies-head erased Or.
34 Will. Catesby, m.	<i>ut prius</i>				Gul. Crusily Or 3 lucies Hauriant Argent.
35 Nich. Griffin, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		11 Tho. Lucy, mil.		
36 Tho. Green, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		12 Joh. Mulshow, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
37 Rob. Olney,	Catesby		13 VVill. Parre, mil.	Horton	See our observations on the 21. year.
38 Will. Mauntell, ar.			14 Joh. Clarke, mil.		Lozengy Arg. and Gules.
EDW. IV.			15 Wil. Fitz. Wil. sen.	Milton	
Anno			16 Tho. Tresham, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 VVill. Fairfax, ar.		Arg. 3 Barrys Gemelles Gul. over all a Lion rampant Sable.	17 Walt. Mauntel, m.		
2 Tho. VValker, ar.			18 Hum. Stafford, m.		
3 Idem.			19 Nich. Odell, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
4 VValt. Mountell			20 Will. Fitz. Will. m.		
5 Hen. Green, ar.	Drayton	<i>ut prius</i> .	21 Joh. Clarke, mil.		
6 Hen. Hudleston		Gules, Fretee Argent.	22 Rich. Cave, ar.	Stamford	Azure, Fretee Argent.
7 Rad. Hastings		Argent. a Maunch Sable.	23 VVill. Spencer, m.	Alshorp	Azure, a Fess Ermin. betwixt six Seameaves-heads Erased Argent.
8 Rog. Salisbury, ar.		Gul. a Lion rampant Arg. crowned betwixt 3 Cressants Or.			Barry of 10 Arg. and Ar. on 6 Escucheons Sab. as many Lions rampant of the first.
9 Guido. VVallston			& David. Sissill, ar.	Stamford	
10 VVill. Newenham			24 David. Cecill, ar.		
11 Rad. Hastings	<i>ut prius</i>				
12 Joh. Hulcor			25 VVill. Parr, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
13 Hen. Hudleston	<i>ut prius</i>		26 Tho. Griffin, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
14 Rich. Griffin, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		27 Joh. Clarke, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
15 Ric. Knightley, ar.	Fawley	Quarterly Ermin. and Or 3 Pales Gules.	28 VVill. Newenhā	<i>ut prius</i>	
16 Nullus Tit. Com. in hoc Rotulo.			29 VVill. Parr, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
17 Rog. Salsbury	<i>ut prius</i>		30 Anth. Catesby, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
18 VVill. Chaumbre	<i>ut prius</i>		31 Tho. Tresham, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
19 Will. Catesby, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		32 VVill. Newenham.		
20 VVill. Newenham.			33 Rob. Kikeman, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
21 Rob. Pemberton, a.	Rushden	Arg. a Chevron betwixt 3 Buckets Sab. Handled and Hooped Or.	34 Rich. Catesby, m.	Dean	Arg. a Chevron Gul. betwixt 3 Caps Ar. turn'd up Ermin.
		Barry Nebuly of 6 Or and Gules.	35 Tho. Brudenell, ar.		
22 Tho. Lovell	Astwell		36 Tho. Griffin, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
RICH. III.			37 Joh. Cope, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
Anno			38 Tho. Cave, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 Rob. VVittelbury			EDW. VI.		
2 Rog. VVake, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		Anno		
3 Rich. Burton, ar.		Ar. a Fess 'twixt 3 Talbots heads erased Or.	1 Hum. Stafford, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
HEN. VII.			2 Tho. Tresham, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
Anno			3 Rich. Catesby, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 Hen. Veer, ar.	Addinctō	Quarterly Gu. and Or, in the first a Mullet Argent.	4 Tho. Andrews, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
2 Rich. Knightley	<i>ut prius</i>		5 Joh. Spencer, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
3 Guido. VVolfston			6 Tho. Lovell, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
4 David. Phillipps			PHILLIP. & MARI.		
5 Tho. Haliswood			Anno		
6 Tho. Lovel, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	Ar. on a Chevron Gu. 3 Lozenges Ermin. betwixt 3 Oulets Sab. on a Chief Ar. 3 Nut-trees Or.	1 Tho. Cave, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
7 Guid. Walfston, m.			1, 2 Val. Knightley, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
8 Rob. VVitlebury			2, 3 Tho. Tresham, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
9 Joh. Danvers, ar.			3, 4 Tho. Andrews, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
10 Joh. Dyve, ar.	Haddon	Gul. a Chevron Argent, 'twixt 3 Mullet of 6 points Or.	4, 5 Joh. Fermor, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
11 Nich. Vaux, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	Partee per pale Arg. and Gul. a Fess Azure.	5, 6 Joh. Spencer, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	Arg. a Fess S. 'twixt 3 Leopards-heads Erased Gules.
12 VVill. Hertwell			ELIZAB. REG.		
13 Will. Salisbury, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		Anno		
14 Hum. Catesby, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		1 Edw. Montague, ar.	Boughton	Arg. 3 Fusils in Fess, Gul. a border Sable.
15 Rich. Burton, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				2 Tho.
16 Fulc. Wodehull, a.					

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place	Armes.
2 Tho. Lovell, ar.	Aftwell	Barry Nebule of six Or and Gul.	43 Rob. Spencer, mil.		Quarterly Arg. and Gul. the se-
3 Tho. Spencer, ar.	Althorp	Arg. a fess Ermin. ^{twixt} 6 Sea-	44 Geo. Sherley, ar.*	Aftwell	cond and third charged with a
		maves-heads erased Arg.	45 Will. Tate, ar. &		Fret Or, over all on a Bend Sab.
4 Tho. Catesby, ar.	Athby St-leg	Arg. 2 Lions passant. Sab. Corone	1. Jac.		3 Escalops of the first.
		Or.	JAC. REG.		* Paly of 6 Or and Azu. a Canton
5 Rob. Lane, mil.	Horton	Partee per pale Azu. and Gul. 3	Anno		Ermin.
		Saltys Argent.	1 VVill. Tate, ar.		
6 Edm. Brudenel, ar.	Deane	Argent, a Cheveron Gul. betwixt	2 Arr. Fhogkmortō		Gul. on a Cheveron Arg. 3 barrs
		three Caps Azure, turned up	3 Joh. Freeman, ar.	Gr. Billing	gemellee Sable.
		Ermin.	4 Will. Samuell, m.		
7 Hum. Stafford, m.	Blatherwick	Or, a Cheveron Gul. and a quarter	5 Wil. Fitz-Will. m.	Milton	Lozengee Arg. and Gules.
		Ermin.	6 Tho. Elmes, ar.	Greē Norton	ut prius.
8 Edw. Elmes, ar.	Lilford	Ermin. 2 Bars Sab. each charged	7 VVill. Saunders,	ut prius	
		with 5 Elme-leaves transposed	8 Tho. Tresham, m.	Newton	ut prius.
		Or.	9 Joh. Isham, mil.	ut prius	
9 Ric. Knightley, m.	Fawcely	Quarterly Erm. & Or, 3 Pales G.	10 Euse. Andrews, m.	ut prius	
10 Tho. Andrews, ar.	Cherwellō	Gul. a Cross Or surmounted of	11 Joh. VVifeman, ar.		Sa. a Cheveron betwixt 3 Cronells
11 Will. Sanders, ar.*	ut prius	another Vert.	12 VVill. VVillmer, a.	Sywell	[or Spear Burs] Arg.
12 Ed. Mountague, m.	ut prius	* Partee per pale Sab. and Arg. 3	13 God. Chibnall, ar.	Orlebere	
13 Joh. Spencer, mil.	ut prius	Elephants-heads Counterchang-	14 Tho. Brooke, mil.	ut prius	
14 Tho. Lovel, ar.	ut prius	ed.	15 Hat. Farmer, mil.	ut prius	
15 Tho. Tresham, ar.	Rushton	Partee per Saltire Sab. and Or 6	16 Sim. Norwich, mil.	Branton	
16 Edm. Onley, ar.		Trefoils of the second.	17 Eras. Dryden, bar.	ut prius	
17 Rog. Cave, ar.	Stanford	Azure, Frettee Argent.	18 Lodi. Pembertō, m.	Rushton	Arg. a Cheveron ^{twixt} 3 Buckets
18 Tho. Brooke, ar.	Gr. Okely	Or, on a Fess Azu. 3 Scallops of	19 Joh. Hanbury, mil.	Kelmarsh	Sab. Handled and Hooped Or.
19 Edm. Brudnell, m.	ut prius	the first.	20 Mose. Troyoll, ar.		
20 Tho. Cecil, mil.	Burghley	Barry of 10 Arg. and Azu. on 6	21 Edw. Shugburgh, a.	Nazeby	Sab. a Cheveron betwixt 3 Mul-
		Eusecheons Sable, as many Lions	22 VVil. Chauncy, m.	ut prius	lets Arg.
		rampant of the first.	CAR. REG.		
21 Will. Chauncy, ar.	Edgecotte	Or, 3 Cheveronels engrailed Gul.	Anno		
22 Rich. Knightly, m.	ut prius		1 Ric. Knightley, ar.	ut prius	
23 Joh. Isham, ar.	Longport	Gul. a fess and 3 Piles in cheif	2 Joh. Davers, mil.		Gul. a Cheveron inter 3 Mulletts
		wavee, in Point Argent.	3 Joh. VVorley, ar.	Dodford	Or.
24 Edw. Griffin, ar.	Dingley	Sab. a Griffin surgeant Argent.	4 Hen. Robinson, m.	Cranfley	
25 Joh. Spencer, mil.	ut prius		5 Tho. Elmes, ar.	ut prius	
26 Euseb. Isham, ar.	ut prius		6 Fran. Nicholls, ar.	Faxton	
27 Barth. Tate, ar.	ut prius		7 Joh. Hewett, bar.	Hemington	Sab. a Cheveron Counter-battille
28 Tho. Andrews, ar.	ut prius		8 Lo. Watson, m. & b.	ut prius	betwixt 3 Omles Arg.
29 Edw. Saunders, ar.	ut prius		9 Rich. Samwell, m.		
30 Ed. Mountague, m.	ut prius		10 Joh. Driden, bar.	ut prius	
31 Geor. Farmer, mi.	Easton	Arg. a fess Sab. ^{twixt} 3 Leo-	11 Caro. Cokaine, ar.	Rushton	Argent, 3 Cockes Gules.
32 Joh. Spencer, mi.	ut prius	pards-heads erased Gul.	12 Rob. Banaster, m.	ut prius	Argent, a Cross Patee Sable.
33 Edw. Watson, ar.	Rockinghā	Argent, on a Cheveron engrailed	13 Joh. Handbury, m.		
		Az. ^{twixt} 3 Martlets S. as many	14 Phil. Hollman, ar.		
		Crescents Or.	15 Chri. Yelverto, m.	Easton	Arg. 3 Lioncels rampant Gul. a
34 Anth. Mildmay, ar.	Apethorp	Arg. 3 Lions rampant Azure.	16 Anth. Haslewood		Cheif of the second.
35 Thob. Chauncy, ar.	ut prius		17 VVill. Wilmer, m.		
36 Joh. Read, ar.	ut prius	Gul. on a bend Arg. 3 shovellers	18		
37 Edw. Mountagne	ut prius	Sab. beaked Or.	19 Edr. Farmer, ar.	ut prius	
38 Tho. Molsho, ar.	Thingdon	Ermis. on a Bend Sab. 3 Goats-	20 Idem.		
39 Rich. Chetwood, a.		heads erased Arg. armed Or.	21		
40 Eras. Draydon, ar.	Can. Ashby	Az. a Lion ramp. in cheif a Globe	22 VVill. VVard, ar.		Azure, a Cross patee Or.
41 Will. Browne, ar.	ut prius	^{twixt} 2 Stars Or.			
42 Ed. Mountague, ar.	ut prius				

HENRY the Sixth.

16 RICHARD WIDEWILL, aliās WODEVILL.]

He was a vigorous Knight, and married *Faquet* Dutcheſs of *Bedford*, of most anti-ent extraction in this County, which (as it appears in the leigder Book of *Sipwell Abby*) had flourished four generations before him at *Grafton-honor* in this County. Malicious therefore the cavil of *Richard Duke of York*, (which the *Stage Poet* hath got by the end,) affirming, that they were made noble, who were not worth a Noble, when this Knight was by his Son-in-law King *Edward the fourth*, Created Earl of *Rivers*; and although his Issue-male failed in the next generation, yet am I confident, that besides the apparent Royal loine, an ordinary Herald, may with little pains, derive all the ancient Nobility of England from his six daughters, most honorably married.

23 HENRY GREEN.]

He was a very wealthy man (but of a different family from those of *Greens-Norton*, as appears by his Armes,) who first built the fair House of *Draiton* in this County. He had one sole daughter and heir *Constance*, married to *John Stafford* Earl of *Wilt-shire*,

* In the 1 of
K. Henry

shire, to whom she bare *Edward Stafford* Earl of *Wiltshire*, who died without Issue; so that her large inheritance devolved unto the family of the *Veers*; of whom * anon.

HENRY the Seventh.

I HENRY VEER, Ar.]

* In 23. of
Henry 6.

He was son to *Richard Veer* Esquire, of *Addington*, by *Isabel* his wife, sister and [at last] sole heir to *Henry Green* of *Drayton* Esquire, of whom * formerly. This *Henry* was afterwards Knighted, and dying without Issue-male, *Elizabeth* his daughter and co-heir was married to *John* first Lord *Mordant*, to whom she brought *Drayton-house* in this County, and other fair lands, as the partage of her portion.

NICHOLAS VAUX, Mil.]

He was a jolly Gentleman, both for Camp and Court, a great Reveller, good as well in a March as a Masque, being Governour of *Guines* in *Picardie*, whom King *Hen.* the eight, for his Loyalty and Valour, Created Baron of *Haronden* in this County, Ancestor to *Edward* Lord *Vaux* now living.

* *Stow's* Chro.
p. 483.

This Sir *Nicholas*, when young, was the greatest Gallant of the English-Court; no Knight, at the marriage of Prince *Arthur*, appearing in so costly an equipage; when he wore a gown of purple velvet, pight with pieces of gold, so thick and massive, that it was valued (besides the silk and furs) at * a thousand pounds, and the next day wore a Collar of *S. S.* which weighed (as Goldsmiths reported) eight hundred pounds of nobles.

Some will wonder, that *Empson* and *Dudley* (the Royal Promoters then in prime) did not catch him by the Collar, or pick an hole in his Gown, upon the breach of some rusty penal sumptuary Statute; the rather, because lately the Earl of *Oxford* was heavily fined for supernumerous attendance. But know, that King *Henry* could better bear with gallantry, then greatness in his Subjects, especially, when such expence cost himself nothing, and conduced much to the solemnity of his Sons Nuptials. Besides, such plate, as wrought, employed Artizans, as massive, retain'd its intrinsecal value, with little loss, either of the owners, or Common-wealth.

HENRY the Eight.

I THOMAS PAR, Mil.]

* *Mills* in Cat.
of Honour p.
1016.

His former residence was at *Kendal-Castle* in *Westmerland*, whence he removed into this Country, having married *Maud*, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir *Thomas Green* of * *Green-Norton*. He was father to Queen *Katharine Par*, (which rendereth a probability of her nativity in this County) and to *William* Marquiss of *Northampton*; of whom hereafter.

15 WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAMS Sen. Mil.]

* *Pag.* 89.

This must be the person of whom I read this memorable passage, in * *Stow's* Survey of *London*.

Sir William Fitz-Williams the elder, being a Merchant-Taylor, and servant sometime to Cardinal Wolsey, was chosen Alderman of Bread-street-Ward in London, Anno 1506. Going afterward to dwell at Milton in Northamptonshire, in the fall of the Cardinal, his former Master, he gave him kind entertainment there, at his house in the Country. For which deed, being called before the King, and demanded how he durst entertain so great an Enemy to the State; his Answer was that he had not contemptuously or wilfully done it, but onely, because he had been his Master, and (partly) the means of his greatest fortunes. The King was so well pleased with his Answer, that saying, himself had few such servants, immediately Knighted him, and afterwards made him a Privy Counsellour.

But we have formerly spoken of the benefactions of this worthy Knight in the County of *Essex*, whereof he was Sheriffe in the sixth of King *Henry* the eight.

17 WILLIAM PAR, Mil.]

I have cause to be confident, that this was he who being *Uncle* and Lord Chamberlain to Queen *Katharine Par*, was afterwards by King *Henry* the eight, Created Baron *Par* of *Horton*. Left two daughters onely, married into the Families of *Tressame* and *Lane*. The Reader is requested to distinguish him from his Name-sake Nephew, Sheriffe in the 25. of this *Kings* reign; of whom hereafter.

21 JOHN CLARKE, Mil.]

I find there was one Sir *John Clarke* Knight, who in the fifth of *Henry* the eight, at the Siege of *Terrowane* took prisoner *Lewis de Orleans*, Duke of *Longevile*, and Marquiss of *Rotueline*. This Sir *John* bare, for his paternal Coat, *Argent on a Bend Gules, three Swans proper, between as many Pellets*.

But afterwards, in memory of his service aforesaid, by special * command from the King, his Coat armour was rewarded with a *Canton Sinister Azure*, and thereupon a *Demi-ramme* mounting *Argent*, armed *Or*, between two *Flowers de lices* in Chief of the last, over all a *Batune dexter-ways Argent*, as being the Arms of the Duke his prisoner, and by Martial-law belonging to him.

He lieth buried in the next County, viz. in the Church of *Tame* in *Oxfordshire*, where his Coat and cause thereof is expressed on his Monument. If this be not the same with Sir *John Clarke* our Sheriffe, I am utterly at a loss, and desire some others courteous direction.

All I will adde is this; If any demand why this Knight did onely give a parcel, and not the entire Arms of the Duke his prisoner, a learned * Antiquary returns this satisfactory answer, That he who taketh a Christian Captive is to give but part of his Arms, (to mind him of charitable moderation in using his success) intimating withall, that one taking a *Pagan* prisoner, may justifie the bearing of his whole Coat by the laws of Armory.

I must not conceal that I have read in a most excellent Manuscript, (viz.) the View of *Staffordshire*, made by *Sampson Erderwicke* Esquire; That one *William Stamford* in that County, had good land given him therein, for taking the Duke of *Longevile* prisoner, August the 16. in the fifth of King *Henry* the eight. History will not allow two Dukes of *Longevile* Captives, and yet I have a belief for them both, that Sir *John Clarke*, and *William Stamford* were *cause socie* of his Captivity, and the King remunerated them both, the former with an addition of honour, the later with an accession of Estate.

23 WILLIAM SPENCER, Miles, & DAVID SISILL, Arm.]

24 DAVID CECILL, Arm.]

Sir *William Spencer* dying [it seems] in his Sherivalty, *David Sisill* supplied the remainder of that, and was Sheriffe the next year. This *David* had three times been Alderman * of *Stamford*, (part whereof called *Saint Martins* is in this County,) viz. 1504. 1515. and 1526. and now twice Sheriffe of the County, which proves him a person both of Birth, Brains, and Estate; seeing in that age, in this County so plentiful of capable persons, none were advanced to that office, except Esquires at least of much merit. The different spelling of his name is easily answered, the one being according to his extraction, of the *Sisills* of *Alteryngis* in *Herefordshire*, the other according to the vulgar pronunciation. All I will adde is this, that his Grand-child *William Cecil*, (afterwards Baron of *Burghley*, and Lord Treasurer of *England*) being born * Anno 1521. was just ten years of age, in the Sherivalty of this *David* his Grand-father.

25 WILLIAM PAR, Mil.]

He was son to Sir *Thomas Par*, of whom before. Ten years after, viz. in the 35. year of his reign, King *Henry* the eight (having newly married his Sister Queen *Katharine Par*,) made him Lord *Par* of *Kendall*, and Earl of *Essex*, in right of *Anne Bourcher* his wife.

King *Edward* the sixth, Created him Marquiss of *Northampton*. Under Queen *Mary*, he was condemned for siding with Queen *Jane*, but pardoned his life, and restored to his lands, as by Queen *Elizabeth* to his honour. Much was he given to *Musick* and *Poetry*, and wanted not personal valour, not unskillful, though unsuccessful in Military Conduct, as in the imployment against *Ket*. He died Anno Domini 1571. without Issue.

Queen

* Gwil. displa.
Herald pag. 2
Edition. 1.

* Camd. in rem.

* R. Butcher in
Survey of
Stamford p. 43.

* Camd. Eliz in
Anno 1598.

Queen MARY.

I THOMAS TRESSAM, Mil.]

He was a person of great command in this County, and was zealous (against the Court Faction) in proclaiming and promoting Q. Mary to the Crown; She therefore in gratitude, made him the first and last Lord Prior, of the re-erected Order of Saint Johns of Jerusalem. Dying without Issue, and being buried in *Rushton Church*, his large lands descended to his Kinsman and Heir *Thomas Tressam*; of whom hereafter.

Queen ELIZABETH.

6 EDMUND BRUDENELL, Arm.]

* Brit in Northamptonshire.

This is that worthy person, of whom (afterwards Knighted) Master * *Camden* entereth this honorable memorial,

E quibus Edmundus Brudenel Eques auratus, non ita pridem defunctus, veneranda antiquitatis summis fuit cultor, & admirator.

He may seem to have entailed his learned and liberal inclinations and abilities, on his (though not son) heir, *Thomas Lord Brudenell of Stoughton*, then whom none of our Nobility, more able in the English Antiquities.

15 THOMAS TRESSAM, Arm.]

The Queen Knighted him in the 18. year of her reign at *Kenelworth*. Hard to say whether greater his delight, or skill in buildings, though more forward in beginning, then fortunate in finishing his fabricks. Amongst which the Market-house at *Rothwell*, adorned with the armes of the Gentry of the County, was highly commendable. Having many daughters, and being a great house-keeper, he matched most of them into Honorable, the rest of them into Worshipful and Wealthy Families. He was zealous in the *Romish* perswasion, (though as yet not convicted) which afterwards cost him a long confinement, in *Wisbich-Castle*.

20 THOMAS CECILL, Mil.]

He was eldest son to Sir *William Cecill*, then Baron of *Burghley*, who would not have him by favour excused from serving his Country. He afterwards was Earl of *Exeter*, and married *Dorothy* one of the Co-heirs of the Lord *Latimer*. These joyntly bestowed one hundred and eight pounds per annum, on *Clare-hall* in *Cambridge*.

24 THOMAS ANDREWS, Arm.]

* Camd. Eliz. Anno 1587.

He * attended the Execution of the Queen of Scots, at *Fotheringhay-Castle*, demeaning himself with much gravity, to his great commendation.

34 ANTHONY MILEMAY, Esq.]

He was son to Sir *Walter*, Privy-Councillor, and Founder of *Emmanuel-colledge*, this *Anthony* was by Queen *Elizabeth* Knighted, and sent over into *France* on an Embassy, upon the same token, he was at *Geneva* the same time; (Reader I have it from uncontrollable intelligence) when *Theodore Beza*, their Minister, was convented before their Consistory, and publicquely checqu'd for peaching too eloquently; He pleaded, that what they called eloquence in him, was not affected, but natural, and promised to endeavour more plainness for the future. Sir *Anthony*, by *Grace* Co-heir to Sir *Henry Sherington*, had one daughter *Mary*, married to Sir *Francis Fane*, afterwards Earl of *Westmerland*.

43 ROBERT SPENCER, Mil.]

* Camdens Brit. in Northamp.

He was the fifth * Knight of his Family, in an immediate succession, well allied and extracted, being a branch descended from the *Spencers* Earls of *Gloucester* and * *Winchester*. By King *James* in the first of his reign, he was Created Baron *Spencer* of *VVormeleyton* in the County of *VVarrick*. He was a good Patriot, of a quick and clear spirit, as by one passage may appear.

* Guill. Display of Heraldry. pa 2. 274. first Edit.

Speaking in Parliament of the valour of their English ancestors, in defending the liberties of the Nation. Your ancestours, (said the Earl of *Arundel*) were keeping of sheep, (that Lord and his predecessours being known for the greatest Sheep-masters in England,) when those liberties were defended. If they were in keeping of sheep (return'd the

the other) *Tours* were then in plotting of Treason. Whose * animosities for the present cost both of them a confinement, yet so that afterwards the *Upper House* Ordered reparations to this Lord *Spencer*, as first, (and causelessly) provoked.

This Lord was also he, who, in the first of King *James*, was sent (with Sir *William Dethick* principal King of *Armes*,) to *Frederick* Duke of *Wirttenberge*, elected into the Order of the *Garter*; to present, and invest him with the robes and ornaments thereof, which were accordingly, with great solemnity, performed in the Cathedral* of *Studgard*.

King JAMES.

2 ARTHUR THROGMORTON, Mil.]

He was son to that eminent Knight, Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, (of whom in *Warwick-shire*) and his Sister was married to Sir *Walter Raleigh*. This Sir *Arthur* was a most ingenious Gentleman, and dying without Issue-male, his large estate was parted amongst his four daughters married to the Lord *Dacres*, the Lord *Votton*, Sir *Peter Temple* of *Slow* Baronet, and Sir *Edward Partridge*.

3 JOHN FREEMAN, Arm.]

He died without Issue, and was a most bountiful Benefactor to *Clare-hall* in *Cambridge*, giving two thousand pounds to the founding of Fellowships, and Scholarships therein.

12 WILLIAM WILLMER, Arm.]

He was the first Pensioner, as Doctor *James Mountague* the first Master, and Sir *John Brewerton* first Scholar of the House in *Sidney-colledge*, being all three of them, (but in several proportions) Benefactors to that Foundation.

22 WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, Mil.]

These have been very (but I know not how) antient in this County, but far antienter in *Yorkshire*. For I meet with this Inscription on a Monument at *Sabridgeworth* in *Hertfordshire*.

Hic jacent Johannes Chancy, Ar. filius & heres Johannis Chancy, Ar. filii & heredis Willielmi Chancy, Mil. quondam Baronis de Shorpenbek in Com. Ebor. & Anna uxor ejus una filiarum Johannis Leventhorpe, Ar. qui quidem Johannes obiit VII. Maii MCCCCLXXIX. & Annæ Decemb. MCCCCLXXVII. quorum animabus.

It appeareth to me by a well proved pedigree, that *Henry Chancy* Esq. of *Tardlebury* in *Hertfordshire*, is the direct descendant from the aforesaid *John Chancy*, whose Epitaph we have inserted.

King CHARLES.

7 JOHN HEWET, Baronet]

He had not one foot of land, nor house (hiring *Hemington* of the Lord *Mountague*) in the whole County, though several * Statutes have provided, that the Sheriffe should have sufficient land in the same Shire, to answer the King and his people. The best is, this Baronet had a very fair estate elsewhere. And as our English proverb saith, *What is lost in the Hundred, will be found in the Shire*: so what was lost in the Shire, would be found in the Land. However, this was generally beheld as an injury; that, because he had offended a great Courtier, the Sherivalty was by power imposed upon him.

The Farewell.

The worst I wish this my Native County is, that *Nine* (a River which some will have so term'd from *Nine* Tributary Rivolets) were *Ten*, I mean made navigable, from *Peterburg*, to *Northampton*. A design which hath always met with many back-friends, as private profit is (though a secret) a sworn enemy to the general good.

Sure I am the *Hollanders*, (the best copy of thrift in *Christendome*) teach their little ditches to bear Boats. Not that their waters are more docible in this kind, then ours, but they are the more Ingenious and Industrious School-master, of the lesson of publick advantage making every place in their Province, to have access unto every place therein, by such cheap transportation.

Northumberland.

* Wilson in the life of King James.

* Stows Chron. pag. 128.

Earls & Marg. of Northampton

* The 9. of Edw. 2. Lincoln 4. Edw. 3. 9. 5. Edw. 3. 4.



ORTHUMBERLAND hath the Bishoprick of Durham (seperated by the river *Derwent* running into *Tine*) on the South, *Cumberland* on the South-west, the *German Ocean* on the East, & *Scotland* on the North and West; parted with the river *Tweed*, *Cheviot-hills*, and elsewhere, (whilst our *Hostility* with the *Scots*) *Mutuo Metu*, with *Mutual Fear*, now turned into *Mutual Faith*, both Nations knowing their own, and neither willing to invade the bounds of others.

It is somewhat of a *Pyramidal Form*, whose *Basis* objected to the South, extendeth above 40. whilst the *shaft* thereof *narrowing Northward* ascendeth to full 50. miles. Nature hath not been over indulgent to this County in the fruitfulness thereof, yet it is daily improved, since (to use the * *Prophets* expression) they have beat their *Swords into Plough-shares*, and *Spears into Pruning-hooks*; and surely such *Plough-shares* make the best *furrows*, and such comfortable *Pruning-hooks* cut with the best edge.

* *Isai. 2. 4.*

It must not be forgotten, how before the uniting of *England* and *Scotland*, there lay much wast ground in the Northern part of this County, formerly disavowed (at lestwise not owned by any,) onely to * avoid the charges of the common defence. But afterwards, so great, sudden, and good the alteration, that the Borders becoming safe, and peaceable, many Gentlemen inhabiting therabouts, finding the ancient wast ground to become very fruitful, in the fourth of King *James* put in their claimes, and began to contend in *Law* about their Bounds, challenging their *Hereditary right* therein.

* *Stows Chro.*
pag. 819.

The Buildings.

One cannot rationally expect fair *Fabricks* here, where the Vicinity of the *Scots* made them to build, not for *state* but *strength*. Here it was the rule with ancient *Architects*, what was firm, that was fair, so that it may be said of the Houses of the *Gentry* herein, *Quot mantiones, tot munitiones*, as either being all *Castles* or *Castle-like* able to resist (though no *solemn siege*) a tumultary incursion.

Before we come to the *Worthies* of this County, be it premised, that *Northumland* is generally taken in a double acception; First as a County, (whose bounds we have fore-assigned,) and secondly, as a *Kingdome*, extending from *Humber* to *Edenborough-frith*, and so taking in the Southern-part of *Scotland*. Here then we have an opportunity to cry quits with *Demster*, the *Scottish Historian*, and to repair our selves of him for challenging so many *English-men* to be *Scots*. Should we bring all them in for *Northumberlanders* which were born betwixt *Berwick* and *Edenborough*, whose nativities we may in the rigor of right justifie to be *English*, if born therein, whilst the tract of ground was subjected to the *Saxon Heptarchy*. But because we will have an unquestionable title to what we claim to be ours, we are content to confine our selves to *Northumberland* in the *County-Capacity* thereof.

Proverbs.

To carry Coals to Newcastle.]

That is to do, what was done before, or to busy ones self in a needless employment. Parallel to the Latine, *Aquam mari infundere*, *Sidera Cælo addere*, *Noctuas Athenas*; To carry Owles to *Athenes*, which place was plentifully furnished before with fowle of that feather.

From Berwick to Dover three hundred miles over.]

That is, from one end of the land to the other. Semnable the Scripture expression, *From Dan to Ber-sheba*. Such the Latine Proverbs, *A carceribus ad metam*; *A capite ad calcem*, when one chargeth thorough an employment, from the beginning to the end thereof.

To take Hectors cloake.]

That is, to deceive a friend who confideth on his faithfulness; and hereon a story doth depend. When *Thomas Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*, Anno 1569. was routed in the Rebellion which he had raised against Queen *Elizabeth*, he hid himself in the house

house of one *Hector Armestrong* of *Harlaw* in this County, having confidence he would be true to him, who notwithstanding for money betrayed him to the Regent of *Scotland*. It was observed that *Hector*, being before a rich man, fell poor of a sudden, and so hated generally, that he never durst go abroad, insomuch, that the Proverb to take * *Hectors cloak*, is continued to this day among them, when they would express a man that betrayeth his friend, who trusted him.

We will not lose a Scot.]

That is, *we will lose nothing, how inconsiderable soever, which we can save, or recover.* Parallel to the Scripture expression, *We will not leave an Hoeffe behind us.* This Proverb began in the *English borders*, when, during the enmity betwixt the two Nations, they had little esteem of, and less affection for a *Scotch-man*, and is now happily superseded, since the Union of *England* and *Scotland* into *Great Britain*.

A Scottish mist may wet an English-man to the skin.]

That is, *small mischeifs in the beginning, if not seasonably prevented may prove very dangerous.* This liminary Proverb hath its original in these parts, where mists may be said to have their fountain North, but fall South of *Tweed*, arising in *Scotland*, and driven by the winds into *England*, where they often prove a sweeping and soaking rain. Sure I am our late Civil War began there, which since hath wet many an *English man* in his own hearts blood, and whether at last the *Scotch* have escaped dry that is best known to themselves.

A Scottish-man, and a Newcastle-grind-stone, travail all the world over.]

The *Scots* (Gentry especially) when young, leave their Native land, (hard their hap, if losers by their exchange) and travail into foreign parts, most for maintenance, many for accomplishment. Now no ship sets safe to sea without a *Carpenter*, no *Carpenter* is able without his tools, no tools useful without a *Grind-stone*, no *Grind-stone* so good as those of *Newcastle*. Some indeed are fetch'd from *Spain*, but of so soft a grit, that they are not fit for many purposes. Hence it is that these *Grind-stones*, though mostly in motion, may be said fixed to ships as most necessary thereunto.

If they come, they come not ;]

And

If they come not, they come.]

We must fetch an *Oedipus* from this County, to expound this riddling Proverb, customary in the wars betwixt the Crowns of *England* and *Scotland*. For the cattle of people living hereabout, turn'd into the common pasture, did by instinct and custom return home at night, except violently intercepted by the Free-booters, and Borderers, who living between two Kingdomes, owned no King, whilst *Vivitur ex rapto, Catch who catch may*. Hence many in these parts, who had an herd of kine in the morning, had not a cow-tail at night, and alternatly proved rich and poor, by the trade aforesaid. If therefore these *Borderers* came, their cattle came not ; if they came not, their cattle surely returned. Now although a sprigg of these *Borderers* hath lately been revived (disguised under the new name of *Moss-Troopers*) yet the union of the two Kingdomes, hath, for the main, knock'd this Proverb out of joynt, never (I hope) to be wholly set again.

Scotish Proverbs currant in this County.

* *Lang or ye cut Falkland-wood with a penknife.]*

It is spoken of such who embrace unproportionable, and improbable means, to effect the ends propounded to themselves, to as much purpose as to lave the sea with a cockle shell. *Falkland* was one of the King of *Scotland* his Royal Palaces in *Fife*, having a bonny wood (whereof great want in the South of this Land, where one can hardly find a stick to beat a dog) about it, so that an axe is proper, and no penknife (fit onely to fell a forrest of feathers with the timber of quills therein) for such employment.

*He is an * Aberdeens man, taking his word again.]*

It seems the men of that Town, a fair Haven in the County of *Mar*, have formerly been taxed for breach of promise. I hope it true (if ever of either) onely of the old *Aberdeen*, now much decayed, and famous onely for *Salmon-fishing*. If of the new,

Q q q

then

*Bishop Carleton in Thankful Rem. c. 2.

*Scotish Prov. by David Ferguson Minister at Dunfermline. Litera L.

* Idem Lit. H.

* Prov. in Glo-
cestershire, You
are a man of
Dutche.

then I believe it of the Townes-men, not Scholars living in the University, founded by Bishop *Elfriston*. However, we have * formerly observ'd, what is to be believed in such satyrical Proverbs.

He was born in August.]

At the first hearing thereof I took it for a fortunate person, that month beginning the return of profit, for the pains of the year past. I know amongst the Latines some months were counted more unhappy then others, witness the by word *Mense Maio nubunt male*. But since I perceive a man may miss his mark, as well by over, as under shooting it. And one may be too serious in interpreting such common speeches. For I am informed by a *Scotish man*, that it is onely the Periphrasis of a *licorish* person, and such said to be born in *August*, whose Tongues will be the *Tasters* of every thing they can come by, though not belonging to them.

A Yule feast may be quat at Pasche.]

That is *Christmas-cheer* may be digested, and the party hungry again at *Easter*. No happiness is so lasting but in short time we must forego, and may forget it. The Northern parts call *Christmas-Yule*, (hence the *Yule-block*, *Yule-oakes*, *Yule-songs*, &c.) though much difference about the cause there. Some more enemies to the ceremony, then cheer of *Christmas*, to render that Festival the more offensive, make the word of Paganish extraction, deriving it from *Fulus* the son of *Aeneas*. An Etymology fetch'd far from *England*, and farther from truth.

* Dr. Henry
Hammond.

But to omit many forced and feigned deductions, that worthy * Doctor hits the mark, bringing it from the Latine *Jubilo* (a word as ancient as *Varro*) signifying the rural shouting for joy, so that it is a name general for festivals, as *Lammis Yule*, &c. though *Christmas* be so called without any addition, as the Feast *ἡ ἑορτή* above all others. It is more then probable, that the Latines, borrowed their *Jubilo* from the Hebrew *תְּרוּאָה* the long sound of the trumpet, whence their *Jubilee* got the name. And seeing Christs birth was a freeing us from the slavery of sin, I see not how *Yule* can be cavill'd at in that signification.

Saints.

Saint *EBBA* was born in *Northumberland*, being daughter to *Edilfrid* the King thereof: When her father was taken prisoner, she got hold of a boat in *Humber*, and passing along the raging *Ocean*, she safely landed at a place in *Merch* in *Scotland*, which is call'd the *Promontory of Saint Ebb* unto this day.

Becoming *Prioresse* of *Coldingham* in that Country, to preserve her own and fellow-Nuns chastity from the *Pagan Danes*, She cut off her own *Nose*, and perswaded the rest to do the like; that their beauty might be no bait, whilst their deformity did secure their virginity. Sure I am, that since, more have lost their *Noses* in prosecution of their Wantonness, then in preservation of their Chastity. As for the *Danes*, being offended that these Nuns would not be the objects of their lusts, they made them the subjects of their fury, burning them and their *Monastery* together.

* Camd. Brit.
pag. 745.

But such the reputed holiness of *Saint Ebb*, that many Churches, commonly called * *Saint Tabbs*, are in *North-England* dedicated unto her, and her memory is continued in the name of *Ebb-Chester*, a little Village in the Bishoprick of *Durham*. She flourished about the year 630.

Prelates since the Reformation.

* Camd. Brit. in
Northumbert.
pag. 816.

GEORGE CARLETON was born in this County (nigh the Borders of *Scotland*) at *Norham*, his father being the Keeper of the Important Castle therein; bred in *Merton-colledge* in *Oxford*. Hear what our English * *Antiquary* saith of him, Whom I have loved in regard of his singular knowledge in Divinity, which he professeth; and in other more delightful Literature, and am loved again of him, &c. He was one of the four Divines sent by King *James* to the Synod of *Dort*, each of them there observed in their respective Eminencies. In *Carletono* praecebat *Episcopalis gravitas*, in *Davenantio* subactum *Judicium*; in *Wardo* multa lectio; in *Hallo* expedita concionatio. Doctor *Carleton* was then Bishop of *Landaffe*, and afterwards of *Chichester*. His good affecti-

ons appear in his *Treatise*, entituled, *A thankful Remembrance of Gods mercy. Solid Judgement in his Confutation of Judicial Astrology, and clear invention in other Juvenile exercises.* Indeed when young, he was grave in his manners, so when old he was youthful in his parts, even unto his death, which happened in the first of King Charles.

VALENTINE CARY was born at * *Barwick* (which though North of *Tweed* is reduced to this County,) extracted from the *Carys Barons of Hunsdon*. He was first Scholar of *Saint Johns-colledge in Cambridge*, then Fellow of *Christs-colledge*, afterwards of *Saint Johns* again, and at last Master of *Christs-colledge*, so that I meet not with any his Peer herein, thus bounded and rebounded betwixt two foundations. But the best is, they both had one and the same Foundress, *Margaret Countess of Richmond*. He was Vice-chancelour of *Cambridge*, Anno 1612. Dean of *Saint Pauls*, and at last Bishop of *Exeter*. A complete Gentleman and excellent Scholar. He once unexpectedly owned my nearest Relation in the high commission court, when in some distress, for which courtesie, I, as heir to him, who received the favour, here publickly pay this my due thanks unto his memory.

Though some contest happened betwixt him and the City of *Exeter*; yet I am credibly informed when that City was visited with the *Sickness*, he was bountiful above expectation, in relieving the poor thereof. He died Anno Domini 1626. and lyes buried under a plain stone in the Church * of *Sain Pauls, London*. Though he hath another Monument of Memorial in the Church of *Exeter*.

RICHARD HOLEWORTH D. D. was born at *Newcastle* in this County, preferred Fellow of *Saint Johns-colledge in Cambridge*, Rector of *Saint Peters* in the *Poor* of *London*, Arch-deacon of *Huntington*, and at last Master of *Emanuel-colledge*.

During his continuance in *London*, he did *Dominari in concionibus*, and although it be truly observed, that the People in *London*, honour their Pastors (as *John Baptist*) πρὸς ὥραν, for an hour, (or short time,) yet this Doctor had his hour measur'd him by a large glass, continuing in publick esteem till the beginning of these *Civil Wars*; when the times turn'd, and he standing still, was left to the censure of factious innovatours.

Most candid his disposition, and if he had the infirmity of ingenious Persons to be Cholerick, he prevented others checking it in him, by checking it first in himself.

He suffered long imprisonment in *Ely-house* and the *Tower*, for a Sermon he made when Vicechancellor of *Cambridge*, and at last restored to his Liberty, waited on his Majesty in the *Isle of Weight*. He is here entred amongst the Bishops, because profered *Bristol*, but refused it; and such who know least of his mind, are most bold to conjecture the cause of it. He fledged not the smalness thereof, because such his Manners, Loyalty, and Conscience, that he would have thanked his Sovereign for an injury, much more or a smaller courtesie. Wherefore such onely shoot by the aime of their own fancies, who report him to have said he would not wear a *Bristol stone*.

Sure I am that *England* had, if any more able, none more zealous to assert *Episcopacy*; and let that suffice us, that he esteemed the acceptance thereof in that juncture of time, unsafe and unseasonable for himself; he afterwards took the *Deanary of Worcester*, though he received no profit, the place received honour from him, being the last who was entituled (and indeed it was no more) with that dignity.

But it is so learned a person left no monuments (save a Sermon) to Posterity, for I behold that Posthume-work as none of his, named by the Transcriber, the *Valley of Vision*, * *Scripture expression*, but here mis-placed. Valley it is indeed, not for the fruitfulness but lowness thereof, (especially if compared to the high parts of the pretended author,) but little vision therein. This I conceived my self in Credit and Conscience concerned to observe, because I was surpris'd to Preface to the Book, and will take the blame, rather then clear my self, when my innocency is complicated with the accusing of others.

Dying about the year 1650. he was buried in his own Parish Church in *Saint Peters* broad-street, his ancient friend Doctor *Jefferies* of *Pembrook-hall* taking for his * *Text*. My days are like a shadow that decline. *Thomas Rich* and *Richard Abdi Esquires*, his Executors and worthy friends, ordering his funeral with great solemnities and lamentation.

* Parker in his *Sceletos Cantab.* M. S.

* Survey of *London* p. 776.

* *Isai. 22. 1, 5.*

* *Psal. 102. 11.*

Souldiers.

*In his defence
of Poetic.

To speak of this County in general, it breedeth most hardy men. He who deduced the *Merches*, (so truly called from *Mercke* a liminary bound) from frequent marching, and warlike expeditions therein, missed the word, but hit the matter. These Borderers have been embroyled in several Battles against the *Scotch*, witness the Battle of *Chevy-chase*, whereof Sir Philip * *Sidney* is pleased to make this mention. Certainly I must confess my own barbarousness, I never heard the old song of *Percy* and *Douglas*, that I found not my heart moved more then with a Trumpet, and yet it is sung but by some blind Crowder, with norougher voice then rude style, which being so evil apparell'd in the dust and cobweb of that unciuil age, what would it work trimmed in the gorgeous eloquence of *Pindar*?

True it is, the story is not true in the letter and latitude thereof, no Earl of *Northumberland* being ever killed in *Chevy-chase*, as by the perusall of the ensuing Catalogue will appear.

1. *Henry Percy* the first Earl, lost his life in a battle against King *Henry* the fourth, Anno Domini 1408.
2. *Henry Percy* his Grand-child, the second Earl, was slain on the side of King *Henry* the sixth, against King *Edward* the fourth, Anno 1455.
3. *Henry* his Son taking part with K. *Henry* the sixth, was slain at *Touton-field*, in the first of King *Edward* the fourth.
4. *Henry* his Son, promoting a Tax for the King, was kill'd, in a tumultuous rout at *Cockledge*, eighteen miles from *Tork*, in the fourth of King *Henry* the seventh.
5. *Henry* his Son, died a natural death, in the eighteenth of King *Henry* the eight.
6. *Henry* his Son, died peaceably at *Hackney* neer *London*, the nine and twentieth of King *Henry* the eight; in whose reign the Scene is laid for the aforesaid Trajedy in *Chevy-chase*.

This I thought fit to have said, partly, to undeceive people, least long possession might create a Title in their belief to the prejudice of truth; partly, that the noble Family of the *Percy's*, (what need a good head of hair wear a Perriwig,) for birth and valour equal to any subjects in *Christendome*, should not be beholding to an untruth to commend their martial Atchievement. Yet though there be more fancy in the vernish, there is much faith in the ground-work of this relation, presenting a four-fold truth to posterity. First, that on light causes, heavy quarrels have happened, betwixt the *Scotch* and *English* in the Borders. Secondly, that the *Percy's* with other Families in this County, (mentioned in this Ballade,) were most remarkable therein. Thirdly, that generally the *English* got the better in these broils. Lastly, that for the most part they were Victories without Triumphs, wherein the Conquerour might sigh for his Conquest, so dear the price thereof.

Physicians.

*Bale de Script.
Brit. Cent. 8.
Num. 95.

WILLIAM TURNER was born at * *Morpeth* in this County, bred in the University of *Cambridge*, where he became an excellent *Latinist*, *Græcian*, *Oratour*, and *Poet*. He was very zealous in the *Protestant Religion*, writing many books in the defence thereof, and much molested for the same by Bishop *Gardner* and others; he was kept long in durance, and escaping at last by Gods Providence, fled over beyond Sea. At *Ferrara* in *Italy* he Commenced Doctor of *Physick*, there gaining his degree with general applause. He wrote a great * *Herball*, and a book of *Physick* for the *English* Gentry, as also several Treatises of *Plants*, *Fishes*, *Stones*, *Mettals*, &c. He went afterwards into *Germany*, where he lived in great Credit and Practise, and as I conjecture died there in the reign of *Queen Mary*. Reader, I conceive him worthy of thy special notice, because he was both a *Confessor* and *Physician*; qualifications which meet not every day in the same Person.

* Idem ut prius.

THOMAS GIBSON. It is pity to part him from the former, because symbolising in many particulars of concernment.

- Both {
1. Born in this County, and in the same Town of * *Morpeth*.
 2. Flourishing at the self same time.
 3. Physicians by Profession, and it is said of this *Thomas*, that he did *agritudinum sanationes * incredibiles*. Incredible cures of Diseases.
 4. Writing of the same Subject, of the nature of *Hearbs*.
 5. Professed enemies to Popery.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 8.
Num. 54.

* Idem ibidem.

This *Thomas* wrote many other Books, and one Entitled, *The Treasons of the Prelates since the Conquest*, which work had it come to the hand of a modern * *Author*, happily it might have much helped him in that Subject. He was alive in the last of Queen *Mary*, and *Bale* sendeth forth a hearty Prayer for the continuance of his health and happiness.

* Master Will.
Spring.

Writers.

RALPH FRESBOURNE was born in this * County, bred a Souldier, Scholar, Travailer, (being a man of great estate) and at last turn'd a *Frier*. He attended *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, and King of the *Romans*, into the *Holy-land*. Here he came acquainted with the *Friers* living on Mount *Carmel*, which were then much molested with the inrodes of Pagans. Our *Ralph*, pitying their condition, and much taken with their sanctity and (as some say) miracles, brought them over with him into *England*, and built them an house at *Holme* nigh *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, *In loco Carmelo Syriae non dissimili*, saith my * *Author*, *In a place not unlike to Carmel in Syria*. Thus pence are like shillings, and as *Carmel* had an Hill, with the river *Kishon* running under it, a * *Forrest* beside it, and the *Mid-land-Sea* some three miles from it; so this had the river *Alne*, a Park adjoyning, and the *German-Sea* at the same distance.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 4.
Num. 1. & Piz.
in Anno 1274.

But *Northumberland* was but a cold *Carmel* for these *Friers*, who soon got themselves warmer nests in *Kent*, *Effex*, *London*, and where not? Multiplying more in *England*, then in any other Country, as * *Mantuan* observeth, and hath not ill expressed.

* Bale ut prius.
* Mai. 37. 24.

* The Lord
Vessey was so
great a benefactor
to this
Covenant, that
by some he is
reputed the
founder thereof.

* Fastorum lib.
8.

*Cur apud Anglorum populos ita creverit, audi:
Anglicus in Syrias veniens exercitus olim,
Achonem Tyrii positam prope litora ponti,
Qua prius occurrit, subitis oppresserat armis.*

*Hear, why that they so much in England thriv'd:
When th' English earst in Palestine arriv'd,
The City Acon on the shore of Tyre,
As next at hand, with arms did soon acquire.*

And after some verses interpos'd.

*Ista duces tanta intuiti miracula, secum
In patriam duxere viros, quibus arma negabant,
In laribus sedem Assyris: & templa domosque
Construxere novas. Paucis ita floruit annis
Religio, quasi virga solo depacta feraci,
Et veluti palmes robur translata recepit.*

*The Captains seeing so great wonders wrought,
These Friers with them into England brought,
What war deni'd at home, they here anew
Churches and Houses built. In years but few
Increasing twig-like set by happy band,
Or tree transplanted to a fruitful land.*

This *Ralph* wrote Books of pious exhortations and Epistles, and after he had been fourteen years provincial of his own Order, died and was buried at *Holme* aforesaid, Anno Domini 1274.

JOHANNES SCOTUS. We have formerly asserted the very *Scociety* of this *Scotus* his nativity to belong to *England*, and have answered the objections to the contrary. He was * born at *Dunston*, a village in the Parish of *Emildon* in this County, as appeareth by a writing in a book of his in *Merton-colledge*, wherein he was bred. He was a *Franciscan* by Order, and of such nimble and solid parts, that he got the title of *Doctor subtilis*.

* Camdens Brit.
in Northumb.

Hitherto all School-men were (like the world before the building of * *Babel*) of one language, and of one speech, agreeing together in their opinions, which hereafter were divided into two Regiments, or Armies rather, of *Thomists* and *Scotists*, under their several *Generals* opposing one another. *Scotus* was a great stickler against the *Thomists* for that sinful opinion, that the *Virgin Mary* was conceived without sin; which if so, how came

* Gen. 11. 1.

* Luke 1. 47.

* Camden Brit.
in No. 1000.* Par. de 1149.
Angl. Scot.
Pag. 393.* Stow's Surv.
of London
pag. 564.* Lib. nono Ep.
70.* John Scot in
his tables of
Cambridge.* Consult. Speeds
Alphabetical
tables. & vil-
lare Anglica-
num.

came she to * *rejoyce in God her Saviour*? He read the *Sentences* thrice over in his *solemn Lectures*, once at *Oxford*, again at *Paris*, and last at *Colen*, where he died, or was kill'd rather, because falling into a strong fit of an *Apoplexy*, he was interred whilst yet * alive, as afterwards did appear. Small amends were made for his hasty burial, with an handsome monument erected over him, at the cost of his Order, (otherwise whether as *Scot*, *Scholar*, or *Franciscan*, he had little wealth of his own,) in the *Quire* before the *High Altar*. On his Monument are inscribed the names of * *fifteen Franciscans*, viz. *three Popes*, and *two Cardinals* on the top, and *ten Doctors* (whereof *six English*) on the sides thereof, all his *Contemporaries*, as I conceive. He died *Anno Dom. 1308*.

Benefactors to the Publick.

STEPHEN BROWN Grocer, son of *John Brown*, was born at *Newcastle upon Tyne* in this County, afterwards Knighted and made Lord Mayor of *London* * 1438. In which year happened a great and general famine, caused much by unseasonable weather, but more by some (*Huckstering Husbandmen*) who properly may be termed *Knaves in grain*, insomuch, that wheat was sold for *three shillings a bushel*, (intollerable according to the standard of those times,) and poor people were forced to make bread of *fern roots*. But this *Sir Stephen Brown*, sent certain ships to *Dantz*, whose seasonable return with *Rye*, suddenly sunk grain to reasonable rates, whereby many a languishing life was preserved. He is beheld one of the first *Merchants* who in want of *Corn*, shewed the *Londoners* the way to the *Barn-door*, I mean, into *Sprinseland*, prompted by *charity*, (not *covetousness*) to this his Adventure. He may be said that since his death, he hath often relieved the City on the like occasion, because as * *Symmachus* well observeth, *Author est, bonorum sequentium qui bonum reliquit exemplum*.

ROBERT WOODLARKE was born faith my * Author at *Wakerly* in this County. True it is, in my late *Church History* I have challenged him for *Northamptonshire*.

Because there is { no } * *Wakerly* in { *Northumberland*.
a } { *Northamptonshire*.

But on second thoughts, I resign him clear to this County, loth to *higgle* for a letter or two (misprinted perchance) in the name of a *Town*. This *Woodlarke* was the last of the first *Original Fellows*, and third *Provost* of *Kings-colledge* in *Cambridge*. He bought *three tenements* in *Miln-street*, and (by a *Mortmain* procured from King *Edward the fourth*,) erected of them a small *Colledge*, by the name of *Saint Katharines-hall*.

As is the man, so is his strength, great matters cannot be expected from so private a person, who never attained to any *Prelatical preferment*, who was bountiful to his Foundation to the utmost of his ability. Herein he stands alone, without any to accompany him, being the first and last who was *Master* of one *Colledge*, and at the same time *Founder* of another. This his *Zoar* hath since met with many worthy *Benefactors*, who have advanced it to be considerable both in buildings and revenues. The date of his death I cannot with any certainty affix.

Memorable Persons.

MACHELL VIVAN is a *Scotish-man* by his birth, but because benefited in this County so many years, shall (by the Readers leave) pass for an *English-man*, so far, as to be here inserted. The rather, because he will minister to the present and future ages, just matter of admiration, as by the perusing of the ensuing letter, from my credible friend, well know in *London*, (where his surviving *Father*, was not long since the *Prime Magistrate* thereof,) will appear.

There is an acquaintance of mine, and a friend of yours, who certified me, of your desire of being satisfied of the truth of that relation I made,
concerning

concerning the old Minister in the North. It fortun'd in my journey to Scotland, I lay at Alnwick in Northumberland, one Sunday by the way; and understanding from the Host of the house where I lodged, that this Minister liv'd within three miles of that place, I took my horse after dinner, and rid thither, to hear him preach, for my own satisfaction. I found him in the Desk, where he read unto us, some part of the Common-prayer, some of Holy Davids Psalmes, and two Chapters, one out of the Old, the other out of the New Testament, without the use of Spectacles. The Bible, out of which he read the Chapters, was a very small Printed Bible. He went afterwards into his Pulpit, where he prayed and preached to us about an hour and half. His Text was, Seek you the Kingdome of God, and all things shall be added unto you. In my poor judgement, he made an excellent good Sermon, and went cleaverly through, without the help of any Notes. After Sermon, I went with him to his house, where I propos'd these several following Questions to him. Whether it was true, the book reported of him concerning his hair? whether or no he had a new set of Teeth come? whether or no his Eye-sight ever fail'd him? and whether in any measure he found his strength renew'd unto him? He answered me distinctly to all these, and told me, he understood the News-book reported his hair to become a dark brown again, but that is false, he took his Cap off, and shew'd me it. It is come again like a child's, but rather flaxen, then either brown or gray. For his Teeth, he hath three come within these two years, not yet to their perfection; while he bred them he was very ill. Forty years since he could not read the biggest Print without Spectacles, and now (he blesteth God) there is no Print so small, no written hand so small, but he can read it without them. For his Strength, he thinkes himself as strong now, as he hath been these twenty years. Not long since he walk'd to Alnwick to dinner and back again, fix North-country miles. He is now an hundred and ten years of age, and ever since last May, a hearty body, very chearful, but stoops very much. He had five children, after he was eighty years of age, four of them lusty lasses, now living with him, the other died lately, his wife yet hardly fifty years of age. He writes himself Machell Vivan, he is a Scottish-man, born near Aberdeen. I forget the Towns name where he is now Pastor, he hath been there fifty years.

Your assured loving friend,

Thomas Atkin.

Windfor 28. Septem. 1657.

A most strange accident! For waving the Poetical fiction of *Æson* his Rejuvenescency in *Medeas Bath*, it will hardly be paired. To begin with Scripture, *Caleb* (or *All-heart*) his professing himself as able for any action at eighty, as ^{*}forty years before, speaketh no renovation, but continuation of his strength. And whereas ^{*}*David* saith, that his youth was renew'd as an *Eagles*, he is to be understood in a Metaphorical, yea Spiritual sense, of the vigorousness, and sprightfulness of grace in his heart, seeing otherwise his great debilitation doth appear at ^{*}seventy years, scarce a moiety of this mans a age. As for the many miracles, wrought by our Saviour, though extending to the cleansings of Leapers, Curing Diseases, Casting out Divels, yea, Reviving the Dead, yet they never countermanded nature in this kind, by recruiting the strength of an aged person. As for humane History, I meet not with any to mate him in all particulars. The nearest that

* Josh. 4. 11.
* Psalm. 103.
5.

* 1 King. 1. 1.

that treadeth on his heels, is the Countess of Desmond, married in the reign of King Edward the fourth, and yet alive Anno 1589. and many years since, when she was well known to Sir Walter Ralceigh, and to all the Nobles and Gentlemen in Mounster. But chiefly to the Earls (for there was a succession of them worn out by her vivacity) of Desmond, from whose expectation she detained her jointer. The Lord Bacon casteth up her age to be an hundred and fourty at least, adding withall, *Ter per vices dentisse, That she recovered her Teeth, after her casting them three several times.*

All I will adde is this, had this happened in foreign parts, addicted to Popery, near the shrine of some Saint, superstition with her sickle, might have reaped a great harvest thereby.

..... ANDERSON a Townsman and Merchant of Newcastle, talking with a friend on Newcastle-bridge, and fingering his ring, before he was aware let it fall into the river, and was much troubled with the loss thereof, untill the same was found in a fish caught in the river, and restored* unto him. The same is reported by Herodotus in his third book, of Polycrates a petty King, and the Minion of fortune, and maybe an instance of the recurrency of remarkable accidents, according to * Solomons observation, *There is no new thing under the sun.*

* Fox Piscis
Printed Anno.
1626. pag. 13.
* Ecclef. 1. 9.

The names of the Gentry of this County returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth 1433.

Thomas Bishop of Durham,
Ralph Earl of Westmerland.

Thomas Lilborn,
John Carington.

} Commissioners to take the Oaths.
} Knights for the Shire.

Rob. Umfravile, mil.	Johan. Fenwyk	Gilb. Rotherford	Joh. Park
Rad. Gray, mil.	Johan. Midelton	VWill. Muschaunce	Rich. Lilburne
Rob. Ogle, senior. mil.	Tho. Ilderton	Gilb. Eryngton	Tho. Elwick
Rob. Ogle, jun. mil.	Rob. Raymes	VWill. Glenell	Joh. Eryngton
Johan. Bertram, mil.	Tho. Haggerston	Johan. Heron de Ne-	Nic. Heron de Meldon
Will. Elmeden, mil.	Rob. Maners	therton	Joh. Trewyk
Johan. Midleton, mil.	Laur. Acton	Tho. Reed de Redef-	Joh. Chestre
Will. Swynbarn, mil.	Tho. Gray de Norton	dale	Lion. Chestre
Johan. Maners, mil.	Tho. Blekensop	Roger. Ushere	Joh. Horsey de Hor-
Math. Whitfeld, mil.	Fow. Thirwall	Tho. Midleton	sley
VWill. Carnaby	Ric. Fetherstanhalgh	Joh. Ellerington	Jaco. Buk de Morpath

Observations.

The Fable is sufficiently known of the contest betwixt the Wind and the Sun, which first should force the Travailer to put off his cloaths. The Wind made him wrap them the closer about him, whilst the heat of the Sun, soon made him to part with them.

This is moralized in our English Gentry, such who live South-ward near London, (which for the lustre thereof I may fitly call the *Sun of our Nation*;) in the warmth of wealth, and plenty of pleasures, quickly strip and disrobe themselves of their Estates and Inheritance; whilst the Gentry living in this County, in the Confines of Scotland, in the VVind of VVar, (daily Alarumed with their blustering enemies) buckle their Estates (as their armour) the closer unto them; and since have no less thriftily defended their patrimony in Peace, then formerly they valiantly maintained it in War.

The Commissioners of this County did not over weary themselves in working, when they returned these persons, presenting no underwood, yea, no standels, but only tymber-oaks, men of great wealth and worship in this Shire, as appears by the thinness of their number, but one and twenty.

Sheriffs of Northumberland.

HEN. II.

Anno

- 1 Odardus
- 2 Will. de Vesci Milo
- 3 Idem.
- 4
- 5 Idem.
- 6
- 7 Will. de Vesci Milo, for 9 years.
- 16 Rog. Statevill, for 15 years.
- 31 Rog. de Glanvill, for 3 years.

RICH. I.

Anno

- 1 Rog. de Glanvill
- 2 Will. de Stutevill, & Regin. Basset
- 3 Nul. Tit. Com. in hoc Rotulo
- 4
- 5
- 6 Hug. Bardoph. for 4 years.
- 10 Idem, & Ob. fil. Will.

JOH. REG.

Anno

- 1 Hugo. Bardolfe
- 2 Will. Stutevill, & Joh. Laleman
- 3 Rob. filius Rog. & Rad. de Furnell, for 3 years.
- 6
- 7
- 8 Rob. filius Rog. & Rob. de Kent
- 9 Rob. filius Rog. & Ang. de Corvo
- 10 Rob. filius Rog. & Tho. Haltem
- 11 Rob. filius Rog. & Will. de Blunvill
- 12 Idem.
- 13 Idem.
- 14
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Aimericus Archid. Dunelm, & Phil. Ulecott
- 17 Phil. de Ulecot, & Will. de Stratton

HEN. III.

Anno

- 1 Phil. de Ulcot, for 4 years.
- 5 Rob. de Wittefter alias (Wircefer)
- 6 Idem.
- 7 Will. Briewere, jun. & Rog. Langford
- 8 Will. Brierer, jun. ut Custos, & Tho. de Tetteburn
- 9 Joh. filius Rob. & Will. Coniers, for 3 years.
- 12 Joh. filius Rob.
- 13 Bri. fil. Alani, & Hug. de Magneby, for 3 years.
- 16 Bri. fil. Alani, & Joh. de Mersley, for 4 years.
- 20 Rich.
- 21 Hu. de Bolebet, & Alan. de Kirkby, for 7 years.
- 28 Hug. de Bolebet, & Rob. de Camho, for 3 years.
- 31 Will. Heyrun, for 11 years.
- 42 Joh. de Pleffier
- 43 Idem.
- 44 Tho. filius Mich.
- 45 Idem.
- 46 Adam. de Gefenor, & Hug. de Hereford Clicus.
- 47 Adam. de Cresenor, & Joh. Lidegreynes, for 5 years.
- 52 Wischardus de Charny
- 53 Idem.
- 54 Rich. de Charny, for 3 years.

EDW. I.

Anno

- 1 Rob. de Hampton, for 3 years.
- 4 Joh. de Lichegreynes, for 3 years.
- 7 Walt. de Cannblion
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Tho. de Dyneleston, for 8 years.
- 17 Rich. Knoul, for 5 years.
- 22 Hu. Gobium, for 3 years.
- 25 Joh. de Kirkby
- 26 Rob. de Balliclo
- 27 Idem.
- 28 Rog. Mynot
- 29 Idem.

- 30 Joh. de Camblion
- 31 Lucas Talboys
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Joh. de Creppinge, & Joh. de Sheffield, for 3 years.

EDW. II.

Anno

- 1 Rob. de Fandon
- 2 Guid. Charroum
- 3 Johan. de Cannton
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Will. de Felton, & Joh. de Cannton, for 3 years.

EDW. III.

Anno

- 1 Joh. de Insula, & Joh. de Fenwick
- 2 Joh. de Littlebourne, for 5 years.
- 7
- 8 Rog. Mauduit
- 9 Hob. Dardins, for 3 years.
- 12 Wil. Felton, for 6 years.
- 18 Rob. Bertram, & Rob. de Fenwicke
- 19 Idem.
- 20 Rob. Reymys
- 21 Idem.
- 22 Johan. Clifford
- 23 Idem.
- 24
- 25 Joh. Coupeland, for 3 years.
- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31 Alan. de Strocker
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Hen. de Strocker
- 34 Idem.
- 35 Johan. Heronn
- 36 Rog. de Widrington
- 37 Rich. de Horfele
- 38 Hen. de Strocher, for 5 years.
- 43 Rich. de Horfele, for 3 years.
- 46 Rob. Umfravil
- 47 Tho. Surtis
- 48 Johan. Fenwicke
- 49 Barthram. Monboucher
- 50 Tho. de Ilderton
- 51 Rob. Umfravil

Earls & Dukes
of NorthumberlandSeveral Kings of
Scotland — Earls

Several Bishops — Earls

Edw. John Dudley
Duke — att. d. m.Lm. Percy, restor
& continued earl
till 1455 — Earl
Duke — Earl
Duke — Earl
Duke — Earle2 George Fitzroy
nat. son of E. 2.
Duke
he did not live

EDWARD the third.

25. [JOHN COUPELAND.]

This was he, who *five* years ago, (*viz.* in the 20. of this Kings reign) took *David Bruce*, King of *Scotland* prisoner, in the battle at *Nevils-Crofs*. *Buchanan*, an Author not always to be credited, in the concernments of his own Nation, (seldome allowing victory to the English valour, but either to their treachery, or unequal numbers,) reporteth, how *Coupeband*, having disarm'd his Royal Prisoner, *Duos * pugno demies excussit*, which I will not English, as confident never done by English-man, our Chronicles taking no notice of such a cruelty, but that he treated him with strictness, be- seeming a Prisoner; and respect, becoming a Prince; until he had surrendered him to King *Edward*, who rewarded him with Knight-hood; and left his honour, without means to support it, should seem burdensome to him, and contemptible to others, He gave him *five hundred pounds per annum*, to be paid *four hundred* out of the Customes of *London*, the other out of those of *Berwick*, until such time as lands of the same value, were setled on him, and his heirs for ever.

* *Rerum Scoti-
carum lib. 9.
fol. 89. pag. 2.*

Sheriffs of Northumberland.

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
RICH. II.			6 Edw. Hastings <i>ut prius</i>		
<i>Anno</i>			7 Will. Elmeden		
1 Bert. Monboucher			8 Tho. Surtis		
2 Tho. Surtis			9 Idem.		
3 Bert. Monboucher			HEN. VI.		
4 Idem.			<i>Anno</i>		
5 Adom. de Atholl		<i>G. on a Cheveron Or, 3 Estoiles S.</i>	1 Joh. Bertram, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
6 Rob. de Clifford		<i>Checky Or and Azu. a Fess Gules.</i>	2 Joh. Middleton		
7 Johan. Heronn			3 Joh. Bertram, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
8 Hen. de Percy,	Alnwick	<i>Or, a Lion rampant Azure.</i>	4 Joh. Woderington	<i>ut prius</i>	
Com. Northumb.			5 Will. Lambton		
9 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>		6 Hen. Fenwick, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
10 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>		7 Will. Carnaby, ar.		
11 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>		8 Joh. Woderington	<i>ut prius</i>	
12 Rad. de Eure		<i>Quarterly Or and Gul. on a Bend</i>	9 Joh. Bertram	<i>ut prius</i>	
13 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Sab. 3 Escalops Argent.</i>	10 Rog. Woderington	<i>ut prius</i>	
14 Joh. de Filton, m.			11 Joh. Middleton		
15 Hen. de Percy	<i>ut prius</i>		12 Math. Whitfeld		<i>Argent, a bend betwixt 2 Cottices engrailed Sable.</i>
Com. Northumb.			13 Joh. Bertram, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
16 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>		14 Rog. Woderington	<i>ut prius</i>	
17			15 Will. Eure, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
18			16 Rob. Ogle, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
19			17 Joh. Bertram	<i>ut prius</i>	
20 Hen. de Percy	<i>ut prius</i>		18 Rob. Herbotell, m.		
21 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>		19 Joh. Heron	Gawby	
22 Joh. de Fenwick	Fenwick	<i>Per pale Gul. and Arg. 6 Martlets counterchanged.</i>	20 Idem.		
HEN. IV.			21 Rog. Woderington	<i>ut prius</i>	
<i>Anno</i>			22 Joh. Heron		
1 Hen. de Percy fil.	<i>ut prius</i>		23 Rob. Claxton		
Com. Northumb.			24 Will. Haringe		
2 Ger. Heron, m. &		<i>Argent, a Fess betwixt 6 Cinque-foiles Gules.</i>	25 Tho. Wellden		
Rob. Umfravill		<i>Quarterly Or and Gul. a bend Sa.</i>	26 Bertr. Herbotell		<i>Gules a Saltire Argent.</i>
3 Joh. Milford, m.			27 Tho. Nevill, mil.		
4 Joh. Clavering, m.			28 Ro. de Woderingtō	<i>ut prius</i>	
5			29 Rog. Thornton		
6 Rob. Umfravill, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		30 Joh. Heronford		
7 Rob. Lisse, mil.		<i>Or a Fess betwixt 2 Cheverons S.</i>	31 Rob. Mitford		
8 Rob. Herbotell		<i>[engrailed Arg.</i>	32 Joh. Burcester		
9 Tho. Grey		<i>Gul. a Lion ramp. within a Border</i>	33 Rob. Mavers, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
10 Rob. Tempest		<i>Arg. a bend betwixt 6 Martlets S.</i>	34 Rad. Grey, mil.	Chillingham	<i>Gules, a Lion rampant within a Border engrailed Argent.</i>
11 Joh. Woderington		<i>Quarterly Arg. & Gu. a bend Sab.</i>	35 Joh. Heron, mil.		
12 Joh. Bertram		<i>Or, an Orle Azure.</i>	36 Rog. Thornton		
HEN. V.			37 Will. Bertram	<i>ut prius</i>	
<i>Anno</i>			38 Rad. Grey, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 Joh. Mavers		<i>Or, 2 Bars Az. a Chief Gules.</i>	EDW. IV.		
2 Edw. Hastings, m.		<i>Argent, a Maunch Sable.</i>	<i>Anno</i>		
3 Rob. Lisse	<i>ut prius</i>		1 Joh. Middleton, mil.		
4 Joh. Bertram	<i>ut prius</i>		2 Georg. Lumley, in.		
5 Rob. Ogle		<i>Arg. a Fess betwixt 3 Cressants G.</i>	3 Idem.		
			4 Rob. Maures, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	

Name	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.	
5 Ger. Woderington	ut prius	Ermin. 3 Bows bent Gules.	25			
6 Will. Bowes, mil.			26			
7 Joh. Nevill, mil.	ut prius		27			
8 Geor. Lumley, m.			28			
9 Idem.			29			
10 Idem.			30			
11 Idem.			31			
12 Joh. Woderington	ut prius		32 Joh. Woderington	ut prius		
13 Idem.	ut prius		33 Leon. Cornaby, m.			Ermin. 2 Bars Vert. Arg. 2 Bars Azu. over all a flower de lix Or.
14 Idem.	ut prius		34 Joh. de Lavale, m.			
15 Hen. Com. North.	ut prius		35 Tho. Hilton, mil.			
16 Idem.	ut prius		36 Joh. Collingwood			
17 Idem.	ut prius		37 Tho. Hilton, mil.	ut prius		
18 Idem.	ut prius		38 Joh. Horsley, ar.			
19 Idem.	ut prius		EDW. VI.			
20 Idem.	ut prius		Anno			
21 Idem.	ut prius		1 Joh. de Lavele, m.	ut prius		
22			2 Tho. Hilton, mil.	ut prius		
RICH. III.			3 Joh. Foster, mil.			Arg. a Cheveron Vert twist 3 Hunters-horns Sable.
Anno			4 Joh. Gray, mil.	ut prius		
1 Hen. Com. North.	ut prius		5 Rob. Collingwood			
2 Rad. Herbolle, m. subvic.			6 Joh. Witherington	ut prius		
3 Hen. Com. North.	ut prius	PHILLIP. & MARI.				
4 Rob. Maneret, m.		Anno				
HEN. VII.		1 Joh. de Lavele, m.	ut prius			
Anno		1, 2				
1 Hen. Com. North.	ut prius	2, 3				
2 Idem.	ut prius	3, 4				
3 Idem.	ut prius	4, 5				
4 Nullus Tit. Com.		5, 6 Geo. Ratcliffe, m.	ut prius			
5 in hoc Rotulo.		ELIZAB. REG.				
6		Anno				
7		1 Joh. Witherington	ut prius		Gul. a Cheveron betwixt 3 Fea- thers Argent.	
8		2 Alb. Fetherston	Fetherston- Haugh			
9 Rog. Fenwick, ar.	ut prius	3 Rob. Lawson, ar.				
10		4 Hen. Percy, mil.	ut prius			
11		5 Rad. Grey, mil.	ut prius			
12 Rob. Grey	Horton	6 Tho. Foster, ar.	ut prius			
13 Geor. Taylboys, m.		7 Joh. de Lavele, ar.	ut prius			
14		8 Georg. Heron, ar.				
15		9 Cur. Carnaby, ar.				
16		10 Cur. Collingwood				
17 Edw. Radcliff, m.		11 Rob. Raydes, ar.				
18		12 Nich. Ridley, ar.				
19 Rad. Eure, mil.	ut prius	13 Joh. de Lavele, m.	ut prius			
20		14 Tho. Foster, ar.	ut prius			
21 Tho. Ilderton, m.		15 Cur. Canaby, ar.				
22		16 Tho. Grey, mil.	ut prius			
23 Nich. Ridley, ar.		17 Rob. de Lavele, m.	ut prius			
24		18 Rob. Middleton, ar.				
HEN. VIII.		19 Fran. Russell, mil.			Arg. a Lion rampant Gul. on a Chief Sable, 3 Escallops of the first.	
Anno		20 Will. Fenwicke, ar.	ut prius			
Nich. Ridley, ar.		21 Hen. Witherington	ut prius			
2 Idem.		22 Cur. Collingwood				
3 Idem.		23 Joh. Heron, ar.				
4		24 Rad. Grey, ar.	ut prius			
5		25 Rob. de Lavele, ar.	ut prius			
6		26 Jam. Ogle, ar.	ut prius			
7 Rad. Fenwick, ar.	ut prius	27 Rich. Radley, ar.				
8		28 Rob. Clauding, ar.				
9		29 Hen. Anderson, ar.				
10 Chri. Thirkill, ar.		30 Idem.				
11 Georg. Skelton, ar.		31 Will. Fenwick, ar.	ut prius			
12 Chri. Dacre, mil.		32 Ale. Fetherston, ar.	ut prius			
13 Will. Elleker, ar.		33 Rad. Grey, ar.	ut prius			
14		34 Rob. de Lavele, ar.	ut prius			
15		35 Rad. Grey, ar.	ut prius			
16 Will. Elleker, m.	ut prius	36 Tho. Bradford, ar.				
17 Will. Heron, mil.		37 Idem.				
18 Will. Eure, mil.	ut prius	38 Geor. Muschampe			Or, 3 Bars Gules.	
19 Cur. Ratcliffe, ar.	ut prius	39 Edw. Grey, ar.	ut prius			
20		40 Idem.	ut prius			
21		41 Tho. Middleton, ar.				
22		42 Ge. Muschamp, ar.	ut prius			
23		43 Edw. Talbot, ar.				
24					Arg. 3 Lions ramp. Purpure.	
Recorda Manca.					44 Nich.	

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place	Armes.
44 Nich. Foster, ar.		Argent, a Chevron Vert twisted 3 Hunters-horns Sable.	22 Joh. de Lavale, m.		Ermine a Bars Vert.
45 Will. Selby, jun. ar. & 1 Jacob.			CAR. REG.		
JACO. REG.			Anno		
1 Will. Selby, jun. ar.		Quarterly Or and Gul. a Bend S.	1 Cutb. Heron, ar.		Quarterly Arg. & Gul. a Bend S.
2 Rad. de Lavale, ar.	ut prius		2 Fran. Bradling, ar.		
3 Hen. Witheringto	ut prius		3		
4 Will. Selby, mil.			4 Tho. Swinborn, m. & duobus Tumid.		
5 Geor. Selby, mil.			5		
6 Rad. de Lavale, m.	ut prius		6 Rob. Bradling, ar.		
7 Edw. Talbot, ar.	ut prius		7 Nic. Towneley, ar.		
8 Joh. de Lavale, ar.	ut prius		8 Nich. Tempest, m.	ut prius	
9 Rad. Grey, mil.	ut prius		9 Tho. Middleton, ar.		
10 Claud. Foster, ar.	ut prius		10		
11 Rad. Seldy, mil.		Quarterly Or and Gul. a Bend S.	11 Will. Carniby, m.		Quarterly Arg. & Gul. a Bend S.
12 Joh. Clavering, m.			12 Will. Witheringto		
13 Hen. Anderson, m.			13 Rob. Bewick, ar.		
14 Will. Selby, mil.			14		
15 Rob. Brandlinge			15		
16 Tho. Middleton, ar.			16 Ingratum bello		
17 Joh. Fenwicke, m.	ut prius		17 debemus Inane.		
18 Mat. Foster, ar.	ut prius		18		
19 Rad. de Lavale, m.	ut prius		19		
20 Will. Muschampe	ut prius		20		
21 Joh. Clavering, m.	ut prius		21		
			22		

The Reader is sensible of more blanks and interruptions, in these Sheriffs, than in any other Catalogue, whereof this reason may be assigned; because the Sheriffs of *Northumberland* never accompted to the Kings Majesty in his Exchequer, (from which accompts the most perfect List is made) until the third year of King *Edward* the sixth Yea, they assumed such liberty to themselves, as to fiese the issues and profits of their Baylwick, and convert them to their own use, with all other Debts, Fines, and Amercements, within the said County, and all Emoluments accruing from *Alienations, Intrusions, Wards, Marriages, Reliefs*, and the like.

This, though it tended much unto the detriment, and loss of the Crown, was for many years connived at, chiefly to incourage the Sheriffs in their dangerous office, who in effect, lay constant *Perdues* against the neighbouring *Scots*. But after that, their care was much lessened, by setting the *Lord-Wardens* of the Marches, it was enacted in the third * of King *Edward* the sixth, that the Sheriffs of *Northumberland* should be accountable for their office, as others, in the Exchequer.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

19 FRANCIS RUSSELL, Mil.]

He was son to *Francis*, and father to *Edward* Earl of *Bedford*. He married *Julian* daughter (whom * *Mills* calls *Elionar*, and makes her co-heir) to Sir *John Foster* afore-said, which occasioned his residence in these parts. It happened on a *Truce-day*, June 27. 1585. that the English meant to treat, whilst the *Scots* meant to fight, being three thousand to three hundred. Now, though it was agreed betwixt them, (to use the words of the *Limitary-laws*) that they should not hurt each other with word, deed, or look, they fell on the English, in which tumult this worthy Knight lost his life. And, because seldome single funerals happen in great Families, his Father died the same week in the *South of England*.

The Farewell.

Being now to take our leave of *Northumberland*, I remember what I have read of Sir *Robert Umfrevile*, a native of this County, how he was commonly called * *Robin Mendmarket*, so much he improved trading hereabouts, in the reign of King *Henry* the fourth. It will not be amiss to wish this County more *Mendmarkets*, that the general complaint of the decay of traffick may be removed. I confels the Knight bettered the Markets, by selling therein the plentiful plunder which he had taken from the *Scots*, but I desire it done by some ingenious, and not injurious design, that none may have just cause to complain.

* Anno 2. & 3
Edwardi 6.
cap. 34.

* In Catal. of
Honou. p. 440.

* *Florus Chro.*
pag. 338.



NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE hath *York-shire* on the North, *Lincoln-shire* on the East, *Leicester-shire* on the South, and *Derby-shire* on the West: Nor can I call to mind any County besides this, bounded with four, and but four, Shires, (and those towards the four *cardinal points*) without any parcels of other Shires interposed. The pleasantness thereof may be collected from the plenty of Noble-men, many having their Barronies, and more their Residence, therein: It is divided into two parts, the *Sand* and the *Clay*, which so supply the defects one of another, that what *either Half* doth afford, the *whole County* doth enjoy.

Natural Commodities.

Glycyrrize or Liquoris.

England affordeth hereof the best in the world for some uses, this County the first and best in *England*: Great the use thereof in Physick, it being found very *pectoral* and *sovereign* for several diseases. A *stick* hereof is commonly the *spoon* prescribed to *Patients*, to use in any *Lingences* or *Loaches*: It (as *Aeneas* his men were forced to eat their own Trenchers) these chance to eat their Spoons, their danger is none at all. But *Liquoris* formerly *dear* and *scarce*, is now grown *cheap* and *common*, because growing in all *Counties*. Thus *plenty* will make the most *precious* thing a *drug*, as *silver* was nothing respected in *Jerusalem* in the dayes of *Solomon*.

Wonders.

We must not forget how two *Ayres* of *Lannards* were lately found in *Sherwood Forrest*. These Hawks are the natives of *Saxony*, and it seems, being old and past flying at the game, were let or did set themselves loose, where meeting with *Lanerets*, enlarged on the same terms, they did breed together, and proved as excellent in their kind, when managed, as any which were brought out of *Germany*.

Proverbs.

Many talk of Robin Hood, who never shot in his Bow.]

That is, many discourse (or prate rather) of matters wherein they have no skill or experience. This Proverb is now extended all over *England*, though originally of *Nottingham-shire* extraction, where *Robin Hood* did principally reside in *Sherwood Forrest*. He was an Arch-robber, and withall an excellent Archer; though surely the * Poet gives a *twang* to the *loose* of his *Arrow*, making him shoot one a *cloth-yard* long, at full *forty score* mark, for compass never higher than the *breast*, and within less than a foot of the *mark*. But herein our Author hath verified the Proverb, talking at large of *Robin Hood*, in whose Bow he never shot.

One may justly wonder that this Archer did not at last hit the mark, I mean, *come to the Gallows* for his many robberies, but see more hereof in the *Memorable Persons* of this County.

To sell Robin Hoods penny-worths.]

It is spoken of things sold under half their value; or if you will, *half sold half given*. *Robin Hood* came lightly by his ware, and lightly parted therewith; so that he could afford the *length* of his *Bow* for a *yard* of *Velvet*. Whithersoever he came, he carried a *Fair* along with him, Chapmen crowding to buy his stolen Commodities. But seeing *The receiver is as bad as the thief*, and such buyers are as bad as *receivers*, the cheap *Penny-worths* of plundered goods may *in fine* prove dear enough to their Consciences.

As wise as a man of Gotham.]

It passeth publickly for the *Periphrasis* of a Fool, and an hundred Fopperies are feigned and fathered on the Town-folk of *Gotham*, a Village in this County. Here two things may be observed:

Sff

1. Men

* Drayton's *Poly-Olbion*, song 26. p. 122.

1. Men in all Ages have made themselves merry with singling out some place, and fixing the *staple of stupidity and stolidity* therein. Thus the *Phrygians* were accounted the *fools of all Asia*, and the Anvils of other mens wits to work upon, *scd sapiunt Phryges, Phryx nisi ictus non sapit.* In *Grecia* take a single City, and then *Abdera* in *Thracia* carried it away for Dull-heads,

* *M. Ad. l. 10.*

—— * *Abderitana pectora plebis habes.*

But for a whole Countrey commend us to the *Boetians* for Block-heads, and *Beotium ingenium* is notoriously known. In Germany *auris Batava* is taken by the * Poet for a dull Ear, which hath no skill in witty conceits.

* *Idem l. 6.*

2. These places thus generally sleighted and scoffed at, afforded some as witty and wise persons as the world produced: Thus *Plutarch* himself (saith * *Erasmus*) was a *Beotian*, and *Erasmus* a *Batavian* or *Hollander*, and therefore (his own copy-hold being touch'd in the Proverb) he expoundeth *auris Batava* a grave and severe Ear.

* *Alg. Beotium ingenium.*

But to return to *Gotham*, it doth breed as wise people, as any which causelessly laugh at their simplicity. Sure I am, Mr. *William de Gotham*, fifth Master of *Michael-house* in *Cambridge*, Anno 1336. and twice Chancellor of the University, was as grave a Governor as that Age did afford. And *Gotham* is a goodly large Lordship, where the ancient and right well respected Family of *St. Andrews* have flourished some hundreds of years, till of late the name is extinct in, and lands divided betwixt, Female co-heirs, matched unto very worshipful persons.

* *Butters of Bees, p. 17.*

*The little * Smith of Nottingham, }
Who doth the work that no man can. }*

England hath afforded many rare workmen in this kind, whereof he may seem an Apprentice to *Vulcan*, and inferiour onely to his Master, (in making the *invisible Net*) who made a Lock and Key, with a Chain of ten links, which a Flea could draw. But what this little *Smith* and great workman was, and when he lived, I know not; and have cause to suspect, that this of *Nottingham* is a *periphrasis* of *Nemo, Ou Tis*, or a person who never was: And the Proverb, by way of *Sarcasm*, is applied to such, who being conceited of their own skill, pretend to the atchieving of impossibilities.

Martyrs.

I meet with none within this County, either before or in the *Marian* dayes, imputing the later to the mild temper of *Nicholas Heath*, Archbishop of *York*, and Diocesan thereof. Yet find we a Martyr, though not in this, yet of this, County; as a Native thereof here following.

* *Fox his Acts and Monuments, p. 1859*

THOMAS CRANMER was born at * *Arse-lackton* (*Speed* calls it *Astackton*) in this County, and being bred in *Jesus college* in *Cambridge* became Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and at last (after some intermediate failings) valiantly suffered for the Truth at *Oxford*, An. Dom. 1556. March 22.

Two hungry meals (saith our *English Proverb*) makes the third a glutton. This may also be inverted, *Two glutton meals require the third an hungry one*, fasting being then necessary lest Nature be surcharged. If the Reader hath formerly perused Mr. *Fox* his *Acts and Monuments*, and my *Ecclesiastical History*, *Cranmer* his story is so largely related in those two books, there is danger of his surfeit if I should not now be short and sparing therein: onely one memorable passage omitted by Mr. *Fox* (and that's a wonder) I must here intert out of an excellent * Author.

* *Bishop Godwin in his Catalogue of the Bishops of England, p. 206.*

* *2 Cluon. 15. 17.*

After his whole body was reduced into ashes, his heart was found intire and untouch'd. Which is justly alledged as an argument of his cordial integrity to the truth, though fear too much and too often prevailed on his outward actions: So that what the Holy Spirit recordeth of King * *Asa*, was true of him, — *Nevertheless the heart of Asa was perfect all his dayes*, though good man he was guilty of many and great imperfections.

The like to this of *Cranmer* is reported of *Zuinglius*, *Quod cadavere flammis ab hostibus tradito, cor exuri non potuerit*, His toes making this a sign of the obduration and hardness

ness

ness of his heart, his friends of the sincerity thereof. And thus saith my moderate and learned * Author, *Adeo turbatis odio aut amore animis, ut sit in religionis dissensionibus, pro se quisq; omnia superstitiose interpretatur*, Their minds being so disturbed with hatred or love, as it comes to pass in dissensions of Religion, every one interprets all things superstitiously for his own advantage. The best is, our Religion, wherein it differs from *Romish* Errors, hath better demonstration for the truth thereof, than those *Topical* and *Ofier* accidents, lyable to be bent on either side, according to mens fancies and affections.

*Thuanus Obit.
doct. vir. Anno
1535.

Prelates since the Reformation.

WILLIAM CHAPPELL was born at *Lexington* in this County, and bred a Fellow in *Christs college* in *Cambridge*, where he was remarkable for the strictness of his Conversation. No one *Tutor* in our memory bred more and better *Pupils*, so exact his care in their Education. He was a most subtile Disputant, equally excellent with the Sword and the Shield, to reply or answer. He was chosen Provost of *Trinity college* in *Dublin*, and afterwards Bishop of *Corke* and *Rosse*: Frighted with the Rebellion in *Ireland* he came over into *England*, where he rather exchanged than eased his condition, such the wofulness of our civil wars. He dyed *Anno 1649.* and parted his Estate almost equally betwixt his own Kindred and distressed Ministers, his charity not impairing his duty, and his duty not prejudicing his charity.

Capital Judges.

Sir JOHN MARKHAM, descended of an ancient Family, was born at *Markham* in this County, and brought up in the Municipal Law, till being Knighted by *Edward* the Fourth, he was made *Lord Chief Justice* of the *Kings Bench*, in the place of *Sir John Fortescue*. These I may call the two *Chief Justices* of the *Chief Justices*, for their signal integrity: For though the one of them favoured the *House of Lancaster*, the other of *York*, in the Titles to the *Crown*; both of them favoured the *House of Justice* in matters betwixt party and party.

It happened that * *Sir Thomas Cooke*, late *Lord Mayor of London*, one of vast wealth, was cast before hand at the Court, (where the *Lord Rivers*, and the rest of the *Queens* Kindred, had pre-devoured his Estate) and was onely for Formalities sake to be condemned in *Guild-hall*, by extraordinary Commissioners in *Oyer and Terminer*, whereof *Sir John Markham* was not the meanest. The Fact for which he was arraigned, was for lending money to *Margaret* the Wife of *King Henry* the Sixth: this he denied, and the single testimony of one *Hankins*, tortured on the Rack, was produced against him.

* *Fabian* p. 497
& *Holinshead*
p. 670. & *Stow*
in the 12. of
Edward the 4.

Judge *Markham* directed the jury (as it was his place, and no partiality in point of Law to do) to find it onely *Misprision of treason*; whereby *Sir Thomas* saved his lands though heavily fined, and life though long imprisoned. The King was highly displeased at him, and vowed he should never sit on the *Bench* any more. And here I hope it will not trespass on the grave character of this Judge, to insert a modern and pleasant passage, being privy my self to the truth thereof.

A Lady would traverse a suit of Law against the will of her husband, who was contented to buy his quiet by giving her her will therein, though otherwise perswaded in his judgment the cause wold go against her.

This Lady dwelling in the *Shire-town*, invited the judge to dinner, and (though thrifty enough of her self) treated him with sumptuous entertainment. Dinner being done, and the cause being called, the judge clearly gave it against her: And when in passion he vowed never to invite any Judge again; Nay, Wife (said he) vow never to invite a just Judge any more.

Well, *King Edward* was so vexed, that *Sir John Markham* was outed of his *Chief-justice-ship*, and lived privately but plentifully the remainder of his life, having fair lands by *Margaret* his wife, (daughter and co-heir of *Sir Simon Leke* of *Cotham* in this County) besides the Estate acquired by his Practice and paternal Inheritance.

Seamen.

* Title of 171-
103.

EDWARD FENTON (Brother to Sir *Jeffrey Fenton*, of whom * hereafter) was born in this County, whose nature inclined him wholly to Sea-service; and disdaining to go in a trodden path, he was ambitious to discover unknown passages. His Achievements in this nature are related at large in Mr. *Hackluit*, and excellently contracted in an Epitaph on his Monument in *Deptford Church* in *Kent*, erected by the Right Honourable *Roger Earl of Corke*, who married his Brothers daughter.

Memoriae perenni Edwardi Fenton, Reginae Elizabethae olim pro corpore Armigeri, Jano O-Neal, ac post eum Comite Desmoniae, in Hibernia turbantibus, fortissimi Taxiarchi, qui post lustratum improbo ausu, Septentrionalis Plagae Apochryphum mare, & excussas variis peregrinationibus inertis Naturae latebras, Anno 1588. in celebri contra Hispanos Naumachia, meruit Navis Praetoriae Navarchus.

Obiit Anno Domini 1603.

Some dayes after the death of *Queen Elizabeth*. Observe by the way how God set up a generation of military men, both by Sea and Land, which began and expired with the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, like a suit of clothes made for her, and worn out with her: For Providence designing a peaceable Prince to succeed her, (in whose time martial men would be rendred useles) so ordered the matter, that they all almost attended their Mistress, before or after, within some short distance, unto her grave.

Writers.

* In quarto li-
bro suorum
predicatorum.

* Script. Brit.
cent. 5. num. 2.

WILLIAM MANSFIELD (named no doubt from, and) born at that noted Market Town in this County, was bred a *Dominican*, and for his skill in *Logicks*, *Ethicks*, *Physicks*, and *Metaphysicks* in his Age highly applauded. And because some prize a *Dram* of *Forraign* before a pound of *Home-bred* praise, know that * *Leander Bononiensis* (though mistaking his Name *Massetius*) giveth him the Appellation of *Inclytus Theologia Professor*. He defended *Thomas Aquinas* against *Henricus Gandavensis*, (though both of them were dead long before) and got great Credit thereby. *Bale*, (who is not usually so civil in his expressions) * saith that he did *strow branches of Palms before Christs Asse*, which if so, was (I assure you) no bad employment. He flourished, *Anno Dom. 1320.*

WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM was first *Prebendary*, then *Chanter* of *York*, bred an *Augustinian*, and fourteen years the *Provinciall* of his Order. Resigning which place, he went on some great employment to *Rome*, and returning thence by *Genoa*, fell sick and recovered of the *Plague*, being therein a Monument of *Divine Mercy* to prove that disease (though in it self *Mortale*) not alwayes *Mortiferum*.

Amongst the many Books he wrote, his *Concordance* on the *Evangelists* was most remarkable, which I behold as a *Leading-piece* in that kind, though since it hath met with many to follow it; A worthy work to shew the *Harmony* betwixt those four Writers, though it hath met with many to decry the design, being accounted by

Some

Some Impossible.

As if there were Contradictions herein past reconciling, whose opinion cannot be reconciled with Piety; seeing the four Gospels are Indited by one and the same Spirit of *Unity and Verity, of Truth and Concord*, whilst in two sentences really contrary, one must be false of necessity.

Others Unnecessary.

As if it were nothing but the reconciling of those who never fell out. Whereas indeed, there are many seeming oppositions therein to raise the reputation thereof. *Intellecta ab omnibus sunt neglecta a plurimis*, and some necessary difficulty becomes Scripture, to quicken our prayers, pains, and patience to understand it.

* *Bale* giveth him this *Lukewarme* (call it *hot*, because coming from his mouth) commendation, *non omnino impius in voluminibus, quæ composuit*. He dyed, and was buried at *Lecester*. Anno Dom. 1336.

* Script. Brit. cent. 5. num. 44.

ROBERT WORSOP was born (saith * *Bale*) in the County, mistaken for the *Dioce*se of *York*, seeing *Worsop* is notoriously known to be in *Nottingham-shire*. He was bred an *Augustinian* in the convent of *Tick-Hill* not far from *Doncaster*, where he wrote many Books, the one called the *Entrance of the Sentences*. *Bale* saith, that at last he was made a Bishop, not naming his *Dioce*se, and no such *Prelate* appearing in our *English Catalogue* it rendereth it suspicious, that either he was some *Suffragan*, or some *Titulary Bishop* in *Greece*. He dyed, and was buried at *Tick-Hill*, about the year 1360.

* Script. Brit. cent. 5. num. 76.

Since the Reformation.

Sir JEFFREY FENTON Knight, born in this County, was for twenty seven years Privy-Counsellour in *Ireland* to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*. He translated the History of *Francis Guicciardine* out of *Italian* into *English*, and Dedicated it to Queen *Elizabeth*, he deceased at *Dublin* October 19. 1608. and lyeth buried in *St. Patricks Church* under the same Tombe with his Father-in-Law Dr. *Robert Weston*, sometimes Chancellor of *Ireland*.

* *J. Wareaus de script. Hib.* p. 137.

JOHN PLOUGH was born in this * County, a pious and learned Minister of the Word; who for his conscience fled over into *Basil* in the Reign of Queen *Mary*.

* *Bale* in his book termed *Scriptoris nostri temporis*, p. 112.

It happened that a Book came over into the hands of the *English Exiles*, written against the Marriage of Ministers, by one *Miles Hoggard*, a filly Hosier in *London*, but highly opinioned of his learning. It was debated amongst the *English*, whether this Book should be passed over with neglect, or answered. And here the Reader is requested to pardon this digression, as proper enough for my profession. *Solomon* hath two * Proverbs, the one immediately succeeding, yet seemingly crossing the other,

* Prov. 26. 4, 5

Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him.

Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit.

Some * will have the first precept given to Magistrates (who are not to make their Authority cheap, by ingaging against fools) and the later to belong to all Christians. Others distinguish that an *answer according to his folly* may be twofold; by way of complying with it, which may not; and confuting of it which ought to be done. Most make a difference between the railing fool and the reasoning fool: the former to be ordered, as *Hezekiah* did * *Rabshakek*, *Answer him not a word*. But if he be a reasoning fool, who will offer to argue, conceited of himself, take him off his speed, with a short and seasonable return.

* Mr. Cartwright upon the place.

* 2 Kings 18. 36.

Such a fool this *Hoggard* was adjudged, whom *John Plough* undertook to answer, and cut his combe so close, that the other appeared no more. He dyed in the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

WILLIAM BRIGHTMAN was born in *Nottingham* (where some of his brethren were lately alive) bred Fellow of *Queens Colledge* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards benefited at *Hannes* in *Bedfordshire*. No lover of *Conformity*, yet no hater of *Conformists*; being charitable

charitable to such, who in judgement dissented from him. His Memory is most remarkable for his *Comment on the Revelation*, by some Protestants approved, praised, admired; by others sleighted, contemned, condemned.

Pro.

1. His very name *Brightman* imports something of illumination and clearness therein.
2. He makes many hard places to be plain, and mysteries to be histories, by his *Comment*.
3. He foretold many things forty years ago, which we see performed in our dayes.

Con.

1. Names are casual, and even *Lucian* himself, as bad as he was, had as much of light and lustre in his name.
2. He makes many plain places hard, and histories to be mysteries by his mis-interpretation; expounding the seven *Asian Churches*, then literally extant, to be *Germany, France, England, &c.*
3. Shooting so many Arrows, no wonder if some few, *Father* by hap than aim, hit the mark.

Sure I am that *Time* and Mr. *Brightman* will expound the hardest places in the *Revelation*, but what credit is to be given to the later alone, I will not engage.

Such who dislike Mr. *Brightmans* writing, could not but commend his Angelical living, who had so much of Heaven in his heart. Walking thorough the *vineyard of this world*, he pluckt and eat a few grapes, but put up none in his Vessel, using wealth as if he us'd it not.

His Clay-cottage did crack and fall down in the same minute, so sudden was his death: But he who *died daily*, could on no day be said to *dye suddenly*, being alwayes prepared for his dissolution, which happened *Anno Dom. 16—*.

Memorable Persons.

ROBERT HOOD was (if not by birth) by his chiefest abode this Country-man. *Camden* calls him *pradonem missimum*, the gentlest thief that ever was: and know, Reader, he is entered into our Catalogue, not for his *thievery* but for his *gentleness*. Take the character of his (though not good) *less bad* behaviour from the pen of our † Poet:

*From wealthy Abbots chests, and Charles abundant store,
What oftentimes he took, he shar'd amongst the poor:
No lordly Bishop came in lusty Robins way,
To him before he went, but for his Pass must pay:
The widow in distress he graciously reliev'd,
And remedied the wrongs of many a Virgin griev'd.*

But who made him a Judge? or gave him a Commission to take where it might best be spared, and give where it was most wanted? His principal residence was in *Shirewood Forrest* in this County, though he had another haunt (he is no Fox that hath but one hole) near the Sea in the *North-riding in York-shire*, where *Robin Hoods Bay* still retaineth his name: Not that he was any Pirat, but a Land-thief, who retreated to those unsuspected parts for his security.

One may wonder how he escaped the hand of Justice, dying in his bed, for ought is found to the contrary: But it was because he was rather a *merry* than a *mischievous* thief, (complementing passengers out of their purses) never murdering any but *Deer*, and this popular Robber feasted the Vicinage with his Venison. He played his pranks in the reign of King *Richard the First*, about the year of our Lord 1100.

THOMAS MAGNUS. He was an exposed child, left by his mother in the Parish of *Newark*. What the † Poet saith of the father of *Cadmus* (commanding his son to find his lost sister *Europa*, or else never to return) that he was,

† His words are taken out of *John Major*. See his *Brit.* in *North-riding in York-shire*.
† *Draytons Poly-Olbion*, song 26. p. 123.

† *Ovid. Met.*

Facto pius & sceleratus eodem.

| Expressing in one act a mind,
| Which was both *cruel*, and was *kind*.

may be applied to the mother of this and all such *Foundlings*. Now it happened that some *York shire* Clothiers coming in the dark, (very early or late) did light on this child, and resolved to pay both for his nursing and education, the charge whereof would not be great, equally divided betwixt them, according to the Proverb,

Multorum manibus grande levatur onus.

| An heavy work is light to do,
| When many hands are put thereto.

First then they took order he should be baptized in *Newark* by the name of *Thomas*, (probably the best person in their company) and because all of them had Interest alike in him, for his Surname they assigned him *Amang-us*, which is *amongst us* in the Northern pronunciation.

They were very careful in his breeding. I confess, *Aristotle* urgeth it as an argument against the breeding of children in common, that the care of all will effectually be the care of none, and so the children be neglected. Not so here, where this *Thomas*, though he had a *Common-wealth* of *Foster-fathers*, was very well brought up in learning, and became an excellent *scholar* and *States-man*, being imployed in many forreign Embassies. Then took he on him the name of **Dr. Magnus*, (and was famous thereby both at home and beyond the Seas) on which account he might claim kindred with *Pompeius Magnus*, *Carolus Magnus*, and *Albertus Magnus*, and whom not, who was Great for arts, arms, or otherwise? It foundeth much in his commendation, that he forgot not his gratitude to the *Town* of his *Nativity*, where he erected a fair *school*, with other *Benefactions*. He flourished (as I take it) under King *Henry* the Eight.

* *Cambdens Re-*
mains, p. 146.

Lord Mayors.

I cannot on my best inquiry recover any Native of this County who ever attained to this place of Magistracy; but am informed, that now the feet of one do tread near unto the *Threshold* of that *Dore of Honor*, and doubt not but when he hath first entered and opened the way, there will be others soon found to follow him.

The Names of the Gentry of this County returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth.

John Archbishop of York
Humfrey Earl of Stafford

Richard Stanhop

{ One of the Knights
for the Shire.

Commissioners to take the Oaths.

Tho. Cheworth, chiv.	Thome Nevyl	Iohannis Gaitford	Roberti Morewode
Iohan. Zouche, chiv.	Roberti Brewce	Gorgii Clay	Iohannis Clifton
Will. Plumton, chiv.	Thome Stanton	Iohannis Hufse	Roberti Dunham
Hug. Welughby, chiv.	Rad. Leek	Iohannis Hiklinge	Iohannis Serlby
Roberti Strelley, chiv.	Richardi Sutton	Ioh. Barbour de Leek	Willielmi Wilbram
Hen. Perponnt, chiv.	Thome Stanhope	Thome Stannton de	Thome Geneley
Rob. Makam, chiv.	Iacobi Stanhope	Sutton	Thome Schefeld
Gerv. Chyston, chiv.	Thome Curson	Roberti Doyle	Thome Anne
Will. Meryng, chiv.	Willielmi Byrton	Rogeri Perponnt	Iohannis Rolley
Hug. Anneley, chiv.	Henrici Perponnt	Thome Hercy	Iohannis atte Vikars
Ioh. Cokfeld armig.	Hugenis Hercy	Richardi Bevercotes	Willielmi Beson
Radulphi Makerell	Iohannis Wastnes	Roberti Moresby	Edm. Nornamyle
			Richardi

The Worthies of ENGLAND.

Richardi Gaisford
Iohannis Becard
willielmi Remsson
Richardi Strelly
Thome Meryng
Willielmi Lassels
Iohannis Powerr
Willielmi Powerr
Ioh. Leek de Halom
Thom: Okere
Philippi Barley
Thome Warberton
Iohannis Alferton
willielmi Alferton,
filius ejus
Richardi Rancheftere
de wirssope
Iohannis VVhite de
Colyngam
Iohannis Gloufeter de
Carcofton
Richardi walfeld de
Newerk
Roberti Kelom de
Newerk
Willielmi Skrynishire
de Muskham
Roberti Garnon de
Muskham

Ioh. Kelom de Kelom
Ioh. Darley de Thorp
Thome Columboll de
Thorp
Riginaldi Shawe de
Estwayte
Gervafii Bampton de
Befton
Iohannis Mathewe de
Sterroppe
willielmi Crecy de
Markham
Petri Creci de Mark-
ham
Roberti Forfett de
Grynley
will. Lord de Retford
Roberti Wytham de
Orfton
Radulphi Stuffin de
Mansfeld Wodhous
Iohannis Brannspath
de Ragnell
Ioh. Brannspath filius
ejus de Ragnell
Tho. Brannspath de
Ragnell
Rad. Barre de Ragnell
Iohannis Croftes de

Ragnell
Iohannis Melton de
Mormanton
willielmi Clerk de
Gedlynge
Radulphi Wilbram de
VVestmerkham
Galfridi Botelere de
VVelbagh
Rob. Norton de Kirton
Iohannis Milnere de
Allerton
will. Haley de Sutton
Iohan. Morehagh de
Mansfeld
Ioh. Arnall de Arnall
Iohan. Spondon de
Newerk
Iohan. Dennett de
Newerk
Hugonis Garnon de
Muskham
Iohan. Crummwell de
Charleton
Rob. Crummwell filius
ejus, de eadem
willielmi Daynell de
Egmanton
Edm. Berkyn de Al-

lerton
Henrici Payfer de
Clypfton
Simonis Caldewell de
Laxton
Roberti Bliton de
Cannton
Rob. Waryn de Wanton
Williel. Drapour de
Welbagh
Iohannis Carleton de
Blithe
Tho. Bagley de Blithe
walteri Carleton de
Carleton
VVill. Hokekyngson
de Miftertan
Ioh. Darnall de Mi-
fterton
williel. Lyndrike de
stockwith
willielmi Browet de
Walkryngham
Richardi Caxton de
Tuxford
Iohannis Parleshorpe
de Laxton
Tho. Grengorge de
Allerton.

Sheriffs.

This County had the same Sheriffs with *Derbyshire* untill the tenth year of *Queen Elizabeth*, wherein they were divided, and since which time these were the particular *Sheriffs* of this Shire.

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
ELIZ. REG.			JACOB.		
Anno			Anno		
10 Tho. Cowper, ar.		Azure a Tortois erected Or.	33 Ioh. Hollis, ar.	ut prius	
11 Ioh. Biron, ar.		*Gules, a Saltyr Ermine.	34 Ioh. Baffer, ar.		Or, 3. Piles G. a Canton Erm
2 Ioh. Nevil, ar.*	Grove	†Az. in a Chief Or, a Lion is-	35 Fra. Willoughby, ar.	ut prius	
13 Rob. Markham, ar.†		suant G. and border Arg.	36 Will. Sutton, ar.	ut prius	
14 Gerv. Clifton, mil.	Clifton	Sable semi de cinque-foils,	37 Rich. Whalley, ar.		
15 Will. Hollis, mil. b	Houghton	a Lion ramp. Arg.	38 Ioh. Biron, mil.		
16 Th. Stanhope, mil. c	Shelford	b Ermine 2. Piles sable.	39 Ioh. Thorold, ar.		Sable, 3. Goats salient Gules.
17 Hen. Perpoint, ar. d	Holme	c Quarterly Ermine and Gul.	40 Hen. Chaworth, ar.	ut prius	
18 Geo. Chaworth, ar. e	Wiverton	d Arg. a Lion ramp. sable in	41 Brian Lassels, ar.	ut prius	
19 Tho. Markham, ar.	ut prius	an Orb of cinque-foils Gul.	42 Edw. North, ar.		Az. a Lion passant Or betwint
20 Ioh. Biron, ar.		e Azure, two cheverons, Or.	43 Hen. Perpoint, ar.	ut prius	3. Flower de luzes arg.
21 Fra Willoughby, m.		Or, or 2. bars Gul. 3. Water-	44 Rog. Ascough, mil.		Sable. a Fess Or, between 3.
22 Geo. Nevil, ar.	ut prius	bougets arg.			Asses passant, arg.
23 Will. Sutton, ar.	Arundel	Arg. a quarter S. a crescent G.	JACOB.		
24 Fran. Molineux, ar.	Feversha.	Az. a cross moline quater pier-	1 Will. Reyner, mil.		
25 Rob. Markham, ar.	ut prius	cen Or.	2 Gab. Armstrong, ar.		G. 3. right hands coped and ar-
26 Brian Lassels, ar.		Argent 3. Chaplets Gules.	3 Will. Sutton, mil.	ut prius	med bar-wayes proper.
27 Ioh. Sydenham, ar.	Some. shi.	Sib. 3. Rams argent.	4 Will. Cowper, ar.	ut prius	
28 Geo. Chaworth, m	ut prius		5 Io. Thornhough, ar.		
29 Tho. Stanhope, mil.	ut prius		6 Hen. Sacherell, ar.		Arg. on a Saltyre S. water-
30 Fra Willoughby, m.	ut prius		7 Ioh. Molineux, ar.	ut prius	bougets of the first.
31 Ioh. Biron, mil.			8 Ger. Clifton, mil.	ut prius	
32 Th. Thornhough, ar			9 Ioh. Molineux, mil.	ut prius	
			10 Ioh. Biron, mil.		
			11 Geo. Perkins, mil.		

Name

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
12 Ro. Williamfon, ar.	Eastmark.	Or, a Cheveron Gules betwixt	3 Tho. Hewer, mil.		Sab. a Chev. counter-Battilee
13 Rob. Perpoint, ar.	ut prius	3. Trefoils, Sab.	4 Jer. Terefy, ar.		betwixt 3. Owles, Arg.
14 Geo. Laffels, mil.	ut prius		5 Ith. Perkins, ar.		
15 Io. Thornhough, m.			6 Rob. Sutton, ar.	ut prius	
16 Tho. Barton, ar.			7 Tho. White, ar.		
17 Will. Reason, ar.			8 Tho. Bolles, ar.		Ar. 3. Cups Arg. holding as
18 Tho. Hutchinson, m.			9 Ioh. Melish, ar.*		many Boars heads erected, Or.
19 Ioh. White, mil.			10 Ioh. Biron, mil.		* Ar. 2. Swans Arg. betwixt
20 Ioh. Digby, ar.		Azure, a Flower de luce, Arg.	11 Har. Wasteneys, b.†	Hendon	as many Flanches Ermine.
21 Marb. Palmes, ar.		Gul. 3. flower de luzes, Arg.	12 Geo. Laffels, mil.	ut prius	† Sab. a Lion ramp. Arg. colle-
22 Edw. Goldinge † &		a Chief Varry.	13 Fra. Thorohaugh, m.		red, Gules.
Galf. Markham, ar.	ut prius	† Gules, a Cheveron Or, be-	14 Ioh. Chaworth, ar.	ut prius	
CAROL I.		twixt 3. Besants.	15 Tho. Williamfon, ar.	ut prius	
Anno			16 { Gilb. 2 Nevil, ar.	ut prius	
1 Tim. Pusey, ar.			{ Edw. 3		
2 Fran. Williamfon.	ut prius				

Q. Elizadeth.

15. WILLIAM HOLLIS, Mil.]

This was that steddy and constant House-keeper, who for his hospitality and other eminent vertues, was commonly called *The good Sir William*: A most honourable title; seeing of Gods two grand Epithets, *Optimus, Maximus*, the former is imbraced by too few, the later affected by too many. This *Sir William* was son to *Sir William Hollis*, Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, father to *John Hollis* Lord *Houghton* of *Houghton* created Earl of *Clare* in the 22. of King *Charles* the First; and Grand-father to the Right Honourable *John* the present Earl of *Clare*.

K. James.

13. ROBERT PERPOINT, Armig.]

He was afterwards created Baron *Perpoint* and Viscount *Newark*, and afterwards in the fourth of King *Charles* the first, Earl of *Kingston upon Hull*. One descended of right ancient and noble extraction, whose Ancestors coming over with the *Conqueror*, first fixed at *Hurst-Perpoint* in *Suffex*, thence removed into this County. I find this remarkable passage recorded of *Henry de Perpoint*, who flourished in those parts in the beginning of King *Edward* the First.

Claus. 8 Edvardi 1. membrana tertia in dorso in Tur. London.

Memorandum, quod Henricus de Perponnt die Lune in crastino Octab. Sancti Michaelis, venit in Cancellaria apud Lincolniam, & publice dixit quod sigillum suum amisit, & protestabatur quod si aliquod instrumentum cum sigillo illo post tempus illud inveniretur consignatum, illud nullius esse valoris vel momenti.

Memorand. That Henry de Perponnt on Munday the day after the Octaves of St. Michael, came into the Chancery at Lincoln, and said publicly that he had lost his Seal, and protested that if any instrument were found sealed with that Seal after that time, the same should be of no value or effect.

He appeareth a person of prime quality, that great prejudice might arise by the false use of his true Seal, if found by a dishonest person, so that so solemn a protest was conceived necessary for the prevention thereof.

Robert Perpoint, a Descendent from this *Henry*, was by King *Edward* the third summoned as a * Baron to Parliament, but died (as I am informed) before he sat therein, which hindered the honour of Peerage from descending to his posterity.

But this *Robert Perpoint* was *Robert the younger*, in distinction from his Name-sake-Ancestor, who lived in great dignity under King *Edward* the Third, as by the following Record will appear.

* Camd. Brit. in Nottingham-sh.

Claus. 49 Hen. 3. in dorso memb. 6.

Rex Priori S. Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia salutem. Cum dilectus & fidelis noster Robertus de Petroponte, qui fidei nostra & Edwardi primogeniti nostri hactenus constanter adhaesit, in conflictu habito apud Lewes captus esset ab inimicis nostris & detentus in prisoa Hugonis le Dispenser, donec per septingentas marcas finem fecisset cum eodem pro redemptione sua, unde Walerandus de Munceaus se prefato Hugoni pro predicto Roberto obligavit per quandam chartam de feoffamento, & scripta obligatoria inter ipsos confecta, qua vobis liberata fuerant custodienda, ut dicitur: Nos ipsorum Roberti & Walerandi indemnitati prospicere, & eidem Roberto gratiam facere volentes specialem: vobis mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod cartas & scripta predicta eidem Roberto & Walerando, vel eorum alteri, sine mora dispendio deliberari faciat; & nos inde versus vos servabimus indemnes. In cujus, &c.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium
15. die Octobris.

The King to the Prior of St. John Jerusalem in England greeting. Whereas our beloved and faithful Robert Perpoint, who hitherto hath constantly adher'd to our trust, and of our first born Edward, was taken by our enemies in a skirmish at Lewes, and kept in the prison of Hugh le Dispenser, untill by seven hundred marks he had made an end with him for his ransoming, whereupon Walerand of Munceaus bound himself to the forenamed Hugh for the foresaid Robert by a certain charter of feoffment, and obligatory writings made betwixt them, which as is said were delivered to you to be kept: We, willing to provide for the safety of the said Robert and Walerand, and to do a special favour to the same Robert, do command you firmly injoyning, that ye cause the foresaid charters and writings without any delay to be delivered to the same Robert and Walerand, or to one of them; and we shall thenceforth save you harmless.

Witness the King at Westminster
the 15. day of October.

Who so seriously considereth how much the Mark, and how little the silver of our Land was in that Age, will conclude seven hundred marks a ransom more proportionable for a Prince than private person. The best was, that was not paid in effect, which by command from the King was restored again.

The Farewell.

There is in this County a small Market Town called *Blithe*, which my * Author will have so named à *jucunditate*, from the mirth and good fellowship of the Inhabitants therein. If so, I desire that both the name and the thing may be extended all over the Shire, as being confident that an Ounce of mirth, with the same degree of grace, will serve God more and more acceptably than a pound of sorrow.

Earls of Nottingham after y^e Conquest

~~Robert Earl of Notts his posterity were Earls of Hereford~~

~~With Anna Broth to 2. Math last wife of Hen. 3. Marg. 12~~

Monbray Earls

Howard — Earls

Car. 2. Ansgar Finch — Earl succeeded by Oxford-

Car. 2. Daniel his Son — Earl, likewise of Winchester suc. by

Geo. 7. Daniel his Son — Earl of Winchester & Nottingham

* John Norden
in his Description
of Hart-
ford-shire, voce
Benington.



OXFORD-SHIRE hath *Bark-shire* (divided first by the *Iss*, then by the *Thames*) on the South, *Glocester-shire* on the West, *Buckingham shire* on the East, *Warwick* and *Northampton Shires* on the North. It aboundeth with all things necessary for mans life; and I understand, that Hunters and Falconers are no where better pleas'd. Nor needeth there more pregnant proof of plenty in this place, than that lately *Oxford* was for some years together a Court, a Garrison, and an University; during which time it was well furnished with provisions on reasonable rates.

Natural Commodities.

Fallow Deer.

And why of these in *Oxford-shire*? why not rather in *Northampton-shire*, where there be the most, or in *York-shire*, where there be the greatest Parks in *England*? It is because *John Rous* of *Warwick* telleth me, that at *Woodstock* in this County was the most ancient Park in the whole Land, encompassed with a Stone-wall by King *Henry* the First.

Let us premise a line or two concerning *Parks*, the case, before we come to what is contained therein.

1. The word *Parcus* appears in *Varro*, (deriv'd no doubt à *parcendo*, to spare or save) for a place wherein such Cattle are preserved.
2. There is mention once or twice in * *Dooms-day Book* of *Parcus silvestris bestiarum*, which proveth *Parks* in *England* before the Conquest.
3. Probably such ancient Parks (to keep *J. Rous* in credit and countenance) were onely paled, and *Woodstock* the first that was walled about.
4. Parks are since so multiplied, that there be * more in *England* than in all *Europe* besides.

* *Camb. Brit. in Oxford-shire.*

* *Idem ibid.*

The Deer therein, when living, raise the stomachs of Gentlemen with their sport; and, when dead, allay them again with their flesh. The fat of Venison is conceived to be (but I would not have Deer-stealers hear it) of all flesh the most vigorous nourishment, especially if attended with that essential addition which *Virgil* coupleth therewith,

*Implentur veteris Bacchi, pinguisq; ferina,
[Old Wine did their thirst allay, fat Venison hunger.]*

But Deer are daily diminished in *England*, since the Gentry are necessitated into thrift, and forced to turn their pleasure into profit, *Fam seges est ubi Parcus erat*; and since the sale of *Bucks* hath become ordinary, I believe, in process of time the best stored Park will be found in a Cooks shop in *London*.

Wood.

Plenty hereof doth, more hath grown in this County, being daily diminished. And indeed the Woods therein are put to too hard a task in their daily duty, (*viz.* To find fuel and timber for all the houses in, and many out of, the Shire;) and they cannot hold out, if not seasonably relieved by *Pit-cole* found here, or *Sea-cole* brought hither. This minds me of a passage wherein *Oxford* was much concerned; When *Shot-over woods* (being bestowed by King *Charles* the First on a Person of Honour) were likely to be cut down, the University by Letters laboured their preservation, wherein this among many other pathetical expressions, *That Oxford was one of the eyes of the Land, and Shot-over Woods the hair of the Eye-lids; the loss whereof must needs prejudice the sight, with too much moisture flowing therein.* This retrenched that design'd for the present; but in what case those Woods stand at this day, is to me unknown.

Buildings.

The Colleges in *Oxford*, advantaged by the vicinity of fair *Free-stone*, do for the generality of their structure carry away the credit from all in Christendom, and equal any for the largeness of their endowments.

It is not the least part of *Oxfords* happiness, that a moiety of her Founders were Prelates, (whereas *Cambridge* hath but three Episcopal Foundations, *Peter-house*, *Trinity-hall*, and *Jesus*) who had an experimental knowledge, what belonged to the necessities and conveniences of Scholars, and therefore have accommodated them accordingly; principally in providing them the patronages of many good Benefices, whereby the Fellows of those Colleges are plentifully maintained, after their leaving of the University.

Of the Colleges *University* is the oldest, *Pembroke* the youngest, *Christ-church* the greatest, *Lincoln* (by many reputed) the least, *Magdalen* the neatest, *Wadham* the most uniform, *New-college* the strongest, and *Jesus college* (no fault but its unhappiness) the poorest; and if I knew which was the richest, I would not tell, seeing concealment in this kind is the safest. *New-college* is most proper for Southern, *Exeter* for Western, *Queens* for Northern, *Brazen-nose* for North-western men, *St. Johns* for Londoners, *Jesus* for Welshmen; and at other Colleges almost indifferently for men of all Countries. *Merton* hath been most famous for School-men, *Corpus Christi* (formerly called *Trilingue Collegium*) for Linguists, *Christ-church* for Poets, *All-souls* for Orators, *New-college* for Civilians, *Brazen-nose* for Disputants, *Queens college* for Metaphysicians, *Exeter* for a late series of *Regius Professor's*; *Magdalen* for ancient, *St. Johns* for modern Prelates: and all eminent in some one kind or other. And if any of these Colleges were transported into foreign parts, it would alter its kind, (or degree at least) and presently of a College proceed an University, as equal to most, and superiour to many, *Academies* beyond the Seas.

Before I conclude with these Colleges, I must confess how much I was posed with a passage which I met with in the *Epistles* of *Erasmus*, writing to his familiar friend *Ludovicus Vives*, then residing in *Oxford*, in *collegio Apum*, in the College of Bees, according to his direction of his Letter: I knew all Colleges may metaphorically be termed the *Colleges of Bees*, wherein the industrious Scholars live under the rule of one Master: In which respect * *St. Hierom* advised *Rusticus* the Monk to busie himself in making *Bee-hives*, that from thence he might learn, *Monasteriorum ordinem & Regiam disciplinam*, the order of Monasteries and discipline of Kingly government. But why any one College should be so signally called, and which it was, I was at a loss; till at last seasonably satisfied that it was *Corpus Christi*: whereon no unpleasant story doth depend;

In the year * 1630. the *Leads* over *Vives* his Study being decayed, were taken up and new cast, by which occasion the Stall was taken, and with it an incredible mass of Honey. But the *Bees*, as presaging their intended and imminent destruction (whereas they were never known to have swarmed before) did that Spring (to preserve their famous kind) send down a fair swarm into the Presidents Garden: The which in the year 1633. yielded two Swarms, one whereof pitched in the Garden for the President, the other they sent up as a new Colony into their old Habitation, there to continue the memory of this mellifluous Doctor, as the University styled him in a Letter to the Cardinal.

It seems these *Bees* were *Aborigines*, from the first building of the Colledge, being called *Collegium Apum* in the Founders Statutes, and so is *John Claymand*, the first President thereof, saluted by * *Erasmus*.

The Library.

If the *Schools* may be resembled to the Ring, the *Library* may the better be compared to the Diamond therein: not so much for the bunching forth beyond the rest,

* In Epistola ad Rusticum monachum.

* Butler of Bees, p. 23.

* In castigatorem Chrysost. concinnulorum defato.

as the *preciousness* thereof, in some respects equalling any in *Europe*, and in most kinds exceeding all in *England*, yet our Land hath been ever *φιλοβιβλα*, much given to the love of Books, and let us *Fleet the Cream* of a few of the primest Libraries in all ages.

In the infancy of *Christianity*, that at *York* bare away the Bell, founded by Arch-Bishop *Egbert* (and so highly praised by *Alewinus* in his Epistle to *Charles* the Great) but long since abolished.

Before the dissolution of *Abbies*, when all Cathedrals and Convents had their Libraries, that at *Ramsay* was the greatest *Rabbin*, spake the most and best *Hebrew*, abounding in *Jewish*, and not defective in other Books.

In that age of *Lay-Libraries* (as I may term them, as belonging to the City) I behold that pertaining to *Guild-Hall* as a *principal*, founded by *Richard Whittington*, whence three * Cart loads of choice *Manuscripts* were carried in the reign of King *Edward* the sixth on the promise of [never performed Restitution.]

Since the *Reformation*, that of *Benet* in *Cambridge* hath for *Manuscripts* exceeded any (thank the cost and care of *Mathew Parker*) *Collegiate Library* in *England*.

Of late *Cambridge Library*, augmented with the Arch-Episcopal Library of *Lambeth*, is grown the second in the Land.

As for private *Libraries* of Subjects, that of Treasurer *Burlies* was the best for the use of a *States-man*, the Lord *Lumlies* for an *Historian*, the late Earl of *Arundels* for an *Herald*, Sir *Robert Cottons* for an *Antiquary*, and Arch-Bishop *Ushers* for a *Divine*. Many other excellent *Libraries* there were of particular persons, Lord *Brudnells*, Lord *Hattons*, &c. routed by our Civil Wars, and many Books which scaped the execution are fled, [transported] into *France*, *Flanders*, and other forraign parts.

To return to *Oxford Library* (which stands like *Diana* amongst her *Nymphs*, and) surpasseth all the rest for rarity and multitude of Books; so that if any be wanting on any Subject, it is because the world doth not afford them. This Library was founded by *Humphrey* the Good Duke of *Gloucester*; confounded in the reign of *Edward* the sixth, by those who I list not to name; re-founded by worthy Sir *Thomas Bodley*, and the bounty of daily Benefactors.

As for the Kings Houses in this County *Woodstock* is justly to be preferred, where the *wood* and *Water Nymphs* might equally be pleased in its scituation. Queen *Elizabeth* had a great affection for this place, as one of her best *Remembrancers* of her condition, when a prisoner here (in none of the best lodgings) in the reign of her Sister. Here she escaped a dangerous fire, but whether *casual* or *intentional* God knoweth. Here hearing a Milk-maid merrily singing in the Park, she desired exchange of Estates, preferring the *poorest liberty* before the *richest restraint*. At this day it is a fair, was formerly a fairer fabrick, if the Labyrinth built here by King *Henry* the second, answered the Character of Curiosity given it by Authors. But long since the Labyrinth (time without the help of *Ariadne* her Clue of Silk, can unravel and display this most intricate building) is vanished away.

Nor must *Euston* hard by be forgotten, which though some fullen Soul may recount amongst the *costly trifles*, the more ingenious do behold as Arts *pretty Comment*, as Natures *pleasant Text*, both so intermingled, that Art in some sort may seem *natural*, and Nature *artificial* therein. It was made by *Thomas Bashel*, Esq; sometimes servant to *Francis Bacon* Lord *Verulam*. Now because mens expectations are generally tired with the tedious growing of wood, here he set hedges of full growth (which thrived full well) so that where the former left no plants, the following year found trees grown to their full perfection. In a word, a melancholy mind may hear feast it self to a surfeit with variety of entertainments. But Rarities of this nature are never sufficiently described till beheld.

Proverbs.

You were born at Hogs-Norton.]

This is a Village, properly called *Hoch-Norton*, whose inhabitants (it seems formerly) were so rustical in their behaviour, that boarish and clownish people are said born at *Hogs-Norton*.

* Stow in his Survey of London.

To take a Burford-bait.]

This it seems is a bait, not to stay the stomach, but to lose the wit thereby, as resolved at last into drunkennels. If the fair Market of Burford in this County be so much guilty of this foul sin, it is high time to damne the words of this Proverb, and higher to detest the practice thereof. Otherwise Burford-bait may have an hook therein, to choak such souls as swallow it, without their sincere and seasonable repentance.

Banbury Zeale, Cheese, and Cakes.]

* Brit. in Oxfordshire, pag. 376.

I admire to find these joyned together in so learned an Author as Mr. Cambden, affirming that Town fam'd for these three things, *Quam male conveniunt?* and though Zeal be deservedly put first, how inconsistent is it with his gravity and goodness, to couple a spiritual grace with matters of corporeal repast: so that if spoken in earnest, it hath more of a prophane than pious Pen; if in jest, more of a Libeller than Historian.

But to qualifie the man, no such words are extant in the Latine Cambden, where only we read, *Nunc autem conficiendo caseo oppidum notissimum castrum ostendit, &c.*

Secondly, it being in the English translated by Philemon Holland, was at the first (as I have been credibly informed) a literal mistake of the Printers (though not confessed in the Errata) set forth in Anno Dom. 1608. Zeal being put for Veal in that place.

But what casual in that, may be suspected wilful in the next and last Edition, Anno 1637. where the error is continued out of design to nick the Town of Banbury, as reputed then a place of precise people, and not over-conformable in their carriage. Sure I am that Banbury had a gracious, learned, and painful* Minister, and this Town need not be ashamed of, nor grieved at what Scoffers say or write thereof; only let them adde Knowledge to their Zeal, and then the more of Zeal the better their condition.

* Mr. William Whaley, of whom hereafter in this County.

He looks as the Devil over Lincoln.]

Some fetch the original of this Proverb from a stone picture of the Devil, which doth (or lately did) over-look Lincoln Colledge. Surely, the Architect intended it no farther than for an ordinary Antick, though beholders have since applied those ugly looks to envious persons, repining at the prosperity of their neighbours, and jealous to be overtopped by their vicinity.

The Latines have many Proverbs parallel hereunto, to expresse the ill aspects of malevolent spectators, as, *Cyclopius Obtutus*, and the Cyclops, we know, were deformed at the best (envy makes a good face look ill, and a bad, look worse) *Vultus Titanicus*, *Vultus Scythicus*, *Limis oculis oblique inspicere*, *Thynni more videre*, To look like a Thunny, a Fish, which, as Aristotle saith, hath but one eye, and that, as some will have it, on the left side; so full is malice of sinister acceptations.

To return to our English Proverb, it is conceived of more antiquity than either of the fore-named Colledges, though the secondary sense thereof lighted not unhappily, and that it related originally to the Cathedral Church in * Lincoln.

*Testons are gone to * Oxford to study in Brazen-nose.]*

* Vid. suprain Lincolnshire.

* J. Heywood in his five hundred Epigrams, num. 63

This Proverb began about the end of the reign of King Henry the eighth, and happily ended about the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, so that it continued in use not full fifty years.

This the occasion thereof; King Henry the eighth, as his In-comes, so his Out-goings were greater than any English Kings since the Conquest. And it belongs not to me to question the cause of either. Sure it is, as he was always taking, he was always wanting; and the Showre of Abby-Lands being soon over, his drought for money was as great as ever before. This made him resolve on the debasing thereof, *Testons* especially (a Coin worth six pence, corruptly called *Tester*,) so that their intrinsick value was not worth above three shillings four pence the ounce, to the present profit of the Sovereign, and future loss of the Subjects. Yea, so allayed they were with Copper (which common people confound with Brass) and lookt so red therewith, that (as my Author saith) they * blusht for shame, as conscious of their own corruption.

* Idem num. 64

King Edward the sixth, and Queen Mary earnestly endeavoured the reduction of money to the true Standard (and indeed the Coin of their stamping is not bad in itself) but could not compass the calling in of all base money, partly through the shortness of their Reigns, and partly through the difficulty of the design. This by politick de-

grees

grees was effected by Queen *Elizabeth*, with no great *prejudice* to the then present age, and grand *advantage* to all posterity, as is justly mentioned on her Monument in *Westminster*.

*Send Verdingales to * Broad-Gates in Oxford:]*

This will acquaint us with the Female Habit of former Ages, used not only by the gadding *Dinahs* of that age, but by most sober *Sarabs* of the same, so cogent is a common custom. With these *Verdingales* the Gowns of Women beneath their waists were pent-housed out far beyond their bodies, so that posterity will wonder to what purpose those Bucklers of Past-board were employed.

Some deduce the name from the *Belgick Verd-gard* (derived they say from *Virg*, a Virgin, and *Garder*, to keep and preserve) as used to secure modesty, and keep wantons at distance. Others more truly fetch it from *Vertu* and *Galle*, because the scab and bane thereof, the first inventress thereof being known for a light House-wife, who under the pretence of modesty, sought to cover her shame, and the fruits of her wantonness.

These by degrees grew so great, that their wearers could not enter (except going sidelong) at any ordinary door, which gave the occasion to this Proverb. But these *Verdingales* have been disused this forty years, whether because Women were convinced in their consciences of the vanity of this, or allured in their fancies with the novelty of other fashions, I will not determine.

*Chronica si penses, cum pugnent Oxonienses,
Post aliquot menses volat ira per Anglignenses*

Mark the Chronicles aright;
When Oxford Scholars fall to fight,
Before many months expir'd
England will with war be fir'd.

I confesse *Oxonienfis* may import the broils betwixt the Townsmen of *Oxford*, or Towns men and Scholars; but I conceive it properly to intend the contests betwixt Scholars and Scholars, which were observed *predictional*, as if their animosities were the *Index* of the *Volume* of the *Land*. Such who have time may exactly trace the truth hereof through our English Histories. Sure I am, there were shrewd bickerings betwixt the *Southern* and *Northern* men in *Oxford* in the reign of King *Henry* the third, not long before the bloody War of the Barons did begin. The like happened twice under King *Richard* the second, which seemed to be the Van-curreer of the fatal fights betwixt *Lancaster* and *York*. However this observation holds not negatively, all being peaceable in that place, and no broils at *Oxford*, founding the alarm to our late civil dissentions.

Princes.

RICHARD Son to King *Henry* the second, and Queen *Eleanor* (was the sixth King since the Conquest, but second Native of *England*) born in the City of *Oxford*, Anno 1157. Whilest a Prince he was *undutiful* to his *Father*, or to qualifie the matter, *over-dutiful* to his *Mother*, whose domestick quarrels he always espoused. To expiate his offence when King, he with *Philip* King of *France* undertook a voyage to the *Holy Land*, where thorough the Treachery of Templary cowardize of the *Greeks*, diversity of the Climate, distance of the place, and differences betwixt Christian Princes, much time was spent, a mass of money expended, many lives lost, some honour atchieved, but little profit produced. Going to *Palestine*, he suffered ship-wrack, and many mischiefs on the coasts of *Cyprus*; coming for *England* thorow *Germany*, he was tost with a worse Land-Tempest, being (in pursuance of an old grudge betwixt them) taken prisoner by *Leopaldus* Duke of *Austria*. Yet this *Cœur de Lion*, or *Lion-hearted* King (for so was he commonly called) was no less *Lion* (though now in a Grate) than when at liberty, abating nothing of his high spirit in his behaviour. The Duke did not undervalue this his Royal Prisoner, prizing his person at ten years purchase, according to the [then] yearly revenue of the *English Crown*. This ransom of an *hundred thousand pounds* being paid, he came home; first reformed himself, and then mended many abuses in the Land,

* Heywood in
his five Hun-
dred Epigrams,
Num. 55.

Land, and had done more, had not an unfortunate Arrow shot out of a besieged Castle in *France*, put a period to his life, *Anno Dom. 1199.*

EDMUND, youngest Son to King *Edward* the first by Queen *Margaret*, was born at *Woodstock*, Aug. 5. 1301. he was afterwards created Earl of *Kent*, and was Tutor to his Nephew King *Edward* the third. In whose reign falling into the tempest of false, injurious and wicked envy, he was beheaded, for that he never dissembled his natural brotherly affection toward his Brother deposed, and went about when he was (God wot) murdered before (not knowing so much) to enlarge him out of prison, perswaded thereunto by such as covertly practised his destruction. He suffered at *Winchester* the nineteenth of *March*, in the fourth of *Edward* the third.

EDWARD, Eldest Son of King *Edward* the third, was born at *Woodstock* in this County, and bred under his Father (never abler Teacher met with an apter Scholar) in Marshal Discipline. He was afterwards termed the *Black Prince*, not so called from his complexion, which was fair enough (save when Sun-burnt in his *Spanish expedition*) nor from his conditions, which were courteous (the constant attender of *Valour*;) but from his achievements dismal and black, as they appeared to the eyes of his enemies, whom he constantly overcame.

But grant him *black* in himself, he had the fairest Lady to his Wife this Land and that age did afford, viz. *Joane* Countess of *Salisbury* and *Kent*, which though formerly twice a Widow, was the third time married unto him. This is she whose *Garter* (which now flourisheth again) hath lasted longer than all the Wardrobes of the Kings and Queens in *England* since the Conquest, continued in the Knighthood of that Order.

This Prince died before his Father at *Canterbury* in the 46. year of his age, *Anno Dom. 1376.* whose Maiden success attended him to the grave, as never foyled in any undertakings. Had he survived to old age, in all probabilities the Wars between *York* and *Lancaster* had been ended before begun, I mean, prevented in him, being a person of merit and spirit, and in Seniority before any suspicion of such divisions. He left two Sons, *Edward* who died at seven years of age, and *Richard*, afterwards King, second of that name, both born in *France*, and therefore not coming within the compass of our Catalogue.

THOMAS of *Woodstock*, youngest Son of King *Edward* the third, and Queen *Philippa*, was surnamed of *Woodstock*, from the place of his Nativity. He was afterward Earl of *Buckingham* and Duke of *Gloucester*, created by his Nephew King *Richard* the second, who summoned him to the Parliament, by the Title of the Kings loving Uncle. He married *Isabel* one of the Co-heirs of *Humphrey Bohun* Earl of *Essex*, in whose right he became Constable of *England*; a dangerous place, when it met with an unruly manager thereof.

But this *Thomas* was only guilty of ill tempered Loyalty, loving the King well, but his own humors better, rather wilful than hurtful; and presuming on the old maxime, *Patruus est loco Parentis*, An Uncle is in the place of a Father. He observed the King too nearly, and checked him too sharply; whereupon he was conveyed to *Calis*, and there strangled. By whose death King *Richard* being freed from the causeless fear of an Uncle, became exposed to the cunning Plots of his Cousin German, *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, who at last deposed him. This *Thomas* founded a fair Colledge at *Playse* in *Essex*, where his body was first buried with all Solemnity, and afterward translated to *Westminster*.

ANNE BEAUCHAMP was born at * *Cavesham* in this County. Let her pass for a Princess (though not formally) reductively, seeing so much of History dependeth on her, as,

Elevated.

1. Being Daughter (and in fine sole Heir) to *Richard Beauchamp*, that most Martial Earl of *Warwick*.
2. Married to *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Sarisbury* and *Warwick*, commonly called

Depressed.

1. Her Husband being killed at *Barnet* fight, all her land by Act of Parliament was settled on her two Daughters, as if she had been dead in Nature.
2. Being attainted (on her Husbands the

* Mr. Dugdale in his Illustration of *Warwickshire*, pag 334.

the *Make-King*, and may not she then by a courteous proportion be termed the *Make-Queen*?

3. In her own and Husbands right, she was possessed of one hundred and fourteen Manors in several Shires.

4. *Isabell*, her eldest daughter, was married to *George Duke of Clarence*, and *Anne*, her younger, to *Edward Prince of Wales*, son of *Henry the sixth*, and afterwards to King *Richard the third*.

(score) she was forced to flye to the Sanctuary at *Beaully* in *Hant-shire*.

3. Hence she got her self privately into the North, and there lived a long time in a mean condition.

4. Her want was increased after the death of her two daughters, who may be presumed formerly to have secretly supplied her.

I am not certainly informed when a full period was put by death to these her sad calamities.

Saints.

St. FRIDESWIDE was born in the City of *Oxford*, being daughter to *Didan* the Duke thereof. It happened that one *Algarus*, a noble young man, solicited her to yield to his lust, from whom she miraculously escaped, he being of a sudden struck * blind. If so, she had better success than as good a Virgin, the daughter to a greater and better father, I mean *Thamar* daughter of King *David*, not so strangely * secured from the lust of her brother.

She was afterward made Abbess of a Monastery, erected by her father in the same City, which since is become part of *Christ-church*, where her body lyeth buried.

It happened in the first of Queen *Elizabeth*, that the Scholars of *Oxford* took up the body of the wife of *Peter Martyr*, who formerly had been disgracefully buried in a dunghill, and interred it in the Tomb with the dust of *St. Frideswide*. * *Sanders* addeth, that they wrote this Inscription, (which he calleth *Impium Epitaphium*) *Hic requiescit Religio cum Superstitione*: though the words being capable of a favourable sense on his side, he need not have been so angry. However we will rub up our old Poetry, and bestow another upon them:

*In tumultu fuerat Petri quæ Martyris uxor,
Hic cum Frideswida virgine jure jacet.
Virginis intacta nihilum cum cedat honori,
Conjugis in thalamo non temerata fides.
Si sacer Angligenis cultus materitur, (at absit!)
Ossa suum servent munda iura locum.*

Intom'd with *Frideswide*, deem'd a Sainted maid,
The Wife of *Peter Martyr* here is laid.
And reason good, for Women chaste in mind,
The best of Virgins come no whit behind.
Should Popery return, (which God forefend!)
Their blended dust each other would defend.

Yet was there more than eight hundred years betwixt their several deaths, Saint *Frideswide* dying *Anno 739*. and is remembred in the *Romish* Calendar on the nineteenth day of *October*.

St. EDWOLD was younger * Brother to *St. Edmund King of the East-Angles*, so cruelly martyred by the *Danes*, and after his death that Kingdom not onely descended to him by right; but also by his Subjects importunity was pressed upon him. But he declined both, preferring rather a solitary life and heavenly contemplation. In pursuance whereof he retired to *Dorchester* in this County, and to a Monastery called *Cornhouse* therein, where he was interred, and had in great veneration for his reputed miracles after his death, which happened *Anno Dom. 871*.

St. EDWARD the CONFESSOR was born at * *Islip* in this County, and became afterwards King of *England*, sitting on the Throne for many years, with much peace and prosperity. Famous for the first founding of *Westminster Abby*, and many other worthy achievements.

By *Bale* he is called *Edwardus simplex*, which may signifie either *shallow* or *single*; but (in what sense soever he gave it) we take it in the later. *Sole* and *single* he lived and dyed, never carnally conversing with *St. Edith* his Queen: which is beheld by different persons according to their different judgments, (coloured eyes make coloured ob-

* Pol. V. c. 1. 5.
Inst. Breviar.
sec. usum Sa-
rum. M.S. Rob.
Buck.
* 2 Sam. 13. 14

* Sanders de sol.
Angl. l. 3.
p. 344.

* Gul. Malmesb.
J. de Pont.
Angl. hac d. e.
Herbert in fest.
S.S.

* Speeds Chro.
in the life of
this King.

jests) some pitying him for *defect* or natural *Impotence*; others condemning him as affecting singleness, for want of *Conjugal affection*; others applauding it as an high piece of *holiness* and *perfection*. Sure I am, it opened a dore for forreign Competitors, and occasioned the Conquest of this Nation. He dyed *Anno Dom. 1065.* and lyeth buried in *Westminster Abby*.

Cardinals.

S. N.

* B thoy G-
win in h s Ca-
talogue of
Cardinals.

ROBERT PULLEN or * *Pullain* or *Pulley* or *Puley* or *Bullen* or *Pully*, for thus vari-
ously is he found written. Thus the same name passing many mouths seems in some
sort to be *declined* into several *Cases*, whereas indeed it still remaineth one and the
same word, though differently spelled and pronounced.

In his youth he studied at *Paris*, whence he came over into *England* in the reign of
King *Henry* the First, when learning ran very low in *Oxford*, the *University* there being
first much afflicted by *Herald* the *Dane*, afterwards almost extinguished by the cruelty
of the *Conqueror*. Our *Pullen* improved his utmost power with the *King* and *Prelates*
for the restoring thereof, and by his * *praying, preaching, and publick reading*, gave a
great advancement thereunto. Remarkable is his character in the *Chronicle* of * *Osny*,
Robertus Pulenius scripturas divinas qua in Anglia obsolverant apud Oxoniam legere cepit,
Robert *Pullen* began to read at *Oxford* the holy scriptures which were grown out of
fashion in *England*.

The fame of his learning commended him beyond the *Seas*, and it is remarkable,
that whereas it is usual with *Popes* (in policy to unravel what such weaved who were
before them) three successive *Popes* continued their love to, and increased honours
upon him :

1. *Innocent* courteously sent for him to *Rome*.
2. *Celestine* created him Cardinal of *St. Eusebius*, *Anno 1144*.
3. *Lucius* the second made him Chancellor of the Church of *Rome*.

He lived at *Rome* in great respect, and although the *certain* date of his death cannot
be collected, it happened about the year of our Lord, *1150*.

S. N.

* Bale de script.
Brit. cent. 4.
num. 89. &
Pits in Anno
1311.

THOMAS JOYCE or *Force*, a * *Dominican*, proceeded *Doctor of Divinity* in *Ox-*
ford, and living there he became Provincial of his Order, both of *England* and *wales*.
From this place without ever having any other preferment, *Pope Clement* the fifth
created him Cardinal of *St. Sabine*; though some conceive he wanted *breadth* propor-
tionable to such an *height of dignity*, having no other *revenue* to maintain it, *Cardinals*
being accounted *Kings fellows* in that Age. Others admire at the contradiction be-
twixt *Fryers* profession and practice, that persons so *low* should be so *high*, so *poor* so
rich; which makes the same men to suspect, that so *chaste* might be so *wanton*.

He is remarkable on this account, that he had * *six brethren* all *Dominicans*. I will
not listen to their comparison, who resemble them to the *seven sons* of * *Sceva*, which
were *Exorcists*; but may term them a *week of brethren*, whereof this Rubricated Car-
dinal was the *Dominical letter*. There want not those who conceive great *vertue* in the
youngest son of these seven, and that his *Touch* was able to cure the *Popes Evil*. This
Thomas, as he had for the most time lived in *Oxford*, so his Corps by his own desire
were buried in his *Convent* therein. He flourished *Anno Dom. 1310*.

Prelates.

HERBERT LOSING was born in * *Oxford*, his father being an *Abbot*, seeing *wives*
in that Age were not forbidden the Clergy, though possibly his father turned *Abbot* of
Winchester in his old age, his son purchasing that preferment for him. But this *Herbert*
bought a better for himself, giving nineteen hundred pounds to King *William Rufus* for
the Bishoprick of *Thetford*. Hence the Verse was made,

Filius est Praesul, pater Abbas, Simon uterque.

Meaning

* Godwins Ca-
talogue of the
Bishops of
Norwich, pag.
43.

* Idem ut prius.

* AAs 19. 14.

Meaning that both of them were guilty of *simony*, a fashionable sin in the reign of that King, preferring more for their gifts than their endowments.

Reader, pardon a digression: I am confident there is one, and but one, sin frequent in the former Age, both with *Clergy* and *Laity*, which in our dayes our Land is not guilty of, and may find many *compurgators* of her innocence therein: I mean the sin of *Simony*, seeing none in our Age will give any thing for *Church-livings*; partly because the persons presented thereunto have no assurance to keep them, partly because of the uncertainty of *Tithes* for their maintenance. But whether this our Age hath not added in *sacrilege* what it wanteth in *simony*, is above my place to discuss, and more above my power to decide.

To return to our *Herbert*, whose character hitherto cannot entitle him to any room in our Catalogue of *worthies*; but know that afterwards he went to *Rome*, (no such clean washing as in the water of *Tyber*) and thence returned as free from fault as when first born. Thus cleansed from the Leprosie of *simony* he came back into *England*, removed his Bishoprick from *Thetford* to *Norwich*, laid the first stone, and in effect finished the fair *Cathedral* therein, and built five beautiful Parish Churches. He dyed *Anno Dom. 1119*. See more of his character, on just occasion, in *Suffolk* under the title of *Prelates*.

OWEN OGLETHORP was (saith my * Author) born of good parentage, and I conjecture a *Native* of this County, finding *Owen Oglethorp* his Kinsman twice High-Sheriff thereof in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*. He was President of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, Dean of *Windsor*, and at last made Bishop of *Carlisle* by *Queen Mary*. A good natur'd man, and when single by himself very plyable to please *Queen Elizabeth*, whom he crowned *Queen*, which the rest of his Order refused to do: but when in conjunction with other Popish Bishops, such principles of *stubbornness* were distilled into him, that it cost him his *deprivation*. However an * Author tells me, that the *Queen* had still a favour for him, intending his *restitution* either to his *own* or a *better Bishoprick*, upon the promise of his *general conformity*, had he not dyed suddenly of an *Apoplexy*, 1559.

Since the Reformation.

JOHN UNDERHILL was born in the City of * *Oxford*, first bred in *New college*, and afterwards Rector of *Lincoln-college* in that University; Chaplain to *Queen Elizabeth*, and esteemed a good Preacher in those dayes.

The Bishoprick of *Oxford* had now been void 22. years; and some suspected that so long a Vacancy would at last terminate in a Nullity, and that See be dissolved. The cause that Church was so long a *widow*, was the want of a competent Estate to prefer her: At last the *Queen 1589*. appointed *John Underhill* Bishop thereof. An ingenious * Pen (but whose *accusative suggestions* are not alwayes to be believed) hinteth a suspicion, as if he gave part of the *little portion* this Church had to a great Courtier, which made the match betwixt them. He dyed 1592. and lyeth buried in the middle Quire of *Christs Church*.

JOHN BANCROFT was born at *Ascot* in this County, and was advanced by Archbishop *Bancroft* his Uncle, from a Student in *Christ-church*, to be Master of *University-college* in *Oxford*. Here it cost him much pains and expence in a long suit to recover and settle the ancient Lands of that Foundation. Afterwards he was made Bishop of *Oxford*, and during his sitting in that See he renewed no Leases, but let them run out for the advantage of his successor. He obtained the Royalty of *Shot-over* for, and annexed the Vicaridge of *Cudsdon* to, his Bishoprick; where he built a fair Palace and a Chappel, expending on both about three thousand five hundred pounds; *Cujus munificentia* (saith the *Oxford Orator* of him to the King at *Woodstock*) *debemus, quod incerti Laris Mitra, surrexerit è pulvere in Palatium*. But now by a *retrograde motion* that fair building, è *Palatio recidit in pulverem*, being burnt down to the ground in the late wars, but for what advantage, as I do not know, so I list not to enquire. This Bishop dyed *Anno Dom. 1640*.

A M P.

* Bishop *Godwin* in his Bishops of *Carlisle*.

* *Sir John Harrington* in his Addition to Bishop *Godwin*.

* Register of *New-college*, *Anno 1563*.

* *Sir John Harrington* in the Bishops of *Oxford*.

States-Men.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON Knight, was born in this County, bred a Student in *Christ-church* in *Oxford*. He afterwards was related as a Secretary to Sir *Ralph Winwood* Ambassador in the *Low-Countries*, when *K. James* resigned the *cautionary Towns* to the *States*. Here he added so great experience to his former learning, that afterwards our King imployed him for twenty years together Ambassador in *Venice*, *Savoy*, and the *United Provinces*; *Anne Garrard* his Lady (co-heir to *George Garrard*, Esq;) accompanying him in all his travels, as is expressed in her Epitaph in *westminster Abby*.

He was by King *Charles* the first created Baron of *Imbercourt* in *Surrey*, and afterwards Viscount *Dorchester*, marrying for his second wife the daughter of Sir *Henry Glenham*, the Relict of *Paul* Viscount *Banning*, who survived him. He succeeded the Lord *Conway*, (when preferred President of the Council) in the Secretary-ship of State, being sworn at *White-hall*, *Decemb. 14. 1628*. He dyed without issue *Anno Dom. 163* .. assigning his burial (as appears on her Tomb) with his first wife, which no doubt was performed accordingly.

Souldiers.

Of the NORRISSES and the KNOWLLS.

No County in *England* can present such a brace of Families contemporaries, with such a bunch of Brethren on either, for eminent achievements. So great their states and stomachs, that they often jostled together: and no wonder if *Oxford-shire* wanted room for them, when all *England* could not hold them together. Let them be considered root and branch, first severally, then conjunctively.

Father.

Henry Lord *Norris* (descended from the Viscounts *Lowells*) whose father dyed in a manner Martyr for the Queens mother, executed about the businesse of *Anna Bullen*.

Mother.

Margaret, one of the daughters and heirs of *John* Lord *Williams* of *Tame*, Keeper of Queen *Elizabeth* whilest in restraint under her sister, and civil unto her in those dangerous dayes.

Father.

Sir *Francis Knowlls* Treasurer to the Q. household, & Knight of the Garter, (who had been an exile in *Germany* under Q. *Mary*) deriving himself from Sir *Robert Knowlls* that conquering Commander in *France*.

Mother.

— *Cary*, sister to *Henry* Lord *Hunsdon*, and Cousin-german to Queen *Elizabeth*, having *Mary Bullen* for her mother.

Thus Queen *Elizabeth* beheld them both, not onely with gracious but grateful eyes. *Ricot* in this County was their chief habitation.

Thus the Husband was allied to the Queen in conscience, (Fellow-sufferers for the Protestant cause) the Wife in kindred. *Grays* in this County was their chief dwelling.

Their Issue.

1. *William*, Marshall of *Barwick*, who dyed in *Ireland*, and was father to *Francis* afterward Earl of *Bark-shire*.

2. Sir *John*, who had * three horses in one day killed under him in a Bartel against the *Scots*. But more of him hereafter.

3. Sir *Thomas*, President of *Munster*. Being hurt in a Fight, and counting it a scratch rather than a wound, he scorned to have it plaistered; as if the Balsom of his

Their Issue.

1. Sir *Henry*, whose daughter and sole heir was married to the Lord *Paget*.

2. Sir *William*, Treasurer of the household to *K. James*, by whom he was created Baron *Knowlls*, *May 3. 1603*. Viscount *Wallingford*, *1616*. and by *K. Charles I.* in the first of his reign Earl of *Banbury*.

3. Sir *R.* father to Sir *Robert Knowlls* of *Greys*, now living.

* *Cambdens*
E 2 in Anno
1578.

body would cure it self: but it ranced, festred, gangreen'd, and he dyed thereof.

4. Sir *Henry*, who dyed about the same time in the same manner.

5. *Maximilian*, who was slain in the war of *Britain*.

6. Sir *Edward*, who lead the Front at the taking of the *Groyne*; and fought so valiantly at the Siege of *Ostend*. Of all six he onely survived his Parents.

4. Sir *Francis*, who was living at, and chosen a Member of the late Long Parliament; since dead, aged 99.

5. Sir *Thomas*, a Commander in the Low-Countries.

6. *Lettice*, though of the weaker sex, may well be recounted with her brethren, as the strongest pillar of the Family. Second wife she was to *R. Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*; and (by a former husband) mother to *R. Devereux* Earl of *Essex*; both prime Favourites in their Generations.

The *Norris*es were all, *Martis pulli*, men of the sword, and never out of military imployment. The *Knowlles* were rather *valiant men* than any *great souldiers*, as little experienced in war. Queen *Elizabeth* loved the *Knowlles* for themselves, the *Norris*es for themselves and herself, being sensible that she needed such martial men for her service. The *Norris*es got more honour abroad, the *Knowlles* more profit at home, conversing constantly at Court; and no wonder if they were the warmest, who sat next to the Fire.

There was once a Challenge passed betwixt them at certain * Exercises, to be tryed between the two Fraternities, the Queen and their aged Fathers being to be the Spectators and Judges, till it quickly became a flat quarrel betwixt them. Thus, though at the first they may be said to have fenced with *rebated Rapiers* and *swords buttoned up*, in merriment onely to try their *skill* and *strength*, they soon fell to it at *sharps* indeed, seeking for many years together to supplant one another, such the *heart-smoking*, and then *heart-burning* betwixt them. And although their inclinations kept them asunder, the one *Brother-hood* coming seldom to Court, the other seldomer to Camp; yet the *Knowlles* are suspected to have done the *Norris*es bad offices, which at last did tend to their mutual hurt; so that it had been happy for both, had these their contests been seasonably turned into a cordial compliance.

* Fragmenta
Regalia in
Knowlles.

Sir JOHN NORRIS must be resumed, that we may pay a greater Tribute of respect to his memory. He was a most *accomplished General*, both for a *charge*, which is the *Sword*; and a *retreat*, which is the *Shield*, of War. By the later he purchased to himself immortal praise, when in *France* he brought off a small *hand-full* of *English* from a great *arm-full* of enemies; fighting as he retreated, and retreating as he fought; so that alwayes his Reer affronted the Enemy. A *retreat* worth ten *victories* got by surprise, which speak rather the fortune, than either the valour or discretion of a General.

He was afterwards sent over with a great Command into *Ireland*, where his success neither answered to his own care, nor others expectation. Indeed hitherto Sir *John* had fought with *right-handed enemies* in *France* and the *Netherlands*, who was now to fight with *left-handed foes*, for so may the *Wilde-Irish* well be termed, (so that this great *Master of Defence* was now to seek a *new guard*) who could *lye* on the coldest earth, *swim* through the deepest water, *run over* what was neither earth nor water, I mean, *bogs* and *marishes*. He found it far harder to *find out* than *fight* his enemies, they so secured themselves in *fastnesses*. Supplies, *sown thick* in promises, *came up thin* in performances; so slowly were succours sent unto him.

At last a great Lord was made *Lieutenant* of *Ireland*, of an opposite party to Sir *John*; there being *Animosities* in the Court of Queen *Elizabeth*, (as well as of later Princes) though her general good success rendred them the less to the publick notice of posterity. It grieved Sir *John* to the heart, to see one of an opposite Faction should be brought over his head, in so much that some conceive his *working soul* broke the cask of his *body*, as wanting a *vent* for his grief and anger; for going up into his Chamber, at the first hearing of the News he suddenly dyed, *Anno Dom. 1597*.

Queen

Queen Elizabeth used to call the Lady Margaret, his mother, her own Crow, being (as it seemeth) black in complexion, (a colour which no whit unbecame the faces of her Martiall issue;) and upon the news of his death sent this Letter unto her, which I have transcribed from an Authentick Copy.

22 Sept. 1597. To the Lady Norris.

My own Crow:

Harm not your self for bootles help, but shew a good example to comfort your dolorous Yoke-fellow. Although We have deferred long to represent to you Our grieved thoughts, because We liked full ill to yield you the first reflection of misfortune, whom We have alwayes rather sought to cherish and comfort; yet knowing now, that Necessity must bring it to your ear, and Nature consequently must move both grief and passion in your heart; We resolved no longer to smother, neither Our care for your sorrow, or the sympathy of Our grief for your loss. Wherein, if it be true, That society in sorrow works diminution, We do assure you by this true messenger of Our Mind, that Nature can have stirred no more dolorous affection in you as a Mother for a dear Son, than gratefulness and memory of his service past, hath wrought in Us his Sovereign, apprehension of Our miss for so worthy a Servant. But now that Natures common work is done, and he that was born to dye hath paid his tribute, let that Christian discretion stay the flux of your immoderate grieving, which hath instructed you both by Example and Knowledge, that nothing in this kind hath happened, but by GODS Divine Providence. And let these lines from your loving and gracious Sovereign serve to assure you, that there shall ever appear the lively character of Our Estimation of him that was, in Our gracious care of you and yours that are left, in valuing rightly all their faithful and honest endeavours. More at this time We will not write of this unpleasant subject, but have dispatched this Gent. to visit both your Lord and you, and to condole with you in the true sense of your love, and to pray that the world may see, what time cureth in a weak mind, that Discretion and Moderation helpeth in you in this accident, where there is so just cause to demonstrate true Patience and Moderation.

Your gracious and loving Sovereign,
E. R.

Now, though nothing more consolatory and pathological could be written from a Prince, yet his death went so near to the heart of the Lord, his ancient father, that he dyed soon after.

Writers.

A M P.

JOHN HANVILE took his name (as I conceive) from *Hanwell* a Village in this County, (now the habitation of the ancient Family of the *Copes*) seeing none other in England, both in sound and spelling, draweth nearer to his Surname. He proceeded Master of Arts in Oxford, then studied in Paris, and travelled over most parts in Christendom. He is commonly called * *Archithrenius*, or *Prince of lamentation*, being another *Jeremy* and *man of mourning*. He wrote a book, wherein he bemoaned the errors and vices of his own Age; and himself deserved to live in a better: Yet this *doleful Dove* could peck as well as grone, and sometimes was * *satyrical* enough in his passion, there being but a narrow passage betwixt grief and anger; and *bitterness* is a quality common to them both. He flourished under King *Fohn*, Anno 1200. and after his return from his travels, is conceived by some to have lived and dyed a *Benedictine* of *St. Albans*.

* Bale de script.
Brit. cent. 3.
num. 49.

* Idem ibid.

JOHN of OXFORD was no doubt so named from his birth in that City; other-
wise had he onely had his Education or eminent learning therein, there were hundreds
Johns of Oxford as well as himself. *Hector Boethius* * surnamed him a *Vado Bonum*, and ow-
neth him the next Historian to *Jeffrey Monmouth* in age and industry. He was a great
Anti-Becketist, as many more in that Age of greater learning (except *stubornness* be
made the standard thereof) than *Becket* himself: Being † Dean of old *Salum*, and Chap-
lain to King *Henry* the second, he was by him imployed with others, to give an account
to the Pope (but I question whether he would take it) of the Kings carriage in the busi-
ness of *Becket*. He was preferred Anno 1175. Bishop of *Norwich*, where he repaired
his * Cathedral, lately defaced with fire, built a fair *Almes-house*, and *Trinity-church* in
Ipswich. His death happened Anno Dom. 1200.

ROBERT BACON, † first Scholer of, afterward a familiar Friend to, *St. Edmund*
Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was bred a Doctor of Divinity in *Oxford*, and when aged be-
came a *Dominican* or preaching Fryer; and for his Sermons he was highly esteemed
by King *Henry* the third. He was * *Lepidus & Cynicus*, and a most profest enemy to
Peter Roach Bishop of *Winchester*.

Matihew Paris † gives him and another (viz. *Richard de Fishakle*) this praise, *Quibus*
non erant majores, imò nec pares (ut creditur) viventes in Theologia, & aliis scientiis; and
I listen the rather to his commendation, because being himself a *Benedictine Monk*, he
had an antipathy against all Fryers. I behold this *Robert Bacon* as the senior of all the
Bacons, which like tributary streams disemboved themselves, with all the credit of
their actions, into *Roger Bacon*, who in process of time hath monopolized the honour
of all his *Sirname-sakes* in *Oxford*. Our *Robert* dyed Anno Dom. 1248.

ROBERT of OXFORD was not onely an Admirer, but Adorer of *Thomas Aquinas*
his contemporary; accounting his Opinions *Oracles*, as if it were a venial sin to
doubt of, and a mortal to deny any of them. Mean time the Bishop of *Paris*, with
the consent of the Masters of *Sorbonne*, (the great Champions of liberty in this kind)
granted a licence to any Scholer, *Opinari de opinionibus*, to guess freely (and by conse-
quence to discuss in Disputations) any mans Opinions, which as yet by a general Coun-
cil were not decided matters of faith. Our *Robert*, much offended thereat, * wrote
not onely against *Henricus Gandavensis* and *Egidius Romanus*, but also the whole Col-
lege of *Sorbonne*: an act beheld of many as of more boldness than brains, for a private
person to perform. He flourished under King *Henry* the third, Anno Dom. 1270.

JEFFREY CHAUCER was by most probability born at *Woodstock* in this County,
though other places lay stiff claim to his Nativity.

Berk-shires title.

Leland confesseth it like-
ly that he was born in *Bar-
rochensis provincia*, and * Mr.
Cambden avoweth that
Dunington-castle nigh un-
to *Newburie* was anciently
his Inheritance. There was
lately an old Oake standing
in the Park called *Chaucers*
Oake.

Londons title.

The Author of his life,
set forth 1602. proveth
him born in *London*, out of
these his own words in the
Testament of love:

Also in the Title of *London*,
that is to me so deare and
sweete, in which I was forth
growne; and more kindly
love have I to that place than
to any other in perth, (as every
kindely creature hath full ap-
petite to that place of his kind-
ly ingendure.

Besides, Mr. *Cambden*
praiseth Mr. *Edmund Spen-
cer* the *Londoner* for the
best Poet, * *Ne Chaucero qui-
dem concive excepto*, Chau-
cer himself his fellow-citi-
zen not being excepted.

Oxford shires title.

Leland addeth a proba-
bility of his birth in *Ox-
ford shire*, and † *Cambden*
saith of *Woodstock*, *Cum ni-
hil habeat quod ostendet, Ho-
merum nostrum Anglicum*,
*Galfredum Chaucerum a-
lumnum suum fuisse gloria-
tur*. Besides, † *I. Pits* is po-
sitive that his father was a
Knight, and that he was
born at *Woodstock*. And
Queen *Elizabeth* passed a
fair stone-house next to
her Palace in that Town,
unto the Tenant by the
name of *Chaucers house*,
whereby it is also known at
this day.

Now

* In the Pre-
face of his Hi-
story to *James*
King of Scot-
land.

† Bale de script.
Brit. cent. 3.
num 42.

* Bishop God-
win in th. Bi-
shops of *Nor-
wich*.

S. N.

† Bale de script.
Brit. cent. 4.
num. 4 & Pits
in Anno 148
* M. Paris An
1232. p. 386.
† Anno 1248.
P 747.

* Bale de script.
Brit. cent. 4.
num. 38.

* In his Brit.
in Berk-shire.
† In his Brit.
in Oxford-shire

† D^e Ang. script.
Anno 1400.

* In his *Eliza-
beth*, An. 1598.

Now, what is to be done to decide the difference herein? Indeed *Appion* the Grammarian would have *Homer* (concerning whose Birth-place there was so much controversy) raised *ab Inferis*, that he might give a true account of the place of his Nativity. However our *Chaucer* is placed here, (having just grounds for the same) untill stronger reasons are brought to remove him.

He was a terse and elegant Poet, (the *Homer* of his Age) and so refined our *English* Tongue, * *Ut inter exopolitas gentium linguas potuit rectè quidem connumerari*. His skill in *Mathematicks* was great, (being instructed therein by *Joannes Sombus* and *Nicholas* of *Linn*) which he evidenceth in his book *De Sphæra*. He being Contemporary with *Gower*, was living *Anno Dom. 1402*.

Since the Reformation.

THOMAS LYDYATE. Now I find the old sentence to be true, *Difficile fugitivæ mortuorum memorias retrahere*, seeing all my industry and inquiry can retrieve very little of this worthy person; and the Reader, I hope, will not be angry with me, who am so much grieved with my self for the same. Indeed *contradicting qualities* met in him, *Eminency* and *Obscurity*; the former for his Learning, the later for his Living. All that we can recover of him is as followeth; He was born at * *Alkerton* in this County, bred first in *Winchester* school, then in *New college* in *Oxford*, being admitted therein *June 22. 1593*. An admirable *Mathematician*, witness these his learned Works left to posterity:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>De variis Annorum Formis.</i> | 4. <i>De origine Fontium.</i> |
| 2. <i>De natura Cæli & conditione Elementorum.</i> | 5. <i>Disquisitio Physiologica.</i> |
| 3. <i>Praelectio Astronomica.</i> | 6. <i>Explicatio & additamentum Arg. temp. nat. & ministerii Christi.</i> |

In handling of these subjects, it seems, he crossed *Scalliger*, who was highly offended thereat, conceiving himself such a Prince of Learning, it was high Treason for any to doubt of, much more deny, his opinion: Yea, he conceited his own Judgment so *canonical*, that it was *Herésie* for any inferior person to differ from the same. Shall *Scalliger* write a book of the *Emendation of Times*, and should any presume to write one of the *Emendation of Scalliger*? especially one no publick Professor, and so private a person as *Lydyate*? However this great *Bugbear Critick*, finding it more easie to condemn the person, than confute the arguments of his Adversary, sleighted *Lydyate* as inconsiderable, jeering him for a *Prophet*, who indeed somewhat traded in the *Apocalypitical Divinity*.

Learned men of unbiassed judgments will maintain, that *Lydyate* had the *best* in that Contest, but here it came to pass what * *Solomon* had long before observed, *Nevertheless the poor mans wisdom is despised, and his words are not heard*.

He never attained higher Church-preferment than the Rectory of *Alkerton* the Town of his Nativity, and deserted that (as I have cause to suspect) before his death. Impute his low condition to these causes,

1. The nature of his Studies, which being *Mathematical* and *Speculative*, brought not, *πρὸς ἐλπίδα, Grist to the mill*.
2. The nature of his *Nature*, being ambitious of *Privity* and *Concealment*.
3. The death of Prince *Henry*, (whose *Library-keeper* he was) and in whose Grave *Lydyates* hopes were interred.
4. His disaffection to *Church-discipline*, and *Ceremonies* used therein: though such wrong his memory, who represent him an *Anabaptist*.

His *modesty* was as great as his *want*, which he would not make known to any. Sir *William Boswell*, well understanding his worth, was a great friend unto him; and so was Bishop *Williams*. He dyed about *Westminster*, as I take it, in the year of our Lord, 1644. Happy had it been for posterity, if on his death-bed he could have bequeathed his Learning to any surviving Relation.

Sir **RICHARD BAKER** Knight, was a Native of this County, and High-Sheriff thereof

* *Bale de scrip.*
Brit. 1041. 7.
NM. 14.

* *New-college*
Reg. in Anno
1593.

* *Eccle. 9. 16.*

thereof in the 18. of King *JAMES*, *Anno Dom.* 1621. His youth he spent in learning, the benefit whereof he reaped in his old age, when his Estate thorough Surery-ship (as I have heard him complain) was very much impair'd: But God may smile on them, on whom the World doth frown; whereof his pious old age was a memorable instance, when the storm on his Estate forced him to fly for shelter to his studies and devotions. He wrote an *Exposition* on the *Lords prayer*, which is corival with the best Comments which professed Divines have written on that subject. He wrote a Chronicle on our *English Kings*, imbracing a method peculiar to himself, digesting Observables under several heads, very useful for the Reader. This reverend Knight left this troublesome world about the beginning of our Civil wars.

WILLIAM WHATELEY was born in *Banbury*, (whereof his father was twice Mayor) and bred in *Christs-college* in *Cambridge*. He became afterwards Minister in the Town of his Nativity; and though generally people do not respect a Prophet or Preacher *when a Man*, whom they knew *whilest a Child*; yet he met there with deserved reverence to his Person and Profession. Indeed he was a good *Linguist*, *Philosopher*, *Mathematician*, *Divine*; and (though a Poetical Satyrical Pen is pleas'd to pass a jeer upon him) free from *Faction*. He first became known to the world by his book called the *Bride-bushe*, which some say hath been more condemned than confuted, as maintaining a Position rather *odious* than *untrue*: But others hold that blows given from so near a Relation to so near a Relation, cannot be given so *lightly*, but they will be taken most *heavily*. Other good Works of his have been set forth since his death, which happened in the 56. year of his age, *Anno Dom.* 1639.

JOHN BALLE* was born at *Cassington* (four miles North-west of *Oxford*) in this County, an obscure Village, onely illustrated by his Nativity. He proceeded *Bachelor of Arts* in *Brazen-nose college* in *Oxford*, (his Parents purse being not able to maintain him longer) and went into *Cheshire*, untill at last he was beneficed at *Whitmore* in the County of *Stafford*. He was an excellent *School-man* and *School-master*, (qualities seldom meeting in the same man) a painful Preacher, and a profitable Writer, and his Treatise of *Faith* cannot sufficiently be commended. Indeed he liv'd *by faith*, having but small means to maintain him, (but 20. pounds yearly Salary, besides what he got by teaching and boording his Scholers) and yet was wont to say he had *enough, enough, enough*: Thus contentment consisteth not in heaping on more fuell, but in taking away some fire. He had an holy facetiousness in his discourse, when his friend having had a fall from his horse, and said that he never had the like deliverance; *Yea*, (said Mr. Balle) *and an hundred times when you never fell*; accounting Gods preserving us from, equal to his rescuing us out of, dangers. He had an humble heart free from passion, and though somewhat disaffected to Ceremonies and Church-discipline, confuted such as conceived the corruptions therein ground enough for a separation. He hated all *New Lights* and *pretended Inspirations besides Scripture*; and when one asked him whether he at any time had experience thereof in his own heart, *No* (said he) *I bless God, and if I should ever have such phantasies, I hope God would give me grace to resist them*. Notwithstanding his small means he lived himself comfortably, relieved others charitably, left his children competently, and dyed piously *October* the 20. *Anno Dom.* 1640.

WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH was born in the City of *Oxford*, so that by the benefit of his birth he fell from the *lap* of his *mother* into the *armes* of the *Muses*. He was bred in *Trinity college* in this University; an acute and subtil Disputant, but unsettled in judgment, which made him go beyond the Seas, and in some sort was conciled to the Church of *Rome*: but, whether because he found not the respect he expected, (which some shrewdly suggest) or because his Conscience could not close with all the *Romish* corruptions, (which *more* charitably believe) he returned into *England*, and in testimony of his true conversion wrote a book entituled, *The Religion of Protestants a safe way to salvation*, against Mr. Knot the Jesuit: I will not say, *Malo nodo malus quarendus est cuneus*, but affirm no person better qualified than this Author, with all necessary accomplishments to encounter a Jesuit. It is commonly reported that Dr. *Prideaux* compared his book to a *Lamprey*, fit for food if the venemous string were taken

* The substance of his Character is taken out of his life written by Mr. Samuel Clarke.

cut of the back thereof: a passage in my opinion inconsistent with the Doctors approbation, prefixed in the beginning of his book. This *William Chillingworth* was taken prisoner by the Parliament Forces at *Arundel castle*, and not surprised and slain in his studies, as *Archimedes* at the sacking of *Syracuse*, (as some have given it out) but was safely conducted to *Chichester*, where notwithstanding hard usage hastened his dissolution.

DANIEL FEATLY D. D. was born in (or very near to) the City of *Oxford*, his father being a servant of *Corpus-Christi college*, and this his son Fellow thereof. Here he had the honour to make the Speech in the College, at the Funeral of Dr. *Reynolds*.

Some men may be said to have *mutinous parts*, which will not obey the commands of him who is the owner of them: Not so this Doctor, who was perfect Master of his own Learning. He did not, as *Quintilian* saith of some, *Occultis thesauris incumbere*; but his learning was, *in numerato*, for his present using thereof. He was as good in the Schools as in the Pulpit, and very happy in his Disputes with *Papists*; for in the Conference with *F. Fisher*, (when *Fisher* was caught in his own Net) though Dr. *White* did wisely cast that Net, Dr. *Featly* did help strongly to draw it to the shore.

It seems, though he was in, yet he was not of, the late Assembly of Divines; as whose body was with them, whilst his heart was at *Oxford*: Yea, he discovered so much in a Letter to the Archbishop of *Armagh*, which being intercepted he was proceeded against as a Spie, and closely imprisoned, though finding some favour at last, he dyed in the Prison College at *Chelsey*, *Anno Dom. 1643*. His Wifes son hath since communicated to me his Pocket-Manual of his memorable observations, all with his own hand; but alas to be read by none but the writer thereof.

JOHN WHITE (descended from the Whites in *Hant-shire*) was born at * *Stanton-St. Johns* in this County, bred first in *Winchester*, then *New-college* in *Oxford*, whereof he was Fellow; and fixed at last a Minister at *Dorchester* in *Dorset-shire* well nigh forty years. A grave man, yet without *moroseness*, as who would willingly contribute his shot of facetiousness on any just occasion. A constant Preacher, so that in the course of his Ministry he expounded the Scripture all over, and half over again; having an excellent faculty in the clear and solid interpreting thereof. A good Governor, by whose wisdom the Town of *Dorchester* (notwithstanding a casual merciless fire) was much enriched; Knowledge causing Piety, Piety breeding Industry, and Industry procuring Plenty unto it. A beggar was not then to be seen in the Town, all able Poore being set on work, and impotent maintained by the profit of a publique Brew-house, and other collections.

He absolutely commanded his own Passions, and the purses of his Parishioners, whom he could wind up to what height he pleased on important occasions. He was free from covetousness, if not trespassing on the contrary: and had a *Patriarchal* influence both in *Old* and *New-England*, yet towards the end of his dayes Factions and fond Opinions crept in his flock; a new generation arose, which either *did not know*, or *would not acknowledge* this good man; disloyal persons, which would not pay the due respect to the Crown of his old age, whereof he was sadly and silently sensible.

He was chosen one of the Assembly of Divines, and his judgment was much relied on therein. He married the sister of Dr. *Burges*, the great *Non-conformist*, (who afterwards being reclaimed wrote in the defence of Ceremonies) by whom he left four sons, and dyed quietly at *Dorchester*, *Anno Dom. 1644*.

I hope that * *Solomons* observation of the poor wise man, who saved the little City, [*Yet no man remembred him*] will not be verified of this Town, in relation to this their deceased Pastor, whom I hope they will not, I am sure they should not, forget, as a person so much meriting of them in all considerations. His Comment on some part of *Genesis* is lately set forth, and more daily expected.

Benefactors

* Where his father held a Lease from *New-college*.

* *Eccles. 9. 15*

Benefactors to the Publick since the Reformation.

THOMAS TISDALL, of *Glimpton* in this County, Esquire ; deceasing Anno 1610. bequeathed five thousand pounds to *George Abbot* then Bishop of *London*, *John Bennet* Knight, and *Henry Aray* Doctor of Divinity, to purchase Lands for the main-
tainance of *seven Fellows* and *six Scholers* : which money deposited in so careful hands,
was as advantageously expended for the purchase of two hundred and fifty pounds *per*
annum. It fell then under consideration, that it was pity so great a bounty (*substantial*
enough to stand of it self) should be * *adjected* to a former Foundation ; whereupon a
new College (formerly called *Broad-gates-hall* in *Oxford*) was erected therewith by the
name of *Pembroke-College*, which since hath met with some considerable Benefactors.
May this the *youngest College* in *England* have the happiness of a *youngest child*, who com-
monly have in their *mothers love*, what they lack in the *land* of their *father*.

* Some inten-
tions there
were to have
made it an ad-
dition to *Bali-*
ol Colledge.

We must not forget, that the *aforesaid Thomas Tisdall* gave many other charitable
Legacies, and deserved very well of *Abington-school*, founding an *Usher* therein.

Memorable Persons.

ANNE GREENE, a person unmarried, was indicted, arraigned, cast, condemned
and executed, for killing her child, at the *Affizes* at *Oxford*, *Decemb. 14. 1650*. After
some hours her body being taken down, and prepared for dissection in the *Anatomy-*
schools, some heat was found therein, which by the care of the Doctors was improved
into her perfect recovery. Charitable people interpret her so miraculous preservation
a Compurgator of her innocence. Thus she intended for a dead, continues a living
Anatomy of divine Providence, and a monument of the wonderful contrivances there-
of. If *Hippolytus*, revived onely by Poetical fancies, was surnamed *Virbius*, because
twice a man ; why may not *Mulierbia*, by as good proportion, be applied to her ? who
since is married, and liveth in this County in good reputation.

Lord Mayors.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. <i>John Norman</i>	<i>John Norman</i>	<i>Banbury</i>	<i>Draper</i>	<i>1453</i>
2. <i>Thomas Pargitor</i>	<i>John Pargitor</i>	<i>Chippingnorton</i>	<i>Salter</i>	<i>1530</i>
3. <i>Michael Dormer</i>	<i>Jeffrey Dormer</i>	<i>Tame</i>	<i>Mercer</i>	<i>1541</i>

The Names of the Gentry of this County returned by the Commissioners in the
twelfth year of King Henry the sixth.

William Bishop of Lincoln

William de Lovell, chiv.

Stephen Haytfeld

Richard Quatermayns

*Knights for
the Shire.*

Commissioners to take the Oaths:

<i>Tho. Wikeham, chiv.</i>	<i>Rad. Archer</i>	<i>Iohannis Wallbrond</i>	<i>Thome Gascoine</i>
<i>Lodowici Grevill</i>	<i>Ioh. Archer</i>	<i>Iohannis Daypoll</i>	<i>Thome Clere</i>
<i>Iohannis Wissham</i>	<i>Thome willes</i>	<i>Iohannis Fabian</i>	<i>Ioh. Goldwell</i>
<i>Iohan. Banuso</i>	<i>Iohannis Perysson</i>	<i>Will. Page</i>	<i>Williel. Goldwell</i>
<i>Humphridi Hay</i>	<i>Ioh. Crosse de Sibford</i>	<i>Iohannis Mose</i>	<i>Iohannis White.</i>
<i>Iohannis Tyso</i>	<i>Thome Eburton</i>	<i>Williel. Seton</i>	<i>Thome Lynne</i>
<i>Will. Thomlyns</i>	<i>Thome Kynch</i>	<i>Iohannis Pytte</i>	<i>Will. Smith de Blox-</i>
<i>Thome Andrey</i>	<i>willielmi Brise</i>	<i>Thome Helmedex</i>	<i>ham</i>
<i>Thome atte Mille</i>	<i>willielmi Dandy</i>	<i>Tho. Scholes</i>	<i>Thome Chedworth</i>
<i>Iohannis Benet</i>	<i>Richardi Stanes</i>	<i>Thome Sperehawke</i>	<i>willielmi Haliwell</i>
		<i>X x x 2</i>	<i>Iohannis</i>

Ioh. Chedworth	Stephani Cornewaill	will. Marmyon	Iac. Bocher de Stun-
Ioh. de Berford	Iohannis Iuridan	Thome Halle	feld
Roberti Quinaton	Iohannis Bronne	Ioh. Lydier	Ioh. Megre
Richardus atte Millie	Iohannis Willeney	will. Berkingham	Ioh. Halle de Barton
Willielmi Mason	willielmi Fellawe	will. Rash	Phillippi Frere
Willielmi Palmer	Iohannis Pere	Ioh. Whightbill	Ioh. Frere
Thome Tymmes	Iohan. Bray	Roberti Croxford	Ioh. Stowe
Ioh. Cross de Drayton	Richardi wellwe	Thome Carwell	Ioh. Knight
Alexandri Byfeld	Willielmi Wynn	Thome Yerman	Ioh. Kemster
Ioh. Andrew de Bo-	will. whittington	Ioh. Somerton	will. Kemster
decoate	willielmi Dagbill	will. Somerton	Rob. Quaynaton
Thome Serchesden	will. Dufelyng	Roberti Hare Court	Rob. More, ar.
Thome Feteplace, ar.	Iohannis Danvers	Simonis Somerton	Rob. Alkerton
Tho. Hastyng, ar.	Thome Mason	Thome Harlyngrigge	Ioh. Chorleton
will. wallweyn, ar.	Iohan. Aylesworth	Will. Horncastle	Ioh. Eburton, jun.
Ioh. Hille ar.	Iohan. Waver	Ioh. Yerman	Ioh. Eburton, sen.
Ioh. Lemilt	Henrici Frebody	Ioh. Colles	Thome Eburton
Thome Mayor	Richardi Harpour	Ioh. Bourman de Da-	Ioh. Yonge
Iohannis Hood	VWill. Shusford	dyngton	Ioh. Balle
will. Gayte	Roberti Shusford	Thome Magon	Thome Balle
Iohannis Martyn	Hugonis Culworthe	Thome Pricket	Ioh. Eureshawe
Thome Martyn	Ioh. Danus de War-	Thome Pebworth	Galfredi Crewe
will. Fycheler	dynton	walteri Fouster	will. Tommys
Will. Brayn	Richardi Touchestre	Rogeri Fouster	will. Ayltan
Nicholai Wenne	Thome Blexham	Ioh. Cobwell	Ioh. Stokes
Iohannis Leche	Rogere Predy	Ioh. Bingham	Ioh. Walle
Will. Leche	VWill. Drynkwater	Ioh. Tymmes	will. Smith de Che-
Richardi Fremantle	Thome VVykhham de	will. Frere	pyng Norton
Roberti Carpenter	Swalelyf	Thome Maykyn	Iohannis Howes
Richardi Colas	VWill. VVillingham	Richardi Tanner de	Thome Howes
will. Coteler	Roberti Campden	wodestock	willielmi Hide
Richardi Coteler	VValteri Snappe	Willielmi Weller	Rogeri Milton
Iohannis Punter	Richardi Ruffhe	Ioh. Swift	Iohannis Stacy
Henrici Suthwik	Thome Spycer	Richardi Stevenes	Richardi Gurgan
Iohannis Fawlour	Ioh. Draper	Richardi Marchall	Iohannis Halle
Iohannis Mosyer	Thome Peny	Richardi Chapman	Iohannis Sampson
Ioh. Wynchelcombe	Thome Harys	Thome Snareston	willielmi Sampson
will. style	Iohannis Flore	Ioh. Bridde	Thome Churchehill
Thome Vyncent	Will. Rothe	Richardi Aston	Thome Cogeyn
Iohannis Bedyll	Ioh. Etterton	will. Parsons	Willielmi Cogeyn
Iohannis Trilling	VWill. VVitteney	Thome Payne	Richardi Bury
Thome Marshall	will. Wyeh	Ioh. Nethercote	Willielmi Houchyns
Iohannis Walker	Ioh. Potter	Stephani Humpton	Iohannis Channadyt
Will. Walker	Ioh. Fletewell	will. Romney	willielmi Bagge
Simonis Walker	Richardi Eton	Ioh. Romney	will. Rollandright
Thome Brys	Ioh. Warner	Roberti Rye	Thome Fayreford
Thome Mede	will. Standell	will. Swift	Ioh. Martyn
Ioh. Freman de Pole	Richardi Sclaytey de	will. Harryes	Thome Tackle
Thome Chalkele	Shorlbury	Ioh. Tanner de Eyne-	will. Weller
Ioh. Godefellawe	Ioh. Folke	sham	Ioh. Maynard
Iohannis Abraham	Tho. Takle Bayle	will. Madle	Richardi Conper de
Iohannis Turfray	Thome Abbatis de	Thome Millward	Eastan
Richardi Howkyn	Eynesham	Ioh. Fisher	Will. Wrench
Rob. Bocher de Witteney	Richardi walkefede,	Ioh. webbe	Ioh. Halle de Shor-
	chiv.	Edm. Rammesby	thamton
Iohannis Rous	Ioh. Blount, ar.	Iacobi Howes	willielmi Tunford
			Iohannis

Iohannis Tunford	Iohannis Fellipps de	Hug. Wolf, chiv.	Iohannis Lowe
Iohannis Parkyns	Overfayford	Thome Chancer, ar.	Rob. Hye
Rob. Raynald	Iohaunis Fellipps de	Rich. Drayton, ar.	Ioh. Bullery
Ioh. Mucy	Netherfayford	Rich. Resfold, ar.	Ioh. Fitz Aleyn
Will. Carter de Over-	Ioh. Smith de Mel-	Petri Feteplace, ar.	Ioh. Waly by clericis
norton	lington	Will. Wikham, ar.	Thome Tretherfet
Tho. Balle de parva	Thome smith de ea-	Ioh. Fitz-Elys, ar.	Tho. Balingdon, sen.
Rowlan-right	dem	Reg. Barantyn, ar.	Ioh. Smith
Ioh. Hammond	Iohan. Notebene de	Will. Lynde, ar.	Ioh. Skynner
Ioh. Halle	Fencote	Rob. Simeon, ar.	Rich. English
Ioh. Payne	Will. Fitz water	Drugonis Barantyn	Rob. Powlegb
Ioh. Shawe	Ioh. Felmersham	Ioh. Bedford	Nich. atte Water
Ioh. Silver	Iohannis Abbatis de	Edmundi Forster	Iohannis Hawe
Ioh. Brewes	Ofeneye	Rich. Gilot	Thome Dodde
Tho. Spillesby	Iohannis Abbatis de	Thome Chibenhurst	Thome Bartelet
Ioh. Salman	Thame	Thome atte Hide	Will. Padenale
Ioh. Potter, jun. Pri-	Edm. Prioris sancti	Rogeri Radle	Ade Hastyng
oris de Burcestre	Fridefwide	Petri Shotesbroke	Ioh. Stotewell
Ioh. Langelston	Tho. Baldington, jun.	Iohannis Hide	Tho. Baker de Wat-
Rogeri Powre	Tho. Baldington, sen.	Will. Ravenyng	lington
Will. Anderne	Ioh. Iacket	Willielmi Borde	Richard Hurry
Ioh. Aston	Thome Welles	Williel. Skyrmet	Ioh. Teurs
Ioh. Cornwaile	Thome Longe	Iohannis Elmes	Thome Muttyng
Richard Purcell	Ioh. Elys	Thome Vine	Thome Deven
Iacobi Samwell	Rob. Crakeall	Ioh. Hertulpole	Ioh. Maryn
Rich. Fitz water	Willielmi Tyller	Tho. Clerk bayly	Will. Somer
Tho. Wyonb sfb	Ioh. Dogge	Ioh. Bayly de Pu-	Ioh. Romsey
Ioh. Togood	Andree Sparewe	riton	Ioh. Yonge
Rich. Togood	Will. Loy, sen.	Iohannis Badley	Will. Caturmayn
Ioh. Spere	Ioh. Chamberleyne	Will. Bosenhe	Will. Hervey
Ioh. Shoue	Ioh. Shrovebury	Thome Bartelot	Hen. Benefeld
Nicholai Norris	Roberti Reve	Rich. Calday	Will. North
Thome Chapman	Ioh. Fryday	Iohannis Crips	Nicholai wotton de
Willielmi Durbare	Ioh. Mayhon	Williel. North	Kingston
Thome Hoggys	Ioh. Hamond	Iohannis atte Water	Ioh. Temple
Thome Gurdon	Will. Halfeknight	Roberti atte Water	Ioh. Fynamour
Tho. Markham	Hugonis Benet de	Rich. Forster	Rich. Malpas
Iohannis Lile	Thame	Thome Denton	Ioh. Bourc
Iohannis Sylvester	Will. Collyngriz	Thome atte Well de	Rob. Gorewey
Iohannis Balegh	Thome Credy	Garsingden	Ioh. Stafford
Iohannis Chantclere	Ioh. Savage bayly	Iohannis Holt	Rich. Saddock
Ioh. Huntingdon	Ioh. Clifton Abbatis	Nicholai Neuby	Ioh. atte Lee
Will. Baldyngton	Dorcestre.	Ioh. Thomley	Will. Derenden.
Iohan. Burdon	Ioh. Harpeden, chiv.	Will. Bele	

The Commissioners in this County appear over-diligent in discharging their trust: For, whereas those in other Shires flitted onely the Cream of their Gentry, it is suspicious that here they made use of much thin Milk, as may be collected from their numerousness in a County of so small content. I could wish they had spent part of their pains on some other places, seeing we have so little of great, and nothing of some Shires in this kind. But I see nothing will here fall out adequate to our desires in all particulars, but still we shall conceive our selves to have cause to complain, of something redundant and something defective.

Sheriffs

Sheriffs.

Although *Oxford* and *Berk-shires* be divided by the *Thames*, and in the Saxon *Heptarchy* were under two different Kingdoms, *Oxford-shire* belonging to *Mercia*, and *Berk-shire* to the West Saxons; yet after the Conquest they were united under one Sheriff, untill the ninth year of Queen *Elizabeth*, as by their Catalogue formerly presented in *Berk-shire* doth plainly appear: Since that year for the more effectual discharge of the Office, and greater ease of the Subjects, each have had severall Sheriffs, and *Oxford-shire* as followeth:

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
ELIZ. REG.					
Anno					
9 Ric. Fines, mil.	Broughtō.	Azure, 3. Lions rampant, Or.	7 Mich. Dormer, mil.		Az. ten billets, 4. 3. 2. & 1.
10 Hum. Athfeld, ar.			8 Bene. Winchcombe, a		Or in a Chief of the second,
11 Will. Taverner, ar.	Water E.		9 Tho. Moyle, ar. †		a Lion issuant fable.
12 Tho. Gibbons, ar.			10 Will. Clerke, mil.		† Gul. a Mule passant, Arg.
13 Ric. Waynman, m.	Tame Pa.	Quarterly G. & Az. a Cross	11 Hen. Lee, bar.	Dichley	Arg. a Fess betw. 3. cressants, S.
14 Ioh. Danvers, ar. †		Patonce, Or.	12 Edw. Dunch, ar.		S. a chev. betw. 3. Towers, Arg.
15 Hen. Rainford, ar.		† G. a chev. inter 3. Mulletts, O.	13 Tho. Read, ar.		G. a salire twist 4. Garbs, O.
16 Will. Babington, m.		Ar. ten Torteauxes, 4. 3. 2. & 1.	14 Th. Spencer, m. & b.	ut prius	
7 Mich. Molyns, ar.			15 Ioh. Curson, mil.		
18 Rob. Doyle, mil. &	ut infra		16 Edw. Fenner, ar.		
Ioh. Coop, ar.	ut infra		17 Will. Cope, m. & b.	ut prius	
19 Will. Hawtry, ar.			18 Ric. Baker, mil.		
20 Ric. Corbet, ar.		Or, a Raven proper.	19 Fra. Stoner, mil.	ut prius	
21 Edm. Bray, ar.			20 Rowlan. Lacy, ar.		
22 Ric. Hudleston, ar.		Gul. Frettee Arg.	21 Will. Aishcombe, m		
23 Tho. Denton, ar.			22 Walt. Dunch, ar.	ut prius	
24 Anth. Cope, ar.	Hanwell	Arg. on a chev. Az. betwixt 3.	CAROL. I.		
25 Ric. Fines, ar.	ut prius	Roses, G. slipped and leaved,	Anno		
26 On. Ogleshorpe, ar. a	Newingt.	Vert, 3. Flower de lices, Or.	1 Ric. Blount, mil.	ut prius	
27 Ioh. Doyle, ar. b		a Arg. a chev. vary Or and	2 Ric. Lovelace, mil.	Berk-shire	Gul. a Chief indented fable, 3.
28 Idem.	ut prius	Vert, betwixt 3. Bores heads	modo dom. Lovelace		Martlets, Or.
29 Mich. Blount, ar. c	Maph Du.	fable cut of G.	& Cope Doyley, mil.	ut prius	
30 Ioh. Danvers, ar.	ut prius	b Or, two Bends, Arg.	3 Ric. Wenman, mil.	ut prius	
31 Will. Clarke, ar.		c Barry Formy Nebule of 6.	modo dom. Wenman	ut prius	
32 Will. Spencer, ar. d	Yardingr.	Or and Sable.	4 Rob. Dormer, mil.	ut prius	
33 Anth. Cope, mil.	ut prius	d Quarterly Ar. & G. a Fret.	5 Will. Cobb, mil.	Adderbury	
34 Ro. Chamblayn, a. e		Or. on a Bend sab. 3. Escal-	6 Ioh. Lacy, mil.		
35 Fran. Stonard, ar. f	Stonard	lops of the first.	7 Ioh. Harborne, ar.		
36 Ric. Fenys, mil.	ut prius	e Gul. a Chevron Arg. betwixt	8 Tho. Coghill, ar.	Bleching.	Gules, on a Chevron Arg. 3.
37 Oni. Ogleshorpe, ar	ut prius	three Escalops, Or.	modo Miles.		Ogresses, a Chief fable.
38 Will. Greer, ar. g	Water E.	f Az. two Bars Dancettee Or,	9 Ioh. Mellor, mil.		
39 Gorg. Broome, ar.		a Chief Arg.	10 Pet. Wentworth		Sable, a cheveron betwixt 3.
40 Mich. Blount, ar.	ut prius	g Gul. two Flanches Or, three	Miles, Baranit.		Leopards heads, Or.
41 Fran. Curson, ar.		Wheat-ears erect in Fess	11 Fran. Norris, mil.	Sareiden	Quarterly Arg. & G. a Fret,
42 Will. Greene, ar.		counterchanged.	12 Will. Walter, ar. *		or with a Fess Az.
43 Will. Pope, ar.	Wiscor	Per pale, Or & Az. on a chev.	13 T. Peniston, m. & b. †		* Az. 3. Eagles displayed, Arg
44 Ric. Farmer, mil. *		betw. 3. Griffins heads era-	14 Ioh. Doyly, ar.	ut prius	† Arg. 3. Cornish-choughs prop.
		zed, 4. Flower de lices, all	15 Rad. Watcoppe, ar.		
		counterchanged.	16 Ric. Libb, ar.		
		* Arg. a Fess sab. twist three	17 Tho. Tippin, ar.		
		Leopards heads erased, Gul.	18		
			19		
			20		
			21		
			22		
			23		
			24		
JACOB.					
Anno					
1 Anth. Cope, mil.	ut prius	Sable, a Fret. Arg.			
2 Gorg. Tipping, ar.		Arg. on two Bars sab. 6.			
3 Iac. Harrington, m.		Martlets, Or.			
4 Tho. Temple, mil.	Buckin				
5 Roland. Lacy, mil.					
6 Hen. Samborne, ar.					

Q. Elizabeth.

II. WILLIAM TAVERNER, Arm.]

This was he, who in the year of his Sherivalty came to *Oxford*, and went up into the Pulpit at St. *Maries* with a sword by his side, and a gold chain about his neck; where he made a Sermon (or an Oration rather) to the University, the *stuff*, 'or rather *bombace* whereof we have set down in our *Ecclesiastical History*. Now though this was an odde act wherein his zeal was conceived by most to trespass on his discretion, yet was it

it born the better in those darker dayes from a person well-affected in Religion, and abhorring to invade the Ministerial Function.

18. ROBERT DOYLE, Mil.]

This year (if I mistake not) were the *black Assizes* at *Oxford*, wherein (contrary to the common course) the Prisoners caused the death of the Judge, (Chief-Baron *Bell*) the Sheriff, some of the Lawyers, many of the Justices, and most of the Jury; besides other persons of Quality there present. It was generally imputed to the stench of the prisoners clothes and bodies: for whereas other offensive smells are open enemies, and violently assaulting the brain warn men in some sort to avoid or resist them; a *Gaol-stench* treacherously pretendeth alliance, (as made of *man-sweat*) and so insinuates it self with the less suspicion and more danger into the spirits.

31. WILLIAM CLARKE, Arm.]

He was son, or (if the same with Sir *William Clarke*, Sheriff in the 10. of *K. James*) grand-child to Sir *John Clarke* of *Northampton-shire* in the 21. of *K. Henry* the eight, whose Armes, with the honourable augmentation, and the worthy cause thereof, are there largely described.

36. RICHARD FENYS, Mil.]

He was a worthy Gentleman, and bred Fellow (being the Founders Kinsman) of *New-college* in *Oxford*. He was also lineally descended from *James* Lord Say and Seal, Treasurer of *England*, in the reign of *K. Henry* the sixth, and in consideration thereof was *I. Jacobi* created Lord Say and Seal. He dyed *Anno Dom. 1612. William Fenys*, his eldest son, was since created Viscount Say and Seal, and is still alive.

K. Charles I.

3. RICHARD WENMAN, Mil.]

This worthy Knight was by *K. Charles* the first created, first Baron *Wenman* of *Chil-maynam* in the County of *Dublin*, and then Viscount *Wenman*, of *Tuant* in the County of *Galloway*, both in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by Letters Patents dated at *Cambrey* the 25. of *July 1628. 4 Caroli*.

The Farewell.

As for the poorer sort of Husbandmen in this County, I wish there may be more Sir *Henry Kebles* for their sakes: This Knight (though a Native of *London*, and Lord Mayor thereof) had such an affection for this and *Warwick-shire*, that he singled out an hundred and fifty of the poorest Husbandmen therein, and gave each of them a new *Plough-share* and a new *Counter* of Iron; and in my mind that is the most charitable Charity, which inableth decayed industry to follow its Vocation.

* *Stems Survey of London*, p. 89

Earls of Oxford.

K Hon. 1. Aubrey de Vere Earl suc. by
Rich: 1 Aubrey his Son - Earl suc. by
K John: Robert his Broth. - Earl suc. by
Hon: 3. Hugh his Son - Earl suc. by
Hon: 3 Robert his Son - Earl suc. by
Ed: 1 Robert his Son - Earl suc. by
Ed: 3. John his nephew - Earl suc. by
Ed: 3. Tho: his Son - Earl suc. by
Ed: 3 Robert his Broth. - Earl suc. by
Rich: 2 Aubrey his Uncle - Earl suc. by
Hon: 4 Rich: his Son - Earl suc. by
Hon: 3 John his Son - Earl suc. by
Ed: 4 John 2^d his Broth. - Earl suc. by
Hon: 8 John his nephew - Earl suc. by
Hon: 8 John his Cousin - Earl suc. by
2^d Liz: John his Son - Earl suc. by

Jac: 1. Edward his Son - Earl succeeded by
Car: 1. Henry his Son - Earl succeeded by
Robert his Cousin Earl succeeded by
Car: 1. Aubrey de Vere his Son who died 1703
without male issue, & the title became extinct in y^t Noble & Ancient family

Rutland-

2. Ann. Robert Harley created Earl of Oxford - succeeded by
Geo: 1. Edward Harley his Son - Earl,



UTLAND-SHIRE is by a double Diminutive called by Mr. *Cambden*, *Anglia Provinciola minima*. Indeed it is but the *Pestel of a Lark*, which is better than a quarter of some bigger bird, having the most cleanly profit in it: No place so fair for the Rider, being more fruitful for the Abider therein.

Canst thou the fable of *King Rott*, and their fond conceit, who will have *Rutland* so called from *Rott*, the *French* word for a Wheel, from the rotundity thereof, (being in form almost exactly orbicular) it is so termed, *quasi Red-land*; for as if Nature kept a *Dye-vat* herein, a reddish tincture discoloureth the earth, stones, yea the very flieces of the sheep feeding therein. If the Rabbins observation be true, who distinguish betwixt *Arctis*, the general element of the earth; and *Adamah*, red ground, from which *Adam* was taken and named; making the later the former refined: *Rutlands* soil on the same reason may lay claim to more than ordinary purity and perfection.

Buildings.

Burgley on the Hill belonged formerly to the Lords *Harrington*, but since so beautified with buildings by the Duke of *Buckingham*, that it was interiour to few for the House, superiour to all for the Stable; where horses (if their *pabulum* so plenty as their *stabulum* stately) were the best accommodated in *England*. But alas, what saith *Menedemus* to *Chremas* in the Comedy? *Filium unicum adolescentulum habeo. Ah quid dixi habere me? immo habui*: so may *Rutland* say, I have; yea I had one most magnificent house: this *Burgley* being since demolished in our Civil war, so just was the Poets ancient Invective,

Ἄρες, ἄρες, βεβηλοισγὲ, μισαφόνε τειχεσιπλήτα.

Mars, Mars, bane of men, slaughter-stain'd, spoiler of houses.

But when we have first sufficiently bemoaned the loss of so many worthy men in our late war, if then we have still any sorrow left, and tears to spare, we will spend them in lamenting the razing and ruining of so many stately structures.

Wonders.

How it will appear to the Reader I know not, but it is *wonderful* in my apprehension, that this County, so pleasant, so fruitful, almost in the middle of *England*, had not one absolute or entire Abby therein; producing onely two small appurtenances (of inconsiderable value) to Convents in other Counties, *viz.*

Okeham, under the custody of the Priory of *St. Anne* by *Coventry*, founded by *William Dalby*, for two Chaplains and twelve poor; receiving in all one and twenty pounds *per annum*.

Brook, a Cell to *Killingworth*, founded by *Walkeline de Ferrers* Baron of *Okeham*, for black Canons, valued at the dissolution at forty-three pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.

The like cannot be parallell'd in *England*, chuse so great a parcel of good ground where you please. Shew me so fair a bunch of sweet grapes, which had no more flies to suck them: Nor can I conjecture any competent cause thereof, except because *Edward* the Confessor by his Will gave all *Rutland* to *Westminster Church*; which though rescinded by King *William* the Conqueror, yet other Convents perchance might be scrupulous to accept, what once belonged to another Foundation.

* Proverbs.

Rutland Raddleman.]

I meet in an * Author with this *blazon*, as he termes it, of *Rutland shire*, though I can scarcely recover the meaning thereof.

Rad here is the same with *red*, (onely more broadly pronounced) as *Radcliffe de rubro clivo Redcliffe*: *Raddleman* then is a *Reddleman*, a Trade (and that a poor one) onely in this County, whence men bring on their backs a pack of red stones or *Oker*, which they sell to their neighbouring Countries for the marking of sheep, well nigh as discernable (and far less hurtful to the wooll) as Pitch-brands made on their fleeces.

Saints.

St. Tibba. Because this County is *Princeless*, I mean affords no Royal Nativities, we begin with *saints*, and here almost we are at a loss, finding but one worshipped therein, and probably a Native thereof. But seriously peruse, I pray, the words of our * Author, speaking of *Ribhall* a Village in this County,

Where, when superstition had so bewitched our Ancestours, that the multitude of their pety Saints had well neere taken quite away the true God, one Tibba, a pety Saint or Goddesse, reputed to be the tutelar patronesse of Hawking, was of Fowlers and Falconers worshipped as a second Diana.

This Saint of Falconers doth *stive* so high into the air, that my Industry cannot *flye* home after the same, so as to give a good account thereof to the Reader. All that I can retrieve of her is digested into these following particulars:

1. She was a *Female*, whose sex (*dubious* in the *English*) is cleared in the *Latine* *Cambden*, *Tibba minorum gentium* * *Sancta*.
2. Though *gentium* may import something of *Heathenism*, *sancta* carries it cleer for *Christianity*; that she was no *Pagan* Deity amongst the *Britons*, (who were not our Ancestors but Predecessors) but a *Popish* she-Saint amongst the *Saxons*.
3. She could not be *St. Ebba*, a Virgin Saint of whom formerly in *Northumberland*, whom the Country people nick-name *Tabbs* for *St. Ebbs*.
4. My best inquiry making use of mine own and friends industry, perusing Authors † proper to this purpose, cannot meet with this *Tibb* with all our industry.

But I will trouble my self and the Reader no longer with this Saint, which if she will not be found, even for me let her be lost; onely observe, after that *superstition* had appointed Saints to all Vocations, (*St. Luke* to *Painters*, *St. Crispin* to *Shoomakers*, &c.) she then began to appoint Patrons to Recreations; and surely *Falconers* [generally] according to the *Popish* principles, if any need a Saint, both to protect them in their desperate Riding, and pray for a pardon for their profane oaths in their passions.

A Post-script.

E'vexna, at last we have found it. She was no *Pagan* Deity but a *Saxon* Saint, as plainly appeareth, because the passage concerning her is commanded to be expung'd out of *Cambden* by the * *Index expurgatorius*, bearing a Pique thereat, as grating against their superstitious practice. The same no doubt with *Tibba*, Virgin and Anchorets, who living at † *Dormundcaster*, dyed with the reputation of holiness about the year 660. However, Reader, I am not ashamed to suffer my former doubts and disquisitions still to stand, though since arrived at better information.

* *Draytons Poly-olbion.*

* *Camb. Brit. in Rutland-shire, p. 526.*

* Though it be *Divia* in his first and quarto edition, yet it is *Sancta* in his last, I mean in the text whereon I rely, though *Divia* again in the Margin.
† *Cæsar. Baron. Not. in Martyriolog. Rom. Fran. Huæus de vitis Sancti. Laurent. Sur. Garthasien. Pet. de nobb. catal. Sancti. &c.*

* Printed at Madrid by Lewes Sanchez Anno 612.
† *M. S. de vitis sancti. Mul. er. Angl. p. 177.*

Benefactors to the Publick.

WILLIAM BROWNE Esq; twice Alderman of *Stamford*, Merchant of the *Staple*, was (as I am credibly informed) extracted from the ancient Family of *Brownes* of *Toll-Thorp* in this County. He built on his own proper cost the beautiful Steeple, with a great part of the Church, of *All-Saints* in *Stamford*, and lyeth therein with his wife buried in a Chappel proper to his Family. He also erected Anno 1493. the old *Bead-house* in that Town, for a *Warden*, *Confrater*, twelve poor old men, with a *Nurse-woman* to attend them: To this he gave the Manor of *Swayfeld* (seven miles from *Stamford*) worth four hundred pounds *per annum*, besides divers Lands and Tenements elsewhere. I am loth to insert, and loth to omit, what followeth in my * Author, viz. *That the pious and liberal gift is much abused by the avarice and mis-employment of the Governors thereof: and charitably do presume, that such faults (if any) are since, or will be, suddenly amended.*

* Mr. Richard
Browne in his
Survey of
Stamford, p. 39.

Since the Reformation.

JOHN HARINGTON the elder, son to Sir *James Harington*, was born at *Exton* in this County, where their ancient Family had long flourished. A bountiful House-keeper, dividing his hospitality between *Rutland* and *warwick-shire*, where he had a fair habitation. He was one of the Executors to the Lady *Frances Sidney*, and a grand Benefactor to the College of her founding in *Cambridge*. King *James* created him Baron of *Exton*, and his Lady, a prudent woman, had the Princess *Elizabeth* committed to her government: When the said Princess was married to *Frederick* Prince Palatine, this Lord (with *Henry Martin* Doctor of the Laws) was sent over to the Palatinate, to see her Highness settled at *Hildburgh*, and some formalities about her Dowry and Joynture performed. This done, (as if God had designed this for his last work) he sickned on the first day of his return, and dyed at *Wormes* in *Germany*, on *St. Bartholomews* day Anno Dom. 1613. The Lord *John* his son (of whom in *warwick-shire*) did not survive him a year; both of them signally eminent, the one a pattern for all good fathers, th'other for all gracious sons; and pity it is the last had not issue to be a president to all grand-children: but God thought it fit, that here the Male-issue of that honourable Family should expire.

Memorable Persons.

JEFFEREY was born in the Parish of *Okeham* in this County, where his father was a very proper man, broad-shouldered and chested, though his son never arived at a full Ell in stature. And here we may observe * *Pliny* his observation not true, *ἄνθρωπος*,

* *Lb. 7. c. 16*

In plenum autem cuncto mortalium generi minorem staturam indies fieri, propemodum observatur, rarosque patribus proceriores, &c.

It seems that Families sometimes are chequered, as in brains so in bulk, that no certainty can be concluded from such alternations.

His father, who kept and ordered the baiting Bulls for *George Duke of Buckingham*, (a place, you will say, requiring a robustious body to manage it) presented him at *Burleigh on the Hill* to the Duchesse of *Buckingham*, being then nine years of age, and scarce a foot and half in height, as I am informed by credible * persons then and there present, and still alive. Instantly *Jefferey* was heightened (not in stature, but) in condition, from one degree above rags into Silk and Sattin, and two call men to attend him.

* *John Armstrong* of
Chestbunt.

He was without any deformity wholly proportionable, whereas often Dwarfs, *Pig-mies* in one part, are *Giants* in another. And yet, though the least that *England* ever saw,

saw,

few, he was a proper person compared to him, of whom * *Sabinus* doth write, in his Comment upon the *Metamorphosis* :

* Lib. 8. fab.
19.

Vidit Italia nuper virum iusta atate, non majorem cubito, circumferri in caveâ Psittaci, cujus viri meminit in suis scriptis Hieronymus Cardanus.

There was lately to be seen in *Italy* a man of a ripe age not above a cubit high, carried about in a Parrets cage, of whom *Hierome Cardan* in his Writings makes mention.

It was not long before he was presented in a cold baked Pye to King *Charles* and Queen *Mary* at an entertainment, and ever after lived (whiles the Court lived) in great plenty therein, wanting nothing but humility, (high mind in a low body) which made him that he did not know himself, and would not know his father, and which by the Kings command caused justly his sound correction. He was, though a Dwarf no Dastard, a Captain of horse in the Kings Army in these late civil wars, and afterwards went over to wait on the Queen in *France*.

Here being provoked by Mr. *Crofts*, who accounted him the object, not of his anger but contempt, he shewed to all, that *Habet musca suum splenum*, and they must be little indeed that cannot do mischief, especially seeing a Pistol is a pure leveller, and puts both Dwarf and Giant into equal capacity to kill and to be kill'd: For the shooting the same Mr. *Crofts* he was imprisoned. And so I take my leave of *Jefferrey*, the least man of the least County in *England*.

The Names of the Gentry of this County returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth.

William Bishop of *Lincoln*
William de Souche de *Harring-*
worth, chiv.

Thomas Grenham } Knights for
William Beaufo } the Shire.

Commissioners to take the Oaths.

<i>Iohannes Basinges de</i> <i>Empyngnam, mil.</i>	<i>Thomas Flore de</i> <i>Oakham, ar.</i>	<i>Iohannes Brigge de</i> <i>eadem, merch.</i>	<i>Iohannes Vowe de</i> <i>Whitwell, gent.</i>
<i>Iohannes Colepepar</i> <i>de Exton, mil.</i>	<i>Franciscus Clerke de</i> <i>Stoke-dry, ar.</i>	<i>Ioh. Basset de North</i> <i>Luffenham, gent.</i>	<i>Willielmus Pochon de</i> <i>Wissenden, gent.</i>
<i>Henricus Plesington</i> <i>de Burley, mil.</i>	<i>Iohannes Chycelden</i> <i>de Brameston, ar.</i>	<i>Iacobus Palmer de</i> <i>eadem, gent.</i>	<i>Willielmus Swafeld</i> <i>de Braunston, gent.</i>
<i>Robertus Browne de</i> <i>Wodehead, ar.</i>	<i>Iohannes Sapcoat de</i> <i>Keton, merchant</i>	<i>Iohannes Palmer de</i> <i>eadem, gent.</i>	<i>Henricus Breton de</i> <i>Keton, gent.</i>
<i>Robertus Davis de</i> <i>Tykencoat, ar.</i>	<i>Robertus Whitwell de</i> <i>eadem, gentleman</i>	<i>Willielmi Sheffeld</i> <i>de Seyton, gent.</i>	<i>Willielmus Uffington</i> <i>de Pilton, gent.</i>
<i>Iohannes Browne de</i> <i>Tygh, ar.</i>	<i>Iohannes Elerk de</i> <i>Wissenden, merch.</i>	<i>Iohannes Sadington</i> <i>de eadem, gent.</i>	<i>Thomas Luffenham</i> <i>de Winge.</i>
<i>Iohannes Plesington</i> <i>de Wissenden, ar.</i>	<i>Willielmus Lewis de</i> <i>Oakham, merch.</i>	<i>Rob. Soufex de Mar-</i> <i>ket Overton, gent.</i>	

Sheriffs.

It remaineth now that we give in a List of the *Sheriffs* of this Shire; and here *Rutland* conceiveth it to sound to her credit, that whereas other Shires *ten times bigger* than this, (*viz. Norfolk and Suffolk*) had but one Sheriff betwixt them; this little County never took hands to hold with a partner, but had alwayes an entire Sheriff to it self; though anciently the same person (generally honourable) discharged the Office for many years together, as by the ensuing Catalogue will appear.

SHERIFFS

From the year of King

To the year of King

Richard de Humer	<i>Tenth of Henry 2.</i>	<i>Six and twenty of Henry 2.</i>
William Moldnit	<i>six and twentieth of Henry 2.</i>	<i>first of Richard 1.</i>
Anna Brigg dispensar.	<i>first of Richard 1.</i>	<i>second of Richard 1.</i>
William Albeney & William Frefney	<i>second of Richard 1.</i>	<i>ninth of Richard 1.</i>
William Albevine solus	<i>ninth of Richard 1.</i>	<i>first of King John</i>
Benedic de Haversham	<i>first of King John</i>	<i>second of King John</i>
Robert Malduit	<i>second of King John</i>	<i>fifth of King John</i>
Ralph Normanvill	<i>fifth of King John</i>	<i>twelfth of King John</i>
Robert de Braibro & Henry filius ejus	<i>twelfth of King John</i>	<i>second of Henry 3.</i>
Alan Basslet	<i>second of Henry 3.</i>	<i>twelfth of Henry 3.</i>
Jeffrey de Rokingham	<i>twelfth of Henry 3.</i>	<i>thirty eight of Henry 3.</i>
Ralph de Greneham	<i>thirty eight of Henry 3.</i>	<i>forty third of Henry 3.</i>
Anketyn de Markinall	<i>forty third of Henry 3.</i>	<i>first of Edward 1.</i>
Peter Wakervill & William Bovile	<i>first of Edward 1.</i>	<i>ninth of Edward 1.</i>
Alberic de Whitleber	<i>ninth of Edward 1.</i>	<i>seventeenth of Edward 1.</i>
Edmund Earl of Cornwall	<i>seventeenth of Edward 1.</i>	<i>twenty ninth of Edward 1.</i>
John Burley	<i>twenty ninth of Edward 1.</i>	<i>thirtieth of Edward 1.</i>
Marg. widow to Edmund Earl of Cornwall	<i>thirtieth of Edward 1.</i>	<i>sixth of Edward 2.</i>
Marg. widow of Pierce Gavester Earl of Cornwall	<i>sixth of Edward 2.</i>	<i>ninth of Edward 2.</i>
Hugo de Audley	<i>ninth of Edward 2.</i>	<i>seventeenth of Edward 2.</i>
Edmund Earl of Kent brother to the King	<i>seventeenth of Edward 2.</i>	<i>first of Edward 3.</i>
Hugo de Audley Earl of Gloucester	<i>first of Edward 3.</i>	<i>twenty second of Edward 3.</i>
William de Bohun Earl of Northampton	<i>twenty second of Edward 3.</i>	<i>thirty third of Edward 3.</i>
William Wade	<i>thirty third of Edward 3.</i>	<i>thirty eight of Edward 3.</i>
Humphrey de Bohun	<i>thirty eight of Edward 3.</i>	<i>forty seventh of Edward 3.</i>
John de Witlesbrough	<i>forty seventh of Edward 3.</i>	<i>forty ninth of Edward 3.</i>
Simon Ward	<i>forty ninth of Edward 3.</i>	<i>first of Richard 2.</i>

Sheriffs.

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
RICH. II.			EDW. IV.		
<i>Anno</i>			<i>Anno</i>		
1 Ioh. Wittlebury		<i>Azure, a Fess betwixt 3. Talbots heads erased, Or.</i>	34 Will. Haselden		
2 Tho. de Burton			35 Tho. Flore, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
3 Ioh. Bafings		<i>Ermins, a Cinque-foil, Erm.</i>	36 Tho. Dale		
4 Will. Moorwood			37 Rob. Fenne	<i>ut prius</i>	
5 Ioh. de Wittlebury		<i>Quarterly Gules & Or in the first, a Mullet, Arg.</i>	38 Everard. Digby	<i>Diy-stoke</i>	<i>Azure, a Flower de lys, Arg.</i>
6 Will. Flore	Okeham				
7 Walt. Skarle		<i>Quarterly France and Engl. a Label Arg. charged with 9. Torteauxes.</i>			
8 Ioh. de Calveley					
9 Rob. de Veer					
10 <i>Idem</i>	<i>ut prius.</i>				
11 Ioh. Wittebury					
12 Walt. Skarles					
13 Edw. comes Rutland for eight years.					
14 Tho. Ondeley					
22 <i>Idem.</i>					
HEN. IV.			RICH. III.		
RECORDA MANCA,			<i>Anno</i>		
All this Kings reigns.			1 Will. Browne		
HEN. V.			2 Galf. Sherard		
<i>Anno</i>			3 Ioh. Pilton		
1 Tho. Ondeley		<i>Party per pale, G. & S. a Lion ramp. Arg. crowned, Or.</i>			
2 Iac. Bellers					
3 Ioh. Beyvill*		<i>* Gul. a Fess Or, between 3. Saltires humet, Arg.</i>			
4 Tho. Burton, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>				
5 Rob. Browne					
6 Rob. Chifdden					
7 Ioh. Pensax					
8 Tho. Burton, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>				
9 <i>Idem.</i>	<i>ut prius</i>				
HEN. VI.			HEN. VII.		
<i>Anno</i>			<i>Anno</i>		
1 Tho. Burton	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Arg. a bend engrailed, Gul.</i>	1 Everard. Digby	<i>Martinth.</i>	<i>Arg. on a Fess Azure, 3 Lozenges, Or.</i>
2 Ioh. Ondeby			2 Will. Browne	<i>ut prius</i>	
3 Ioh. Davies, mil.	<i>Tickenco.</i>	<i>Azure, a cross Pattee betwixt 4. Martlets, Arg.</i>	3 David. Malpas	<i>ut prius</i>	
4 Ioh. Colepeper	<i>Exton</i>		4 Maur. Berkley	<i>ut prius</i>	
5 Hen. Plesington, m.	<i>Burley</i>		5 Ioh. Sapcote	<i>ut prius</i>	
6 Tho. Burton, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		6 Ioh. Digby, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
7 Ioh. Denys			7 Rob. Harrington, a.		
8 Ioh. Colepeper	<i>ut prius</i>		8 Christoph. Browne	<i>ut prius</i>	
9 Tho. Flore	<i>ut prius</i>		9 Ioh. Pilton		
10 Hen. Plesington, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		10 Tho. Sherard	<i>ut prius</i>	
11 Ioh. Boyvile	<i>ut prius</i>		11 Tho. Sapcote, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
12 Will. Beaufo			12 Geo. Mackworth	<i>ut prius</i>	
13 Rob. Davies & Ioh. Pilton		<i>Ermine, on a bend Azure, 3. cinque-foils, Or.</i>	13 Rob. Harrington, a.	<i>ut prius</i>	
14 Ioh. Branspath			14 Everard. Digby, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
15 Hugo. Boyvile	<i>ut prius</i>		15 Ioh. Chifleden		
16 Laur. Sherard.		<i>Arg. a Chevron Gul. betwixt 3. Torteauxes.</i>	16 Christ. Browne, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
17 Will. Beaufo	<i>ut prius</i>		17 Ioh. Digby	<i>ut prius</i>	
18 Tho. Burton	<i>ut prius</i>		18 Ioh. Harrington	<i>ut prius</i>	
19 Hen. Plesington, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		19 Maur. Berkley	<i>ut prius</i>	
20 Tho. Flore	<i>ut prius</i>		20 Will. Pole		
21 Will. Beaufo	<i>ut prius</i>		21 Tho. Sherard	<i>ut prius</i>	
22 Tho. Barkeley		<i>Gules, a Chevron betwixt ten Cinque-foils, Arg.</i>	22 Ric. Flowre, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
23 Ioh. Bafings, mil.			23 Ioh. Coly, ar.		
24 Will. Walker			24 Ever. Feilding, mil.	<i>Martins T.</i>	<i>Argent on a Fess Az, three Fusils, Or.</i>
25 Ioh. Boyvile	<i>ut prius</i>				
26 Will. Haselden					
27 Hugo Boyvile	<i>ut prius</i>				
28 Rob. Fenne		<i>Arg. on a Fess Az. 3 escalop-shels of the first, a Bordure engrailed as the second.</i>			
29 Tho. Flore	<i>ut prius</i>				
30 Will. Heton					
31 Rob. Sherard	<i>ut prius</i>				
32 Rob. Fenne	<i>ut prius</i>				
33 Will. Beaufo	<i>ut prius</i>				

	Pla c.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
1	ut prius		23 Will. Feilding, ar.	ut prius	
2	ut prius		24 Roger. Smith, ar.	Leicest sh	Gules on a Cheveron Or, be- twixt 3. Bezants, 3. Croflets formee fichee.
3	ut prius		25 Anth. Colley, ar.		
4	ut prius		26 Tho. Coney, ar.	ut prius	
5	ut prius		27 Kenelm. Digby	ut prius	
6	ut prius		28 Iac. Harington, m.	ut prius	
7	ut prius		29 Andr. Nowell, mil.	ut prius	
8	ut prius		30 Geo. Sheffield, ar.	Seaton	Arg. a Cheveron twixt three Garbes, Gules.
9	ut prius		31 Rob. Sapcotes, ar.	ut prius	
10	ut prius		32 Hen. Harenten, ar.	ut prius	
11	ut prius		33 Will. Feilding, ar.	ut prius	
12	ut prius		34 Roger. Smith, ar.	ut prius	
13	ut prius		35 Iac. Harington, m.	ut prius	
14	ut prius		36 Ioh. Harington, m.	ut prius	
15	ut prius		37 Andr. Nowell, mil.	ut prius	
16	ut prius		38 Will. Feilding, ar.	ut prius	
17	ut prius		39 Hen. Ferrers, ar.		Arg. on a Bend Gul. cotized Sab. 3 Hoifhooves, Arg.
18	ut prius		40 Ioh. Harington, m.	ut prius	
19	ut prius		41 Tho. Mackworth, ar.	ut prius	
20	ut prius		42 Andr. Nowell, mil.	ut prius	
21	ut prius		43 Iac. Harington, m.	ut prius	
22	ut prius		44 Ioh. Harington, m.	ut prius	
JACOB.					
Anno					
1	ut prius		1 Will. Bodendin, ar.		
2	ut prius		2 Will. Boulstred, m.		
3	ut prius		3 Bafil. Feilding, ar.	ut prius	
4	ut prius		4 Hen. Barkley, ar.	ut prius	
5	ut prius		5 Guido. Palmes,		
6	ut prius		6 Edw. Nowell, mil.	ut prius	
7	ut prius		7 Tho. Mackworth, ar.	ut prius	
8	ut prius		8 Will. Halford, ar.	Leicest. sh	Arg. a Greyhound passant on a Chief Sab. 3 Flower de liz of the feild.
9	ut prius		9 Ioh. Elmes, ar.*	North H.	* Erm. 2 bars Sab. each char- ged with 5. Elm leaves tran- sposed, Or.
10	ut prius		10 Rob. Lane, mil.		
11	ut prius		11 Anth. Andrews, ar.		
12	ut prius		12 Fran. Bodinden, ar.		
13	ut prius		13 Ed. Noell, m. & bar.	ut prius	
14	ut prius		14 Rich. Cony, mil.	ut prius	
15	ut prius		15 Guido. Palmes, m.		
16	ut prius		16 Abr. Iohnson, ar.		
17	ut prius		17 Rich. Halford, ar.	ut prius	
18	ut prius		18 Anth. Colley, ar.		
19	ut prius		19 Ed. Harington, m. & b	Ridlington	ut prius
20	ut prius		20 Rob. Lane, mil.		
21	ut prius		21 Rob. Tredway, ar.		
22	ut prius		22 Ioh. Osborne, ar.		Quarterly Erm. and Azure, a cross Or.
CAROL. I.					
Anno					
1	ut prius		1 Guido. Palmes, m.		
2	ut prius		2 Will. Gibson, mil.		
3	ut prius		3 Hen. Mackworth, ar.	ut prius	
4	ut prius		4 Ever. Fawkener, ar.		
5	ut prius		5 Ioh. Huggeford, ar.		
6	ut prius		6 Ioh. Wingfeild, mil.		Arg. a bend Gul. cotized Sab. 3 wings of the first.
7	ut prius		7 Ric. Halford, ar.	ut prius	
8	ut prius		8 Anth. Colley, mil.		
9	ut prius		9 Ric. Hickson, ar.		
10	ut prius		10 Fran. Bodington, m.		
11	ut prius		11 Hen. Mynne, mil.		
12	ut prius		12 Edw. Harrington,	ut prius	
13	ut prius		mil. & bar.		
14	ut prius		13 Edw. Andrews, ar.		
15	ut prius		14 Ioh. Barker, ar.		
16	ut prius		15 Tho. Levett, ar.		
17	ut prius		16 Rob. Hofman, ar.	Stretton	
18	ut prius		17 Tho. Wayte, ar.		
19	ut prius		18		
20	ut prius		19		
21	ut prius		20		
22	ut prius		21		
23	ut prius		22 Abel Barker		

Henry VII.

16. CHRISTOPHER BROWNE, Arm.]

This Sheriff came over with King Henry the seventh, and assisted him against Richard the third; for which good service King Henry the eight granted to Francis Browne (son of our Sheriff) of Council to the Lady Margaret, the following Patent:

HEnricus octavus Dei gracia Angliæ, Franciæ rex, fidei defensor, & dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos præsentēs Litteræ pervenient, salutem. Sciatis quod nos de gratta nostra speciali concessimus pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilecto nostro Francisco Browne armigero, quod ipse ad totam vitam suam non ponatur, impanellet. nec juret. in Assisis juratis inquisitionibus attinetis seu aliis recognitionibus aut juratis quibuscunque, licet ille seu eorum aliquis tangant nos vel heredes nostros, ac licet nos vel heredes nostri soli aut conjunctim cum aliis sit una pars. Concessimus etiam, ac per presentes concedimus eidem Francisco, quod ipse de cetero non fiat Vicecomes nec Escaetor nostri vel heredum nostrorum in aliquo comitatu regni nostri Angliæ: Et quod ipse ad offic. vic. Escaetoris superius recitat. habend. exercend. faciend. recipiend. aut occupand. ullo modo per nos vel heredes nostros assignet. ordinet. seu compellet. aut aliqualit. artet. ullo modo nec ad ascend. jurat. super aliqua triatione, arrainatione alicujus Assisæ coram quibuscunq; justic. nostris vel heredum nostrorum ad Assisis capiend. assign. aut aliis justic. quibuscunque; & quod non ponatur nec impanelletur in aliqua magna Assisa infra regni nostri Angliæ inter partes quascunque contra voluntatem suam licet nos vel heredi nostri sit una pars. Et ulterius de habundanciori gratia nostra concessimus præfato Francisco, quod si ipse ad aliqua officia superdict. seu aliquod præmissorum eligat. ipseq; & officia superdict. recusavit, extunc idem Franciscus aliquem contemptum depardit. pœnam fortisfitur. aut aliquos exutos fines, redemptiones seu amerciamēt. quacunque occasione omiſsionis sive non omiſsionis aut alicujus eorundem nullatenus incurrat fortisfaciat aut perdet; sed quod præsens carta nostra de exemptione coram quibuscunq; justic. nostris & hered. nostr. ac in quocunq; loco aut curia de record. per totum regnum nostrum prædict. super demonstratione ejusdem chartæ nostræ, absq; aliquo brevi præcept. seu mandat. aut aliquo alio superinde habend. seu persequend. vel aliqua proclamatione faciend. præfato Francisco alloceatur. Concessimus etiam, & per presentes concedimus eidem Francisco, quod ipse de cetero durante vita sua in præsentia nostra aut hered. nostrorum, aut in præsentia alicujus, sive aliquorum magnatum, dominorum spiritualium vel temporalium, aut aliquorum aliorum regni nostri, quorumcunq; quibuscunq; temporibus futuris pilio sit coopertus capite, & non exuat aut deponat pilium suum à capite suo occasione vel causa quacunque contra voluntatem aut placitum suum; & ideo vobis omnibus & singulis, aut quibuscunque Justic. Judicibus, Vicomitibus, Escaetoribus, Coronatoribus, Majoribus, præpositis Balivis & aliis officiariis & ministris nostris & hered. nostrorum firmiter injungendo mandamus, quod ipsum Franciscum contra hanc concessionem nostr. & contra tenorem exequent. aut effect. præsent. non vexetis, perturb. molest. in aliquo seu gravetis. In cujus rei testim. has literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste meipso apud Westm. sexto die Julii, anno regni nostri decimo octavo.

Per ipsum Regem & de dat. prædict. autoritate Parliamēti.

Tolethorpe

Tolethorpe (the chief place of residence at this day of Christopher Browne Esquire, who hath borne the office of Sheriff in this County, 1647.) was by Deed conveyed unto John Browne from Thomas Burton Knight, in the fiftieth year of King Edward the third.

I meet with a Browne Lord Mayor of London, 1479. the son of John Browne of Oakham.

The Farewell.

Let not the Inhabitants of Rutland complain, that they are pinned up within the confines of a narrow County; seeing the goodness thereof equals any Shire in England for fertility of ground: But rather let them thank God, who hath cast their lot into so pleasant a place, giving them a goodly herirage.

Earls & Dukes of Rutland

- Ed. 3. Edmund Plantagenet Son of Ed. 3 — Earl of Rut.
 he was likewise Duke of York
 Richard Plantagenet his nephew. — Earl of Rut.
 He was likewise Duke of York & Father of Ed. 4
 Edmund Plantagenet his son — Earl of Rut.
 He was murdered at 12 years of age

- Hon. 8. Tho. Maners Lord Ross descended from a Sister of Ed. 2
 created — Earl of Rutland suc. by
 Ed. 6. Henry his Son — Earl succeeded by
 2. Eliz. Edward his Son — Earl succeeded by
 2. Eliz. John his Brother — Earl succeeded by
 2. Eliz. Roger his Son — Earl succeeded by
 Jac. 1. Francis his Brother — Earl succeeded by
 Car. 1. George his Brother — Earl succeeded by
 Car. 1. John his Cousin — Earl succeeded by
 Car. 2. John his Son Earl, & by 2 Ann cr. Duke succeeded by
 2. Ann John his Son — Duke succeeded by
 Geo. 1. John his Son — Duke succeeded by



SHROP-SHIRE hath *Cheshire* on the North, *Staffordshire* on the East; *Worcester*, *Hereford* and *Radnorshires* on the South: *Montgomery* and *Denbighshires* on the West. The length thereof from North to South is 34 Miles, and the generall breadth thereof about 26 Miles. I behold it really (though not so Reputed) the biggest Land-lock-shire in England. For although (according to Mr. Speeds mea-suring) it gathereth but one hundred thirty four miles (short of *Wiltshire* by five) in Circumference; Yet though less in compasse, it may be more in Content, as lesse angular in my eye, and more approaching to a Circle, the form of greatest capacity. A large and lovely County generally fair and fruitful, affording *Grasse*, *Grain*, and all things necessary for Mans sustenance, but chiefly abounding with

Naturall Commodities.

Iron.

It is the most impure of all Metals hardly meltable (but with *Additaments*) yea malleable and ductible with difficulty. Not like that at *Damascus*, which they refine in such sort, that it will melt at a * Lamp, and yet so tough that it will hardly break.

Some impute the grossness of our *English Iron* to our water, not so proper for that purpose, as in *Spain*, and other parts, and the Poet telleth us of *Turnus* his Sword.

* *Ensem quem Dauno igni potens Deus ipse parenti*

Fecerat, & Stygia candentem extinxerat unda.

Sword which god Vulcan did for Daunus fixe,

And quenched it when fiery hot in Stix.

* *Bellovius.*

* *Virg. Aeneid.*
12.

However many Utensils are made of the Iron of this County, to the great profit of the Owners, and no losse (I hope) of the Common-wealth.

Coale.

One may observe a threefold difference in our *English-Coale*. 1 *Sea-coale*, brought from *Newcastle*. 2 *Land-coale*, at *Mendip*, *Bedworth*, &c. and carried into other Counties. 3 What one may call *River* or *Fresh-water-Coale*, digged out in this County, at such a distance from *Severne*, that they are easily ported by Boat into other Shires.

O if this COALE could be so charcked as to make Iron melt out of the Stone, as it maketh it in Smiths Forges to be wrought in the Bars.

But Rome was not built all in one day, and a NEW WORLD of Experiments is left to the discovery of Posterity.

Manufactures.

This County can boast of no one, her ORIGINAL, but may be glad of one to her DERIVATIVE: viz. the *Welsh-Freeses* brought to *Oswestre*, the staple of that commodity, as * hereafter shall be observed.

* See the Majors of London in this County.

The Buildings.

No County in England hath such a heap of Castles together, insomuch that *Shropshire* may seeme on the West, divided from *Wales* with a Wall of continued Castles. It is much that Mr. Speed which alloweth but one hundred * eighty six in all England, accounteth two and thirty in this * County. But as Great Guns so usefull in the side of a ship, are uselesse in the middle thereof, so these Castles formerly serviceable, whilst *Shropshire* was the verge of *English Domnions*, are now neglected, this Shire being almost in the midst of *England*, since *Wales* was peaceably annexed thereunto. As for the Houses of the Gentry of this County, as many of them are fair and handsome, so none amount to an extraordinary Eminence.

* See his Map General of England.

* See his description of *Shropshire*.

Medicinal Waters.

There is a Spring at *Pitch-ford*, in this Shire, which hath an oily unctuous matter swimming upon the water thereof. Indeed it is not in such plenty as in a River neer to * *Solos in Cilicia*, so full of that liquid substance, that such as wash therein, seem anointed with Oile: nor so abundant, as in the Springs neer the Cape of *S. Helen*, wherewith (as *Josephus Acosta* reports) men use to pitch their Ropes and Tackling. I know not whether the sanative virtue thereof hath been experimented, but am sure, that if it be *Bitumen*, it is good to comfort the Nerves, supple the Joynts, drye up Rheumes, cure Palsies and Contractions. I have nothing more to say of *Bitumen*, but that great the affinity thereof is with *Sulphur*, save that Sulphur hath ingression into Merral, and Bitumen none at all. Here I purposely passe by * *Okenyate* in this County, where are Allum springs, whereof the Dyers of *Shrewsbury* make use instead of Allum.

* *Agricola de
natura, &c. lib.
1. cap. 7.*

* *D. Jorden of
mineral Bathes
pag. 16.*

Proverbs.

He that fetcheth a VVife from Shrewsbury, must cary her into Staffordshire, or else shall live in Cumberland.

The *Staple-wit* of this vulgar Proverb consisting solely in similitude of sound, is scarce worth the inserting. Know then that (notwithstanding the literall allusion) *Shrewsbury* affordeth as many meeke Wives, as any place of the same proportion: Besides, a Profitable Shrew well may content a reasonable man, the Poets faining *Juno*, chaste and thrifty, qualities which commonly attend a shrewd nature. One being demanded, *How much shrewishnesse may be allowed in a VVife?* Even so much (sayed he) as of Hops in Ale, Whereof a small quantity maketh it both last the longer in it selfe, and taste the better to the owner thereof.

The Case is altered quoth PLOWDEN.] This Proverb referreth its originall to *Edmund Plowden*, an eminent Native and great Lawyer of this County, though very various the relations of the occasion thereof. Some relate it to *Plowden* his faint pleading at the first for his Client, till spurred on with a better Fee: which some will say, beareth no proportion with the ensuing Character of his Integrity. Others refer it to his altering of his Judgement upon the Emergencie of new matter formerly undiscovered: It being not Constancie but Obstinacie to persist in an old error, when convinced to the contrary by cleer and new Information. Some tell it thus, That, *Plowden* being of the Romish perswasion, some Setters trapped him (pardon the prolepsis) to hear Masse: But afterwards *Plowden* understanding, that the pretender to Officiate was no Priest, but a meer Lay-man (on designe to make a discovering) Oh! *The case is altered quoth Plowden: No Priest, no Masse.* As for other meaner Origination of this Proverb, I have neither List nor Leasure to attend unto them.

Princes.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, second Son to *Edward* the fourth, and *Elizabeth* his Queen, was born at * *Shrewsbury* 1472. He was created by his Father Duke of *York*, and affianced to *Anne*, Daughter and Heir to *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*. But before the nuptials were solemniz'd, his cruel Uncle, the Duke of *Glocester*, married him to a grave in the Towre of *London*. The obscurity of his burial gave the advantage to the report, that he lived in *Perkin Warbeck*, one of the Idols which put politick King *Henry* the seventh to some danger, and more trouble, before he could finally suppress him.

GEORGE PLANTAGENET, youngest son to *Edward* the fourth, and *Elizabeth* his Queen, was born at † *Shrewsbury*. He was like *Plantus* his Solstitial Flower, *Qui repentino ortus, repentino occidit*, dying in the *infancie* of his *infancie*. Some vainly conceive (such conjectures may be safely shot, when no body can see, whether they hit or misse the mark) that, had this *George* surviv'd, he would have secured the lives of his two elder Brethren, whose Uncle Duke *Richard* durst not cut thorow the three-fold Cable of Royal Issue. A vain surmise, seeing when Tyrants hands are once wash'd in blood, two or three are all one with their cruelty.

* *Stow's Chro.
pag. 703.*

† *Ibid.*

Saints.

MILBURGH daughter to *Meroaldus* Prince of *Mercia*, had the fair Mannor of *Wenlock* in this County, given to her by her Father for her portion. She, quitting all wordly wealth, bestowed her Inheritance on the Poor, and answered her name of *Milburgh*, which (as an † Antiquary interpreteth) is *Good, or Gracious to Town and City*. Living a Virgin, she built a Monastery, in the same place, and departed this life about the year 664.

† *Wulfstan*
pag. 266.

Four hundred years after, in the Reign of *William the Conquerour*, her Corps (discovered by Miracles wrought thereby) were taken up *sound and uncorrupted*, to the admiration of the beholders, (saith my * Authour) and surely had I seen the same, I would have contributed my share of wondring thereunto. This I am sure of, that as good a Saint, *Lazarus* by name, by the confession of his own Sister did † stink when but four dayes buried. Her Relicks inshrined at *Wenlock*, remained their in great state, till routed in the reign of King *Henry the Eighth*.

* The English
Martyrology,
on the 13 day
of February.
† John 11. 39.

OSWALD was King of *Northumberland*, who, after many fortunate battels fought, was vanquished and slain at last by *Penda*, the Pagan King of the *Mercians*, at a place in this County called after his name *Oswaldstre* (now a famous Market-Town in the *Marches*) thereby procuring to his memory the reputation of Saint and Martyr.

Be pleased, Reader, to take notice, that all battels of this nature, though they were quarrels or *armed-suits*, commenced on a civil or temporal account for the extending or defending their Dominions; yet were they conceived (in that age especially) to have a mixture of much Piety and Church-concernment therein, because fought against Infidels, and so conducing consequentially to the propagation of the Faith; the reason that all Kings kill'd in such service, atchieved to themselves the veneration of Saints and Martyrs. Say not that King * *Saul* might be *Sainted* on the same account, mortally wounded in a pitch field fought against the Uncircumcised *Philistines*; both because in fine he slew himself, and his former life was known to be notoriously wicked. Whereas our *Oswald* was alwayes pious, and exceedingly charitable to the Poor.

* 1 Sam. 31. 3.

His arm cut off, it seems, from the rest of his body, remained, said *Bede*, whole and incorrupt, kept in a silver Case in *S. Peters Church* at *Bamborough*, whilest his Corps was first buried at *Peterborough*, and afterwards (in the Danish persecution) translated to * *Bergen* in *Flanders*, where it still remaineth.

* English Mar-
tyrology.
pag. 165.

The fifth of *August* was in our *Kalendar* consecrated to his memory, save that the Thank-giving for the defeating of *Gowries-Conspiracy*, made bold to juggle him out, all the reign of king *James*. His death hapned *Anno Domini* 635.

Confessors.

This County afforded none, as the word is reconfined in our *Preface*. But if it be a little enlarged, it bringeth within the compasse thereof,

THOMAS GATAKER * younger son of *William Gataker*, was a branch of an Ancient Family, so firmly planted by Divine providence at *Gatacre-Hall* in this County, that they have flourished the owners thereof, by an noninterrupted succession, from the time of King *Edward* the Confessor. This *Thomas* being designed a Student for the Law, was brought up in the Temple, where in the reign of Queen *Mary* he was often present at the examination of persecuted people. Their hard usage made him pity their persons, and admirable patience to approve their opinions. This was no sooner perceived by his Parents (being of the *Old persuasion*) but instantly they sent him over to *Lovain* in the Low-Countries, to win him to a compliance to the Popish Religion, and for his better encouragement setled on him an estate of *One hundred pound per annum*, old Rent. All would not do. Whereupon his Father recalled him home, and revoked his own grant; to which his Son did submit, as unwilling to oppose the pleasure of his Parents, though no such Revocation could take effect without his free consent. He afterwards diverted his mind from the most profitable, to the most necessary Study, from Law, to Divinity: and finding Friends to breed him in *Oxford*, he became the profitable Pastor of *S. Edmonds* in *Lumbard-street, London*, where he died *Anno* leaving *Thomas Gataker* his Learned Son, (* of whom formerly) heir to his Paynes and Piety.

* Narrative of
the life of *Th.*
Gataker juni-
or, after the
Sermon pre-
ached at his
Funeral.

* Vide Learned
Writers in
London.

Prelates.

ROBERT of SHREWSBURY was in the reign of King John (but I dare not say by him) preferred Bishop of *Bangor* 1197. Afterwards the King, waging war with *Leoline* Prince of *Wales*, took this Bishop prisoner in his own *Cathedral Church*, and enjoined him to pay * *Three hundred Hawkes* for his ransom. Say not that it was improper that a *Man of Peace* should be ransomed with *Birds of Prey*, seeing the Bishop had learnt the Rule, *Redime te captum quam queas minimo*. Besides 300 *Hawkes* will not seem so inconsiderable a matter, to him that hath read, how in the reign of King *Charles* an English Noble *Man* (taken prisoner at the Ile * *Ree*) was ransomed for a *Brace of Grey-hounds*.

Such who admire where the Bishop on a sudden should furnish himself with a stock of such Fowl, will abate of their wonder, when they remember that about this time the Men of *Norway* (whence we have the best *Hawkes*) under *Magnus* their General, had possessed themselves of the Neighbouring Island of † *Anglesea*. Besides he might stock himself out of the Armes of *Pembrook-shire*, where † *Perigrines* did plentifully breed. However, this Bishop appeareth something humerous by one passage in his Will, wherein he gave order that his Body should be buried in the middle of the *Market place* † of *Shrewsbury*. Impute it not to his profaness and contempt of *Consecrated ground*, but either to his humility accounting himself unworthy thereof, or to his prudential fore-sight, that the fury of Souldiers (during the intestine War betwixt the *English* and *Welsh*) would fall fiercest on Churches, as the fairest market, and men, preferring their profit before their Piety, would preserve their Market-places, though their Churches were destroyed. He died Anno 1215.

ROBERT BURNEL, was son to *Robert*, and brother to *Hugh* Lord *Burnel*, whose Prime Seat was at *Aston-Burnel-Castle* in this County. He was by King *Edward* the First preferred Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and first Treasurer, then Chancellor of *England*. He was well vers'd in the *Welsh* affairs, and much us'd in managing them; and that he might the more effectually attend such employment, caused the * *Court of Chancery* to be kept at *Bristol*. He got great Wealth wherewith he enriched his kindred, and is supposed to have rebuilt the decayed Castle of *Aston-Burnel* on his own expence. And to decline envy for his secular structures left to his heirs, he built for his Successors the beautiful Hall at *Wells*, the biggest room of any Bishops Palace in *England*, pluck'd down by Sir *John Gabos* (afterwards executed for Treason) in the reign of King *Edward* the Sixth.

English and *Welsh* affaires being settled to the Kings contentment, he employed Bishop *Burnel* in some business about *Scotland*, in the Marches whereof he died, Anno Domini 1292. and his body, solemnly brought many miles, was buried in his own Cathedral.

WALTER de WENLOCK Abbot of *Westminster*, was, no doubt, so named from his Nativity in a Market Town in this County. I admire much that *Matthew* of *Westminster* writeth him *William de Venlock*, and that a Monk of *Westminster* should (though not miscall) mis-name the Abbot thereof. He was Treasurer * of *England* to King *Edward* the First betwixt the twelfth and fourteenth year of his reign, and enjoyed his Abbots Office six and twenty years lacking six dayes. He died on Christmase day at his Mannor of *Periford* in *Glocester-shire* 1307, and was buried in his Church at *Westminster*, besides the High-Altar before the Presbutery, without the South dore of King *Edward's* Shrine, where *Abbas Walterus non fuit Ausierus* is part of his Epitaph.

RALPH of SHREWSBURY, born therein, was in the third of King *Edward* the Third preferred Bishop of *Bath* & *Wells*. Being consecrated without the Popes privity (a daring adventure in those dayes) he paid a large sum to expiate his presumption therein. He was a good Benefactor to his Cathedral, and bestowed on them a Chest Portcullis-like, barred with iron, able to hold out a siege in the view of such as beheld it. But, what is of proof against Sacrilege? Some Thieves (with what Engines, unknown) in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, * forced it open.

But this Bishop is most memorable for erecting and endowing a spacious structure for the Vicars-Choral of his Cathedral to inhabit together, which in an old Picture is thus presented.

* *D. Godwin*, in his Bishops of *Bangor*.

* *H. le Strange* in the History of *K. Charles*.

† *Camdens* Brit *Anglesea*.
† *Idem* in *Pembrook-shire*.
† *B. Godwin* in Bishops of *Bangor*.

* *Camdens* Brit. in *Salop*.

* *Register* of *Westminster* Abbey.

* *Godwin* in the Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*.

The Vicars humble petition on their knees.

Per vicos positi villæ, Pater alme, rogamus,
Ut simul uniti, te dante domos, maneamus.

*To us dispers'd ith' streets, good Father, give,
A place where we together all may live.*

The gracious answer of the Bishop, sitting.

Vestra petunt merita quod sint concessa petita,
Ut maneatis ita, loca fecimus hæc stabilita.

*Your merits crave that what you crave, be yeilded,
That so you may remain, this place we've builded.*

Having now made such a Palace (as I may term it) for his Vicars, he was (in observation of a proportionable distance) necessitated in some sort to enlarge the Bishops Seat, which he beautified and fortified Castle-wise, with great expence. He much ingratiated himself with the Country people by disorasting *Mendip*, Beef better pleasing the Husbandmans palate than Venison. He sate Bishop thirty four years, and dying August 14. 1363. lieth buried in his Cathedral, where his Statue is done to the life, *Vivos viventes vultus vividissime exprimens*, saith my Authour.

ROBERT MASCAL, Was bred (saith *Bale* in) and born (saith * *Pitz* positively) at *Ludlow* in this County, where he became a *Carmelite*. Afterwards he studied in *Oxford*, and became so famous for his Learning and Piety, that he was made *Confessor* to *Henry* the Fourth, and Counsellor to *Henry* the Fifth, Promoted by the former Bishop of *Hereford*. He was one of the *Three* English Prelates which went to (and one of the *Two* which returned alive from) the *Council of Constance*. He died 1416 being buried in the * Church of *White-Friers* in *London*, to which he had been an eminent Benefactor.

RICHARD TALBOTE was born of Honourable Parentage in this County, as * Brother unto *John Talbote*, the first Earl of *Shrewsbury*. Being bred in Learning, he was consecrated Arch-bishop of *Dublin* in *Ireland* 1417. He sate two and thirty years in that See (being all that time a Privy Counsellor to King *Henry* the Fifth and Sixth) twice Chief Justice, and once Chancellor of *Ireland*.

He deserved well of his Church (founding six petty Canons, and as many Choristers therein) yea, generally of all *Ireland*, writing * a Book against *James* Earl of *Ormond*, wherein he detected his abuses during his *Lientenancy* in *Ireland*. He died August the 15. 1449. and lieth buried in *Saint Patricks* in *Dublin* under a marble stone, whereon an Epitaph is written not worthy the inserting.

The said *Richard* was unanimously chosen Arch-bishop of *Armagh*, a higher place, but refused to remove, wisely preferring *Safety*, above either *Honor* or *Profit*.

GEORGE DAY was born in this * County, and successively Scholer, Fellow and Provost of *Kings Colledge* in *Cambridge*. Which he retained with the Bishoprick of *Chichester*, to which he was consecrated 1543. A most pertinacious Papist, who though he had made some kind of Recantation in a Sermon (as I find it entred in king *Edward* the Sixth his own Diary) yet either the same was not satisfactory; or else he relapsed into his errours again, for which he was deprived under the said king, and restored again by *Queen Mary*. He died *Anno Dom.* 1556.

Prelats since the Reformation.

WILLIAM DAY was brother to the aforesaid *George Day*. I find no great difference betwixt their age, seeing

* *George Day* was admitted in *Kings* } *William Day* was admitted in the
Colledge, *Anno* 1538. } Same Colledge *Anno* 1545.

Yet was there more than forty years betwixt the dates of their deaths.

George Day died very young Bishop } *William Day* died very old Bishop of
of *Chichester*, *Anno Dom.* 1556. } *Winchester*, *Anno* 1596.

But

Godwin, Ibid.

* *De Illust.*
Ang. script.
pag. 591.

* *Godwin* in
Bishops.

* *Iacobus wa-*
rens, de Presu-
libus Lagenia.
pag. 28.

* *Idem de*
script. Hiber-
nia. pag. 131.

* *Parker* in his
Shellitos Can-
tabrigiensis, in
the Provosts of
Kings Colledge.

* *Mr. Hatcher*
in his *Manu-*
script. Cara-
logue, of Fel-
lows of *Kings*
Colledge.

But not so great was the difference betwixt their *Vivacity*, as distance betwixt their *Opinions*: the former being a *Rigid Papist*, the later a *Zealous Protestant*. Who request- ing of his Brother some Money to buy Books therewith, and other necessaries, was re- turned with this denial * *That he thought it not fit to spend the goods of the Church on him who was an enemy of the Church.*

However, this *William* found the words of *Solomon* true, * *And there is a friend who is nearer than a Brother*; not wanting those who supplied his necessities: He was Proctor of *Cambridge*, 1558, and afterwards was made by *Queen Elizabeth* (who highly esteem- ed him for his Learning and Religion) Provost of *Eton* and Dean of *Windsor*, two fair preferments (parted with *Thames*, but) united in his person; The *Bishoprick of Winc- chester* he enjoyed scarcely a whole year, and dyed as aforesaid, 1596.

Statesmen.

Sir THOMAS BROMLEY, was borne at *Bromley* in this County, of a right ancient Family, I assure you, bred in the *Inner Temple*, and General Solicitor to *Queen Elizabeth*. He afterwards succeeded Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, in the Dignity of *Lord Chancellor*, Aprill 25. 1579.

Now although it was difficult to come after Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, and not to come after him: Yet such was Sir *Thomas* his Learning and Integrity (being charactred by my * Authors, *Vir juris prudentia insignis*;) That Court was not sensible of any considerable alteration. He possessed his place about nine years, dying Anno 1587, not being 60 years * old. Hereby the pregnancie of his parts do appear, seeing by proportion of time he was made the *Queens Solicitor* before he was 40, and *Lord Chancellor* before he was 50 years old. Learning in Law may seem to run in the veins of that name, which since had a *Baron* of the *Exchequer* of his Alliance.

Sir CLEMENT EDMONDS was born at * *Shrawardine* in this County, and bred Fellow in *All-Souls Colledge* in *Oxford*, being generally skilled in all Arts and Sciences. Witness his faithfull *Translations* of, and learned *Illustrations* on, *Cæsars Commentaries*. Say not that *Comment on Commentary* was false *Heraldry*, seeing it is so worthy a work, that the Authour thereof may pass for an eminent instance to what perfection of *Theorie* they may attain in matter of War, who were not acquainted with the *Praëctick* part thereof, being only once employed by *Queen Elizabeth*, with a dispatch to Sir *Francis Vere* which occasioned his presence at the Battail at *Nemport*: For he doth so smartly discusse *pro* and *con*, and seriously decide many *Martiall Controversies*, that his judge- ment therein is praised by the best *Military Masters*.

King *James* taking notice of his *Abilities*, made him *Clerke of the Council*, and Knighted him: And he was at last preferred *Secretary of State*, in the vacancy of that place, but, prevented by Death, acted not therein. He died Anno 16.. and lies buried at *Preston* in *Northamptonshire*, where he purchased a fair *Estate*, which his *Grandchilde* doth possess at this day.

Capitall Judges and Writers on the Law.

EDMUND PLOWDEN, was borne at *Plowden* in this County, one who excellent- ly deserved of our *Municipall Law*, in his learned Writings thereon: but consult his en- suing *Epitaph*, which will give a more perfect account of him.

Conditur in hoc Tumulo corpus Edmundi Plowden Armigeri. Claris ortus Parentibus, apud Plowden in Comitatu Salop. natus est; à pueritia in literarum studio liberaliter est educatus, in provecti- ore vero ætate Legibus, & juris prudentiæ operam dedit. Senex jam factus, & annum ætatis suæ agens 67. Mundo valedicens, in Christo Jesu sanctè obdormivit, die sexto mensis Februar. Anno Domini, 1584.

I have rather inserted this *Epitaph* inscribed on his Monument on the North side of the East end of the *Quire* of *Temple Church* in *London*, because it hath escaped (but by what casualty

* B. Godwin in the Catal. of the Bishops of Winchester.

* Pr v. 18. 24.

* Camden in his Eliz. Anno 1587.

* Idem Ibid.

* So his neer Kinsman in- formed me.

casualty I cannot conjecture) Master *Stow* in his Survey of *London*. We must add a few words out of the Character Mr. * *Camden* gives of him.

* His *Elizabeth*. An. 1584.

Vita integritate inter homines suæ professionis nulli secundus.

And how excellent a *medly* is made, when *honesty* and *ability* meet in a man of his Profession! Nor must we forget how he was Treasurer for the Honourable Society of the *Middle-Temple*, Anno 1572. when their magnificent Hall was builded: He being a great advancer thereof.

Sir JOHN WALTER, son to *Edmund Walter*, Chief Justice of *South-Wales*, was born at *Ludlow* in this County, and bred a Student of our Common-Laws, wherein he attained to great Learning, so that he became, when a Pleader, eminent; when a Judge, more eminent; when no Judge, most eminent.

1 Pleader.] The Character that Learned *James Thuanus*, * gives of *Christopher Thuanus* his Father, being an Advocate of the Civil Law, and afterwards a Senator of *Paris*, is exactly agreeable to this Worthy Knight;

* Obiit Doct. Vir. in Anno 1565. in vita Joan. Giollicerii.

Ut bonos a calumniatoribus, tenuiores a potentioribus, doctos ab ignorantibus opprimi non pateretur. That he suffered not good men to be born down by slanderers, poor men by more potent, Learned men by the ignorant.

2 Judge.] Who (as when ascending the Bench, entering into a new temper) was most passionate as Sir John, most patient as Judge *Walter*; and great his gravity in that place. When Judge *Denham*, his most upright and worthy Associate in the Western Circuit once said unto him, *My Lord, you are not merry; Merry enough* (return'd the other) *for a Judge*.

3 No Judge.] Being outed of his place, when Chief Baron of the Exchequer, about the Illegality of the *Loan*, as I take it.

He was a grand Benefactor (though I know not the just proportion) to *Jesus Colledge* in *Oxford*, and died Anno † 1630. in the Parish of the *Savoy*, bequeathing 20 l. to the Poor thereof.

† *Stow* Surv. of *Lon.* in the Rem. pag. 910.

EDWARD LITTLETON born at * *Mounslow* in this County, was the eldest son to Sir *Edward Littleton*, one of the Justices of the Marches, and Chief Justice of *North-Wales*. He was bred in *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, where he proceeded Batchelor of *Arts*, and afterward one of the Justices of *North-Wales*, Recorder of *London*, and Solicitor to king *Charles*. From these places he was preferred to be Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, when he was made Privy Counsellor; thence advanced to be *Lord Keeper* and Baron of *Mounslow*, the place of his Nativity. He died in *Oxford* and was buried in *Christ Church*, Anno 1645.

* So am I informed by his two Surviving Brothers, the one a Serjeant at Law, the other a Dr. in Divinity.

Souldiers.

Sir JOHN TALBOT was born (as all concurring indications do avouch) at *Black-Mere* in this County, the then flourishing (now ruined) House, devolved to his Family by marrying the Heir of the Lord *Strange* of *Black-Mere*. Many Honourable Titles deservedly met in him, who was,

1 Lord *Talbot*, and *Strange*, by his Paternal extraction.

2 Lord *Furnival* and *Verdon*, by maryage with *Joan*, the daughter of *Thomas de Nevil*.

3 Earl of *Shrewsbury* in *England*, and *Weisford* in *Ireland*, by creation of King *Henry* the Sixth.

This is that terrible *Talbot*, so famous for his Sword, or rather whose Sword was so famous for his arm that used it. A Sword with bad † Latin upon it, but good Steel within it, which constantly conquered where it came, insomuch that the bare fame of his approach, frightened the *French* from the Siege of *Burdeaux*. Being victorious for twenty four years together, successe failed him at last, charging the enemy neer *Castilion* on unequal termes, where he with his Son the Lord *Lisle* were slain with a shot July 17. 1453. Hence forward we may say, *Good night to the English in France*, whose victories were buried with the body of this Earl, and his body entered at *White-Church* in this County.

† *Sum Talboti pro vincere inimicos meos.*

Sir JOHN TALBOT, son to Sir *John Talbot* afore said, and Vicount *Lisle* in right of his Mother. Though he was slain with his Father, yet their ashes must not be so huddled together

Sir Walter
 Raleigh in
 Histor. of the
 World, lib. 5.
 pag. 455.

together, but that he must have a distinct commemoration of his valour. The rather, because a Noble † Pen hath hinted a parallel, betwixt him and *Paulus Æmilius* the Roman General, which others may improve.

1 *Æmilius* was overpowred by the forces of *Hannibal* and *Asdrubal* to the loss of the day.

2 *Corn. Lentulus* intreated *Æmilius* (sitting all bloodied upon a stone) to rise and save himself, offering him his horse and other assistance.

3 *Æmilius* refused the proffer, adding withall, *That he would not again come under the judgment of the people of Rome.*

1 The same sad success attended the two *Talbots*, in fight against the French.

2 The Father advised the son, by escape to reserve himself for future fortune.

3 His son crav'd to be excused, and would not on any termes be perswaded to forsake his father.

In two considerables *Talbot* far surpass'd *Æmilius*; for *Æmilius* was old, grievously, if not mortally wounded: our Lord in the flower of his youth, unhurt, easily able to escape. *Æmilius* accountable for the overthrow received, the other no wayes answerable for that day's misfortune, being (as we have said) the 17 of July 1453.

Learned Writers.

ROBERT of SHREWSBURY. Take, Reader a taste of the different Spirits of Writers concerning his Character.

Leland's Text.

Eadem opera, & religionem celebrabat, & literas.

With the same endeavour He plied both Religion and Learning.

* *Bale* his Comment.

Per religionem fortassis Monachatum intelligit, per literas Sophistica præstigia.

It may be he meaneth Monckery by Religion and by Learning Sophistical fallacies.

I confess he might have imployed his pains better. But *Bale* proceeds, *de Consulibus Ruthenis*, consulting (not the *Russians*, as the word sounds to all Criticks) but the Men of *Ruthin* in *Wales*. He wrote the Life and Miracles of *S. Winfride*, flourished Anno 1140.

DAVID of CHIRBURY, a *Carmelite*, was so named from his Native place in the West of this County, bordering on *Mountgomery-shire*. A small Village I confesse, yet which formerly denominated a whole hundred, and at this day is the Barony of the Lord *Herbert*. He was, saith *Leland*, (whom I take at the second hand on the trust of *John Piss*) *Theologiae cognitione clarus*. And going over into *Ireland*, was there made *Episcopus Dormorensis*, Bishop of *Drummore*, as I take it, He is said * to have wrote some Books, though not mentioned in *Bale*, and (which is to me a wonder) no notice taken of him by that judicious Knight *Sr. James Ware*. So that it seems his Writings were either few, or obscure. Returning into *England* he died, and was buried in his Native County at *Ludlow*, in the Convent of the *Carmelites*, Anno Dom. 1420.

Since the Reformation.

ROBERT LANGELAND, forgive me, Reader, though placing him (who lived one hundred & fifty years before) since the Reformation: For I conceive that the *Morning-Star* belongs rather to the Day, than to the Night. On which account this *Robert* (regulated in our Book not according to the Age he was in, but Judgement he was of,) may by *Prolepsis* be termed a *Protestant*.

He was born at † *Mortimers-Clibery* in this County eight miles from *Malvern-Hills*: was bred a Priest, and one of the first followers of *J. Wickliffe*, wanting neither Wit, nor Learning, as appears by his Book called, *The vision of Pierce Plowgh-man*, and hear what Character a most Learned * Antiquary giveth thereof.

It is written in a kind of English meeter, which for discovery of the infecting corruptions of those times, I preferre before many of the more seemingly serious Invectives, as well for Invention as Judgement.

There is a Book first set forth by *Tindal*, since, exemplified by Mr. † *Fox*, called *The prayer*

* Script. Brit.
 Cent. 2. num. 76

* In Appendice
 Illus Ang. scrip.
 pag. 831.

* Idem Ibid.

* In his Book,
 de Scriptoribus
 Hibernicis.

† Bale de
 script. Brit.
 cent. 6. num. 37.

* Mr. Selden
 in his notes on
 Poliothion.
 pag. 109.

† Acts and
 Monuments,
 pag. 398.

Prayer and complaint of the Plowghman, which though differing in title and written in prose, yet be of the *same* subject at the *same* time, in the *same* Language, I must referre it to the *same* Authour: and let us observe a few of his strange words with their significations.

1 Behotef	1 Promiseth	9 Lefew	9 Pasture
2 Binemen	2 Take away	10 Leude-men	10 Lay-men
3 Blive	3 Quickly	11 Nele	11 Will not
4 Fulleden	4 Baptized	12 Nemeth	12 Taketh
5 Feile times	5 Oft times	13 Seggen	13 Do say
6 Forward.	6 Covenant.	14 Swevens	14 Dreams
7 Heryeth	7 Worshipeth	15 Syth	15 Afterwards.
8 Homelich	8 Household	16 Thralles	16 Bond-men.

It's observeable that *Pitzæus* (generally a perfect *Plagiary* out of *Bale*) passeth this *Langland* over in silence: and why? because he wrote in *oppositum* to the *Papal Interest*: Thus the most *Light-finger'd Thieves* will let that alone, which is too *hot* for them. He flourished under King *Edward the Third*, Anno Dom. 1369.

THOMAS CHURCHYARD was born in the Town of *Shrewesbury*, as himself doth affirm in his Book made in Verse of the *Worthines* of *Wales*, taking *Shropshire* within the compass, making (to use his own expression) *Wales* the *Park*, and the *Marches* to be the *Pale* thereof. Though some conceive him to be as much beneath a *Poet*, as above a *Rbimer*, in my opinion his Verses may go abreast with any of that age, writing in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*. It seems by this his Epitaph in Mr. *Camdens Remains*, that he died not guilty of much Wealth.

Come Alec to lend me thy Torch,
To find a Church-yard in a Church-porch:
Poverty and Poetry his Tomb doth enclose,
Wherefore good neighbours be merry in Prose.

His death, according to the most probable conjecture, may be presumed about the eleventh year of the Queens Reign Anno Dom. 1570.

THOMAS HOLLAND D. D. was born in this * County, in *finibus & limitibus Cambriae*, in the confines and Marches of *Wales*, bred in *Exeter Colledge* in *Oxford*, and at last became *Rector* thereof. He did not with some only sip of Learning, or at the best but drink thereof: but was *Mersus in Libris*, Drowned in his Books, so that the Scholar in him almost devoured all other Relations. He was, saith the Authour, of his Funeral Sermon so familiar with the *Fathers*, as if he himselfe had been a *Father*. This quality commended him to succeed Dr. *Lawrence Humphrid*, in the place of *Regius Professor*, which place he discharged with good credit for twenty years together. When he went forth of his Colledge on any journey for any long continuance, he alwayes took this solemn *Valediction* of the *Fellowes*.

* I commend you to the love of God, and to the hatred of Popery and Superstition.

His *extemporaries* were often better than his *premeditations*, so that he might have been said to have been out, if he had not been out. He died in March Anno Dom. 1612. and was buried in *Oxford* with great solemnity and lamentation.

ABRAHAM WHELOCK was born in *White-church Parish* in this County, bred Fellow of *Clare-Hall*, Library-keeper, *Arabick Professor*, and Minister of *St. Sepulchers* in *Cambridge*. Admirable his industry, & no lesse his Knowledge in the Oriental tongues, so that he might serve for an Interpreter to the Queen of *Sheba* coming to *Salomon*, and the Wise Men of the East who came to *Herod*, such his skill in the *Arabian* and *Persian* Language. Amongst the Western Tongues he was well vers'd in the *Saxon*, witness his fair and true Edition of *Bede*.

He translated the New Testament into *Persian*, and printed it, hoping in time it might tend to the conversion of that Country to Christianity. Such as laugh at his design as ridiculous, might well forbear their mirth, and seeing they expended neither penny of cost nor hour of pains therein, might let another enjoy his own inclination. True it is he that sets an acorn, sees it not a timber-oak, which others may behold, and if such

* *Herologia Anglica*, pag. 238.

* *Idem ibid.*

Testaments be conveyed into *Tersia*, another age may admire what this doth deride. He died, as I take it, Anno Dom. 1654.

Benefactors to the Publick.

Sir ROGER ACHLEY born at * *Stanwardine* in this County. He beheld the whole City of *London* as one Family, and himself the Major 1511 (for the time being) the Master thereof. He observed that poor people, who never have more than they need, will sometimes need more than they have. This *Joseph* collected from the present plenty, that a future famine would follow, as in this kind, a *Lark* constantly attendeth a *Bank*. Wherefore he prepared *Leaden-Hall*, (therefore called the *Common Garner*) and stored up much Corn therein, for which he deserved the praise of the Rich, and the blessing of the Poor.

Since the Reformation.

Sir ROWLAND HILL, son of *Richard Hill*, was born at * *Hodnet* in this County, bred a Mercer in *London*, whereof he was Lord Major 1549. Being sensible that God had given him a great estate, he expressed his gratitude unto him.

(Giving maintenance to a fair School at *Drayton* in this County, which he built and endowed, besides six hundred pounds to *Christ-Church-Hospital*, and other benefactions.

In * Forgiving at his death all his Tenants in his Mannors of *Aldersy* and *Sponely*, a years Rent. Also enjoying his Heirs, to make them new Leases of one and twenty years, for two years Rent.

As for the Cause-ways he caused to be made, and Bridges built (two of stone containing * eighteen arches in them both) seeing hitherto it hath not been my hap to go over them, I leave his piety to be praised by such passengers, who have received safety, ease, and cleanness, by such conveniences. He died Anno Dom. 15 ..

¶ A note to the Reader.

I have heard the natives of this County confess and complain of a comparative dearth (in proportion to other Shires) of Benefactors to the publick. But sure, *Shropshire* is like to the Mulberry, which putteth forth his leaves last of all Trees, but then maketh such speed, (as sensible of his slowness with an ingenious shame) that it overtaketh those trees in Fruit, which in Leaves started long before it. As this Shire of late hath done affording two of the same surname still surviving, who have dipp'd their hands so deep in charitable mortar.

Sir * THOMAS ADAMS, Kt. was born at *Wem* in this County, bred a Draper in *London*, where God so blessed his honest industry, that he became Lord Major thereof 164.. A man, who hath drunk of the bitter waters of *Meribah* without making a bad face thereat, cheerfully submitting himself to Gods pleasure in all conditions.

He gave the house of his nativity, to be a Free School (that others might have their breeding, where he had his birth) and hath liberally endowed it. He liveth in due honor and esteem and, I hope, will live to see many years, seeing there is no better *Collurium* or *Eye-salve* to quicken and continue ones sight, than in his life time to behold a building erected for the publick profit.

WILLIAM ADAMS Esq. was born at *Newport* in this County, bred by Trade a *Haberdasher* in *London*, where God so blessed his endeavours, that he fined for Alderman in that City. God had given him an heart and hand proportionable to his estate, having founded in the Town of his nativity a School-house in the form following.

1 The building is of Brick, with Windowes of free stone, wherein the School is Threescore and ten in length, and two and twenty foot in breadth and height.

2 Over it a fair Library furnished with plenty and choise Books.

At the South end, the lodgings of the Schoolmaster, whose salary is *sixty*; On the North the *Ushers*, whose stipend is *thirty pounds* per annum.

3 Before the front of the School a stately *Crypto-porticus*, or fair walk all the length of the

* Survey of *London*, p. 577.

* *Stow's Survey of London*, p. 584.

* D. *Viller*, in his Catalogue of Protestant Char.

* *Stow's Survey of London*, pag. 90.

* Dub'd by K. Charles the II at the Hague, when sent thither a Commissioner for the City of *London*.

the School, with Pillars erected, and on the top thereof a leaden Tarras, with Railes, and Barristers.

4 Two Almshouses for poor people, at convenient distance from the School, with competent maintenance.

5 Two Gardens a piece, for School-master and Usher, with well nigh two Acres of ground for a place for the Scholars to play in.

6 The Rent for the maintenance thereof deposited in the hands of Trustees, a year before, that in case of casualty there may be no complaint.

7 More intended for the settlement of exhibitions to Scholars chosen hence to the University, as God hereafter shall direct the founder. But who for the present can hold from praising so pious a performance.

*Come Momus, who delight do'st take,
Where none are found, there faults to make:
And count'st that cost, and care, and pain,
Not spent on thee, all spent in vain.
See this bright structure, till that smart
Blind thy blear-eyes, and grieve thy heart.
Some Cottage-Schools are built so low,
The Muses there must groveling go.
Here, whilst Apollo's sharp doth sound,*

*The Sisters Nine may dance a round;
And Architects may take from hence
The Pattern of magnificence.
Then grieve not, Adams, in thy mind,
'Cause you have left no Child behind:
Unbred! unborn, is better rather
If so, you are a second Father
To all bred in this School so fair,
And each of them thy Son and Heir.*

Earls of Shrewsbury

Long may this Worthy person live to see his intentions finished and compleated, to his own contentment.

Memorable Persons.

THOMAS PARRE, son of John Parre, born at Alberbury in the Parish of Winnington in this County, lived to be above one hundred and fifty years of age, verifying his Anagram

Thomas Parre.

Most rare hap.

He was born in the reign of King Edward the Fourth, one thousand four hundred eighty three, and two moneths before his death was brought up by Thomas Earle of Arundel (a great lover of Antiquities in all kinds) to Westminster. He slept away most of his time, and is thus charactered by an eye witness of him

*From head to heel his body had all over,
A quick-set, thick-set nat'ral hairy cover.*

Change of Air and Diet (better in it self, but worse for him) with the trouble of many Visitants or Spectators rather are conceived to have accelerated his death, which happened Westminster, November the 15, 1634, and was buried in the Abbey-Church, all present at his burial, doing homage to this our aged *Thomas de Temporibus.*

Lords Majors.

Name	Father	Place	Company.	Time
1 Roger Acheley	Thomas Acheley	Stanwardine	Draper	1511
2 Rowland Hill	Thomas Hill	Hodnet	Mercer	1549
3 Thomas Lee	Roger Lee	Wellington	Mercer	1558
4 Thomas Lodge	William Lodge	Cresset	Grocer	1562
5 Rowland Heyward	George Heyward	Bridg North	Clothworker	1570
6 Robert Lee	Humphry Lee	Bridg North	Merchant Tailor	1602
7 John Swinnerton	Tho. Swinnerton	Ofwestry	Merchant Tailor	1612
8 Francis Jones	John Jones	Glaverley	Haberdasher	1620
9 Peter Probey	Not Recorded	White-church	Grocer	1622
10 Allen Cotton	Ralph Cotton	White-church	Draper	1625
11 George Whitmore	Will. Whitmore	Charely	Haberdasher	1631
12 Thomas Adams	Thomas Adams	Wem	Draper	164.

See we here a Jury of Lords Majors born in this (which I believe will hardly be parallel'd in a greater) County. All [no doubt] *Honestmen, and true.*

The Names of the Gentry of this County, returned by the Commissioners
in the twelfth year of Henry the Sixth 1433.

- A] VWilliam, Bishop of Coven. & Leichf. } Commissioners to take the Oaths.
B] John de Talbot, Knight. }
C] Richard Laken, } Knights for the Shire.
VWilliam Boerley. }

Willielmi Malory, Militis
Johannis Fitz-Piers
Willielmi Lodelowe
Thome Hopton, de Hopton
Richardi Archer
Johannis Wynnesbury
Thome Corbet, de Ley
Thome Corbet, de Morton
Johannis Bruyn, senioris
Thome Charleton
Richardi Peshale
Thome Newport
Georgii Hankeston
Johannis Brugge
Thome Banastre

Hugonis Harnage
Leonardi Stepulton
Hugonis Cresset
Johannis Skryven
Willielmi Paynour
Richardi Newport
Richardi Horde
Nicholai Sandford
Griffin Kynaston
Johanuis Bruyn, junioris
Hugonis Stepulton
Simonis Hadington
Alani Wetenbull
Richardi Sonford
Johannis Otley

Edwardi Leighton, de Mershe
Edmundi Plowden
Thome Mardford
Rogeri Bromley
Richardi Lee
Humfridi Cotes
VWillielmi Leighton
Richardi Horton
Willielmi Welaſcote
Richardi Huſee
Johannis wenlok
Willielmi Merſheton
Walteri Codour
Ricdardi Gerii
VWillielmi Bourden.

*VVilts Prela:

A] This VWilliam was VWilliam Hiworth, Biſhop of Coventry and Leichfield, of whom
* here after.

*Vide Soul-
diers in this
County.

B] Sir John Talbot, (though here only additioned Knight) was the Lord Talbot, and
eight years after created Earl of Shrewsbury, of whom * before.

*Camb. Brit.
in Salop.

C] Richard Laken, the ſame Family with Laron, whoſe Seat was at VWillily in this
County, augmented both in Bloud and Eſtate by the Matches with the Heirs of

I * Harley. 2 Peshal. 3 Paſſilew. 4 Blunt of Kinlet.

My hopes are according to my deſires that this Ancient Family is ſtill extant in this
County, though I ſuſpect ſhrewdly ſhattered in Eſtate.

The Commissioners of this Shire were neither altogether Idle, nor very Induſtrious:
having made but a ſhort and ſlender return, only of 45 principal perſons therein.

Sheriffes of Shropshire.

H E N. II.

Anno

- I
2 Will. filius Alani, for 5 years
together.
7 Guido Extraneus, for 5 years
together.
12 Gaufrid. de Ver, for 4 years
together.
16 Gaufrid. de Ver, & Will.
Clericus.
17 Guido Extraneus, for 9 years
together.
26 Hugu Pantulfe, for 8 years to-
gether.

R I C H. I.

Anno

- I Will. filius Alani, & Reginal.
de Heſden.
2 Idem.

3 Will. filius Alani, & Will.
de Hadlega.

4 Will. filius Alani, for 4 years
together.

8 Will. filius Alani, & Regi-
nald. de Hedinge.

9 Will. filius Alani, & Wido.
filius Roberti.

10 Will. filius Alani Maſculum.

J O H A N N E S.

Anno

I Will. filius Alani, & VVar-
rus de VVililegh.

2 Idem.

3 VWill. filius Alani, & Reiner
de Lea.

4 G. filius Petri, & Richardus,
de Ambreſleg.

5 Idem.

6 Thomas de Erolitto & Ro-
bertus de Alta Ripa.

7 Idem.

8 Thomas de Erdington, for
9 years together.

H E N. III.

Anno

I
2 Ranul. Com. Ceſtria, &
Hen. de Aldetheleg.

3 Idem.

4 Idem.

5 Ranul. Com. Ceſtria, &
Philippus Kinton.

6 Idem.

7 Idem.

8 Ranul. Com. Ceſtria.

9 Johannes Bovet.

10 Idem.

11 Hen.

11 Hen. de Aldithle.	6 Idem.	12 Robertus de Grendon
12 Idem.	7 Rogerus Sprengheuse, for	13 Nul. Tit. Vicom. in hoc Rot.
13 Idem.	8 years together.	14 Nec in hoc.
14 Hen. de Aldithle, & VVill. de Bromley.	15 Dominus de Ramesley	15 Johannes de Swinerton
15 Idem.	16 Idem.	16 Idem.
16 Idem.	17 Robertus Corbet	17 Hen. de Bishburne
17 Petr. Rival. & Rob. de Haye, for 4 years together.	18 VVill. de Tickle, (five	18 Idem
21 Johannes Extraneus, & Robertus de Acton.	Tittle) for 6 years together.	19 Idem
22 Johannes Extraneus, for 11 years together.	24 Radulphus de Schirle.	E D W. III.
33 Thomas Corbet	25 Idem	Anno
34 Idem.	26 Idem.	1 Joh. de Hinckley, & Hen. de Bishburn
35 Robertus de Grendon, for 5 years together.	27 Tho. Corbet	2 Idem
40 Hugo Acover	28 Idem.	3 Johannes Hinckley
41 Idem.	29 Richardus de Harleigh.	4 Idem
42 VVilliellmus Bagod	30 Idem	5 Henricus de Bishburn
43 Idem.	31 VValter de Beyfin	6 Idem
44 Idem.	32 Idem	7 Richardus de Peshal
45 Jacobus de Audeley, for 7 years together.	33 Johannes de Acton	8 Idem
52 VValterus de Hopton	34 Johannes de Dene	9 Johannes de Hinckley
53 Idem.	35 Idem	10 Simon de Ruggeley
E D W. I.	E D W. II.	11 Richardus de Peshal
Anno	Anno	12 Idem
1 Roger. de Mortuo Mari.	1 Rogerus Trumvine	13 Simon de Ruggeley
2 Idem	2 Johannes Extraneus, & Hugo de Crofts.	14 Idem
3 Idem	Hugo de Crofts	15 Adam de Peshal
4 Bago de Knovile	4 Idem	16 Thomas de Swinerton
5 Idem	5 Hugo de Audeley	17 Idem
	6 Idem	18 Johannes de Aston
	7 Idem	19 Richardus Com. Arundel, for 31 years together.
	8 VVill. de Mere.	50 Richardus Peshal
	9 Rogerus de Cheyney	51 Petrus de Carefwel.
	10 Rogerus Trumwine	
	11 Idem.	

E D W. I.

E D W. II.

Name.	Place	Armes.	Name	Place	Armes.
RICH. II.			HEN. V		
Anno			Anno		
1 Brian. de Cornwel	Burford	[border Sa. Beazante.	2 VVill. Huggeford, & Iohan. Daras	VVem	Argent, a Crofs Patee Sable.
2 Johannes Ludlow	Hodnet	Ar. a Lion ramp. Gu. crowned Or, a	3 VVill. Banaster	Arcol	Argent, a Cheveron, Gules, betwixt 3 Leopards heads Sable.
3 Joh. de Drayton	Drayton	Argent, a Lion rampant, Sable.	4 Tho. Newport	ut prius	
4 Rogerus Hord		Ar. on a Chief Or, a Raven proper.	5 Idem.	ut prius	
5 Johannes Shery		[croffets, Or.	6 Ioh. Cornwall, Mil.	ut prius	
6 Edw. de Acton	Aldenham	Gu. 2 Lions passant Arg, betwixt 9	7 Tho. de VVitten	VVitten	Or, on a Cheveron, Sable, 5 Plates.
7 Ioh. de Stepulton	ut prius	Argent, a Lion rampant, Sable.	8 VVill. Brounshul	Broms-craft Cattle	Arg. a Fesse cheque Or, and Az. upon a Lions ramp. Sable, armed Gules.
8 Edw. de Acton	ut prius	Parte per Cheveron, Sable and Er.	9 Ioh. Boreley	ut prius	
9 Nich. de Sandford	Sandford	2 Boarsheads coupee in chief, Or.	10 Rog. Acton		
10 Robert. de Lee	Lee-hall	Gu. a Fess componee, Or, & Az. betwixt 8 Billets Argent.	11 Edw. Sprengaux		
11 Ioh. * Mowetho		Alias * Mowellio, quere.	12 Robertus Tiptor		
12 Rob. de Ludlow	ut prius		HEN. VI.		
13 Edw. de Acton	ut prius		Anno		
14 Ioh. de Stepulton	ut prius		1 Rob. Corbet, Mil.	Morton	Or, a Raven proper.
15 Will. Huggeford		[Or, 3 Lions Gules.	2 Rob. Corbet, Mil.	ut prius	
16 Hen. de Winesbury		Az. on a Bend, betwixt 2 cotises,	3 Rich. Laken, Mil.		Quarterly per Fesse indented, Ermin and Azure.
17 Ioh. de Eyton	Eyton	Or, a Fret, Azure.	4 Geor. Hanelston	ut prius	
18 Thomas de Lee	ut prius		5 VVill. Ludelowe	ut prius	
19 VVill. VVortheie			6 Adam Peshal, Mil.	ut prius	
20 VVill. Huggeford			7 Rob. Corbet	ut prius	
21 Adamus de Peshal			8 Johannes Bruyn	ut prius	Azure, a Croffe Molin, Or.
22 Idem.	ut prius		9 Idem.	ut prius	
HEN. IV.			HEN. VI.		
Anno			Anno		
1 Io. Cornwall, Mil.	ut prius	Argent, a Crofs formee, fleury, Sable, on a Canton, Gules, a wolfs-head erased of the field.	1 Johannes Bruyn	ut prius	
			2 Hugo Harnage	Cund	Argent, 6 Torteauxes.

Name	Place	Armes.	Name	Place	Armes.
5 Tho. le Strange		Gules, 2 Lions passant, Argent.	6 Iohan. Newport	ut prius	
4 VVill. Boetley	ut prius		7 VVill. Young, mil.	Kenton	Or, 3 Roses, Gules.
5 Tho. Corbet	ut prius		8 Edw. Blount, ar.	ut prius	
6 VVill. Liechfield			9 Tho. Blount, mil.	ut prius	
7 Ioh. Wannesbury	ut prius		10 Th. Leighton, mil.	ut prius	
8 Hugo Burgh, & Thomas Hopton	Hopton	[de Lucce, Ermin. Az. a Cheveron betwixt 3 flower Gu. Seme de Crofs croflets a Lion Ramp. Or.	11 Rich. Lee, armig.	ut prius	
9 Rich. Archer			12 Tho. Screvin, arm.	Fradgley	Argent, Gulle Gules, a Lion rampant, Sable.
10 Iohannes Bruyn	ut prius		13 Rich. Laken, Mil.	ut prius	
11 Iohannes Ludlow	ut prius		14 Rich. Harley, Mil.	ut prius	
12 Th. Corbet, de Ley	ut prius		15 VVil. Otteley, ar.	Pichford	Argent, on a Bend Azure, three Garbes, Or.
13 Hugo Cressler	Upton Cressler	[ingrailed, Or. Azure, a Crofs within a Bordes Barry of 6 Gules and Argent, on a chief, Or, a Lion passant Azure.	16 Ioh. Newport, Ar.	ut prius	
14 Rob. Ingletfield	BERK-th.		17 Tho. Blount, Mil.	ut prius	
15 VVill. Ludlow	ut prius		18 Pec. Newton, ar.	Heytley	Argent, a Crofs Sable, fleury, Or.
16 VVill. Liechfield			19 Idem.	(arm. ut prius	
17 Hum. Low			20 Geo. Manwayring, CHESH		Argent, two Barres, Gules.
18 Nicholas Eyton	ut prius		21 Th. Cornwall, mil.	ut prius	
19 Idem	ut prius		22 Rob. Corbet, Mil.	ut prius	
20 Iohannes Burgh	ut prius		23 Th. Kinafton, mil.	ut prius	
21 VVill. Ludlow	ut prius				
22 Thomas Corbet	ut prius				
23 Nicholas Eyton	ut prius				
24 Hugo Cressler	ut prius				
25 Fulcho Sprencheaux					
26 VVill. Ludlow	ut prius				
27 Ioh. Burgh, Mil.	ut prius				
28 Rogerus Eyton	ut prius				
29 Thomas Herbert	Chisbury	Per pale Azure & Gules, 3 Lions rampant, Argent.			
30 VVill. Laken	ut prius				
31 Ioh. Burgh, Mil.	ut prius				
32 Robertus Corbet	ut prius				
33 Nicholas Eyton	ut prius				
34 VVill. Mitton					
35 Tho. Hord, Arm.	ut prius	Per Pale Gules and Azure, an Eagle displayed with 2 beads, Or.			
36 Fulco Sprencheaux					
37 Tho. Cornwall, ar.	ut prius				
38 Rob. Corbet, Mil.	ut prius				
EDVV. IV.			HEN. VIII.		
Anno			Anno		
1 Hum. Blount, Ar.	Kinlet	Barry Nebulee of fix, Or and Sable.	1 Th. Laken, arm.	ut prius	
2 Rog. Kinafton, ar.	Hordley	See out notes in this year.	2 Ioh. Newport, ar.	ut prius	
3 Idem	ut prius		3 Th. Scriven, arm.	ut prius	
4 Ioh. Burgh, Mil.	ut prius		4 Pet. Newton, ar.	ut prius	
5 Rich. Lee armig.	ut prius		5 Will. Otteley, ar.	ut prius	
6 Rob. Eyton, ar.	ut prius		6 Tho. Laken, arm.	ut prius	
7 Hum. Blount, ar.	ut prius		7 Th. Cornwall, mil.	ut prius	
8 Ioh. Leighton, ar.	Waresbury	Quarterly per Fesse indented Or, and Gules.	8 Rob. Pigot, armig.	Chetwin	Ermin, 3 Fusiles in Fesse, Sable.
9 Rob. Cressler, Ar.	ut prius		9 Pet. Newton, arm	ut prius	
10 Rog. Kinafton, ar.	ut prius		10 Tho. Blount, mil.	ut prius	
11 Rog. Kinafton, Mi.	ut prius		11 Th. Cornwall, mil.	ut prius	
12 Rob. Charlton, ar.		Or, a Lion rampant, Gules.	12 Ioh. Salter, armig.	Ofwafrey	Gules, 10 Billets Or, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
13 VVill. Newport	ut prius		13 Geo. Bromley, ar.	Bromley	Quarterly per Fesse indented, Arg.
14 Iohan. Leighton	ut prius		14 Pet. Newton, arm.	ut prius	and Or.
15 Hum. Blount, Mil.	ut prius		15 Thomas Vernon	Hodnet	Argent, Frettee, Sable, a Canton, Gules.
16 Iohannes Hewui			16 Th. Cornwall, mil.	ut prius	
17 Rich. Laken, Ar.	ut prius		17 Ioh. Corbet de ley, ar.	ut prius	
18 Rich. Ludlow, Mil.	ut prius		18 Tho. Screvin, arm.	ut prius	
19 Richardus Lee	ut prius		19 Ioh. Talbot, mil.	Albrighton	
20 Th. Blount, Arm.	ut prius		20 Rob. Nede ham, ar.	Shenton	Argent, a Bend ingrailed, Azure, betwixt 2 Bucks-heads, Sable.
21 Ioh. Harley, Mil.	ut prius		21 Rog. Corbet, arm.	ut prius	
22 Ioh. Leighton, ar.	ut prius		22 Th. Cornwal, Mil.	ut prius	
RICH. III.			23 Th. Manwayring	ut prius	
Anno			24 Th. Laken, miles	ut prius	
1 Thomas Mitton	ut prius		25 Th. Talbot, miles	ut prius	
2 Thomas Hord.	ut prius		26 Tho. Vernon, a m.	ut prius	
3 Rob. Cressler, & Gilber. Talbot, Mil.	ut prius		27 Rob. Nede ham, M.	ut prius	
HEN. VII.			28 Ioh. Corbet, arm.	ut prius	
Anno			29 Ioh. Talbot, miles	ut prius	
1 Ioh. Talbot, mil.	ut prius		30 Rich. Manwayring	ut prius	
2 Rich. Laken, mil.	ut prius		31 Rich. Laken, arm.	ut prius	
3 Thomas Hord.	ut prius		32 Rob. Nede ham, mi.	ut prius	
4 Edward. Blount	ut prius		33 Ioh. Talbot, mil.	ut prius	
5 Rich. Ludlow, mil.	ut prius		34 Th. Newport, mil.	ut prius	
			35 Rich. Mitton, ar.	ut prius	
			36 Rich. Manwayring	ut prius	
			37 Th. Vernon, arm.	ut prius	
			38 Th. Lee, armig.	ut prius	
			EDW. VI.		
			Anno		
			1 VVill. Young, ar.	ut prius	
			2 Rich. Cornwal, ar.	ut prius	
			3 Tho. Newport, ar.	ut prius	
			4 Andr. Corbet, mil.	ut prius	
			5 Rich. Newport, ar.	ut prius	
			6 Ric. Manwayring	ut prius	
			(mil.)		
			PHIL. Rex, & M. A. R. Reg.		
			Anno		
			1 Adam Milton, mi.		
			2 Nic. Cornwal, ar.	ut prius	
			3 Andr. Corbet, mil.	ut prius	
			4 Rich.		

Name	Place	Armes.	Name	Place	Armes.
4 Rich. Leveson, mil.	Lillestall	<i>Az. 3 Laurel-leaves slipped, Or.</i>	JACOB. Rex		
5 Rich. Newport, ar.	ut prius		Anno		
6 Th. Farmour, arm.		<i>Argent, a Fesse Sable, between 3 Lions-heads erased, Gules.</i>	1 Rog. Owen, mil.	ut prius	[Sa. a Cressent of the first.
ELIZ. Reg.			2 Hum. Briggs, arm.	Haughton	<i>Gu. 2 Bars gemels, Or, on a Canton,</i>
Anno			3 Hen. Walop, mil.	Red-Castle	<i>Argent, a Bend wavy, Sable.</i>
1 Rich. Mitton, Ar.	ut prius		4 Rob. Nedeham, m.	ut prius	
2 Rich. Corber, arm.	ut prius		5 Edw. Fox, miles.	ut prius	[der of the same forme Gu. Bezante.
3 Rich. Cornwal, ar.	ut prius		6 Rob. Purslow, mil.	Sidbury	<i>Ar. a Cross engrailed fleury Sa. a Bor-</i>
4 Arth. Manwayring	ut prius		7 Rich. Mitton, arm.	Holston	<i>Per Pale Gu. and Az. an Eagle dis-</i>
5 Geor. Blount, mil.	ut prius				<i>played with 2 heads, Arg.</i>
6 Rob. Nedeham, ar.	ut prius		8 Bonham. Norton, ar.	Stretton	<i>Or, 2 Bars Gules, on a Chief, Azure,</i>
7 Hum. Onslow, ar.	Onslow	<i>Argent, a Fesse Gules, betwixt 6 Merlins Sable, beaked and legged, Or.</i>	9 Fran. Laken, mil.	Kinlet	<i>an Ineschoucheon Ermin.</i>
8 Th. Charlton, arm.	ut prius		10 Tho. Gervis, mil.		<i>Quarterly per Fefs indented, Ermin</i>
& Th. Eaton, armig.			11 Ioh. Cotes, armig.	Woodcoat	<i>Quarterly Ermin, and paly of six, Or</i>
9 Edw. Leighton, ar.	ut prius		12 Tho. Piggot, ar.	ut prius	<i>and Gules.</i>
10 Rich. Newport, mil.	ut prius		13 Th. Corawal, Mil.	ut prius	
11 And. Corber, mil.	ut prius		14 Rolan. Cotton, mi.	Bella-Porte	<i>Az. a Cheveron betwixt 3 Cotton-</i>
12 Rol. Laken, arm.	ut prius		15 Rob. Owen, Arm.	ut prius	<i>Skeans Arg.</i>
13 Will. Gratewood, A.			16 Tho. Harris, Arm.	Bereaton	<i>Or, 3 Fichins Azure,</i>
14 Th. Powel, armig.	Worthen	<i>Arg. 3 Boars-heads coupee, Sable.</i>	17 Will. VVhitmore, ar.	Appley	<i>Vert, Fretty, Or.</i>
15 Roub. Pigot, arm.	ut prius		18 VValter Barker, ar.	ut prius	
16 Ioh. Hopton, arm.	ut prius		19 Th. Edwards, Arm.	Creete	<i>Gules, a Cheveron, engrailed between</i>
17 Walt. Leveson, ar.	ut prius		20 VVill. Owen, Mil.	ut prius	<i>3 Boars heads erased, Or.</i>
18 Att. Maynwaring, m.	ut prius		21 VValt. Piggot, Ar.	Chetwin	<i>Ermin, 3 Fusils in Fesse, Sable.</i>
19 Franc. Lawley, ar.	Spoon-Hill	<i>Argent, a Cross Formee through-</i>	22 Tho. Jones, arm.		
20 VVill. Young, arm.	ut prius	<i>out, Or and Sable.</i>	CAR. Rex.		
21 Edw. Cornwal, ar.	ut prius		Anno		
22 VVil. Gratewood, A.			1 Fran. Charleton, ar.	Appley	[pards heads, Sable.
23 Th. VVilliams, ar.	Willaston	<i>Sa. 3 Nags-heads erased, Ermin.</i>	2 Ric. Newport, Mil.	High Arcol	<i>Ar. a Cheveron Gules, betwixt 3 Leo-</i>
24 Carolus Fox, arm.	Chainham	<i>Ar. a Cheveron betwixt 3 Foxes</i>	3 Rich. Prince, arm.	Shrewsbury	<i>Gu. a Saltir Or, over all a Cross in-</i>
25 Rich. Cressier, arm.	ut prius	<i>heads erased, Gules.</i>			<i>grailed, Ermin.</i>
26 Roul. Barker, arm.	Hagmond	<i>Gules, a Fefs checky Or and Az.</i>	4 Ioh. Corber, Barr.	Stoake	<i>Or, 2 Ravens in Pale proper, a border</i>
27 Franc. Newport, ar.	ut prius	<i>betwixt 6 Annulets of the Se-</i>			<i>ingrailed, Gules.</i>
28 Rob. Nedeham.	ut prius	<i>cond.</i>	5 VValt. Aalon, ar.	Aldenham	<i>Gu. 2 Lions passant Arg. between 9</i>
29 Edw. Leighton, ar.	ut prius		6 Hum. VValcot, ar.	VValcot	<i>Crosses crozlets, Fitched, Or.</i>
30 Th. Cornwall, ar.	ut prius		7 Tho. Ireland, arm.	Abington	<i>Ar. a Chever. inter 3 chefs-Rooks, Er.</i>
31 Andr. Charleton, A.	ut prius		8 Phil. Eyton, Mil.	Eyton	<i>Gu. 6 fleur de Lucas, Argent.</i>
32 VVill. Hopton, ar.	ut prius		9 Tho. Thynne, Mil.	Caus Castle	<i>Or, a Fret, Azure.</i>
33 Rob. Eyton, armig.	ut prius		10 Ioh. Newton, arm.	Heytleigh	<i>Barry of 10 Or and Sable.</i>
34 Rich. Corber, arm.	ut prius		11 Rob. Corber, arm.	ut prius	<i>Arg. a Cross Sable fleury, Or.</i>
35 Rob. Powel, armig.	ut prius		12 Paulus Harris, mil.	ut prius	
36 Frances Albany, ar.	Fern-Hill	<i>Arg. on a Fefs betwixt 3 cinque-</i>	13 VVil. Pierpoint, ar.	Tong-Castle	
37 Rob. Nedeham, ar.	ut prius	<i>foiles Gules, a Gray-bond cur-</i>	14 Rich. Lee.		
38 Edw. Scriven, arm.	ut prius	<i>rant, Or.</i>	15 Rog. Kinnaston, ar.	ut prius	
39 Carolus Fox, arm.	ut prius		16 Th. Nicholas, arm.	Shrewsbury	
40 Edw. Kinaaston, mi.	ut prius		17 Ioh. VVelde, ar	VVillye	
41 Hum. Lee, armiger.	ut prius		18 <i>Bellum nobis</i>		
42 Franc. Newport, ar.	ut prius		19 <i>hoc fecit</i>		
43 Franc. Newton, ar.	ut prius		20 <i>inane.</i>		
44 Rog. Kinaaston, ar.	ut prius		21		
45 Rog. Owen, mil.	Condover.	<i>Argent, a Lion rampant Sable, a Canton of the second.</i>	22 Rob. Powel, ar.	The Park	<i>Arg. 3 Boars-heads conpee, Sable.</i>

RICHARD the Second.

9. NICHOLAS de SANDFORD.] This ancient Name is still extant, at the same place in this County in a worshipful equipage; Wellfare a dear token thereof. For in the List of such as compounded for their reputed delinquency in our late Civil VVars, I find Francis Sandford, of Sandford Esq. paying four hundred fifty nine pounds for his composition. Yet I believe the Gentleman begrudged not his mony in preservation of his own integrity, acting according to the information of his conscience, and the practice of all his Ancestors. I understand that the said Francis Sandford was very well skill'd in making VVarlike Fortifications.

HENRY the IV.

1 JOHN CORNWALL, Miles.] A Person remarkable on several accounts. 1 For his high Extraction, descended from Richard Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Almain, as his Arms do evidence. 2 Prosperous Valour under King Henry the Fifth in France, there gaining so great Treasure, as that therewith he* built his fair house at Amp-hill in Bedfordshire, 3 Great Honour, being created by King Henry the Sixth Baron Fanhop, and Knight of the Garter. 4 Constant Loyalty, sticking faster to King Henry the Sixth, than his own Crown

* Camd. Brit. in Bedfordshire.

Crown did, faithfully following after the other forsook him. 5 *Vigorous vivacity*, continuing till the reign of King Edward the Fourth, who dispossessed him of his Lands in *Bedford-shire*. 6 *Cheerful disposition*, pleasantly saying: *That not He, but his fine House at Amp-hill, was * guilty of high Treason*: happy! that he could make mirth at his misery, and smile at the loosing of that, which all his Frowns could keep no longer. Know Reader that if this J. Cornwall, shall (which I suspect not) prove a distinct person, from this his Kinsman and Namesake, none will blame me for taking here a just occasion of speaking of so eminent a Man, who elsewhere came not so conveniently under my Pen.

EDWARD the Fourth.

2 ROGER KINASTON, Ar.] I cannot satisfy my self in the certain Arms of this ancient Family (much augmented by match with HORD) finding them giving sundry [all good and rich] Coats in several Ages, but conceive they now fix on, Ar. a Lion ramp. Sa.

RICHARD the Third.

1 THOMAS MITTON.] He, in obedience to King Richard's commands, apprehended the Duke of Buckingham (the Grand Engener to promote that Usurper) in the house of Humphry Banaster, who for the avaricious desire of a thousand pounds betrayed the Duke unto the Sherif.

3 GILBERT TALBOT Mil.] He was son to John Talbot, second Earl of Shrewsbury, of that name. In the time of his Sherivalty, Henry Earl of Richmond (afterwards King Henry the Seventh) marching with his men to bid battle to King Richard the Third, was met at Shrewsbury by the same Sir Gilbert, with two thousand men well appointed (most of them Tenants and Retainers to his Nephew George fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, then in minority) whence forward and not before, his Forces deserved the name of an Army. For this and his other good service in Bosworth-field King Henry rewarded him with fair Lands at Grafton, in Worcester-shire, made him Governour of Calis in France, and Knight of the Garter, and from him the present Earl of Shrewsbury is descended.

I conceive it was rather his son than himself, to whom King Henry the Eight (fearing a sudden surprize from the French) wrote briefly and peremptorily *That he should instantly fortifie the Castle of Calis*. To whom Governour Talbot unprovided of necessaries as briefly as bluntly replied, *That he could neither fortifie nor fistifie without money*.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

45 ROGER OWEN, Miles.] He was the son of Sir Thomas Owen, the Learned and religious Justice of the Common Pleas, who lieth buried on the South side of the Quire of Westminster Abbey. This Sir Roger, most eminent in his Generation, deserved the Character given him by Mr. * Camden.

Multiplaci doctrinâ tanto Patre dignissimus.

He was a Member of Parliament, *Vndecimo Jacobi*, (as I take it) when a great Man therein (who shall be nameless) cast a grievous, and general Asperision on the English * Clergy. This Sir Roger appeared a Zealot in their defence, and not only removed the Bastard [Calumny] from their doores, at which it was laid, but also carried the Falshood home to the true Father thereof, and urged it shrewdly against the Person, who in that place, first revived the Asperision.

KING. JAMES.

14 ROWLAND COTTON, Miles.] Incredible are the most true relations, which many eye-witnesses, still alive, do make of the Valour and Activity of this most accomplished Knight. So strong, as if he had been nothing but bones: so nimble, as if he had been nothing but sinewes.

CHARLES the First.

2 RICHARD NEWPORT, Miles.] Signal his Fidelity to the king, even in his lowest condition, by whom he was deservedly rewarded with the Title of Baron of High-Arcol in this County, being created at Oxford the 14 of October, 1642. His sonne Francis Lord Newport at this day honoureth his honour with his Learning and other natural accomplishments.

Farewell.

May this Shire, by Divine Providence, be secured from the return of the Sweating sicknesse, which first began and twice raged in the Town of Shrewsbury. The Cure was discovered, too late to save many, yet soon enough to preserve more thousands of Men viz. by keeping the Patient in the same posture wherein he was seized, without Food or Physick, and such who so weathered out the discafe, for twenty four hours, did certainly escape.

SOMMER-

* Camd. ut
prints.

* In Shrop-
shire.

* Quo genere
hominum nihil
est putidius.



SOMERSET-SHIRE hath the *Severn-sea* on the North, *Glocestershire* on the North-east, *Wilts-shire* on the East, *Dorset-shire* on the South, and *Devonshire* on the West. Some will have it so called from the *Summerlinesse*, or temperate pleasantness thereof. With whom we concur, whilst they confine their Etimologies to the Air; dissent, if they extend it to the Earth, which in winter is as winterly, deep and dirty, as any in *England*. The truth is, it is so named from *Sommerton*, the most ancient Town in the County. It stretcheth from East to West 55 miles, and from North to South 42 miles. No Shire can shew finer ware which hath so large measure, being generally fruitful though little moisty be used thereon.

The Inhabitants will tell you that there be several single Acres in this Shire (believe them of the larger size and *sesqui-jugera* if measured) which may serve a good round Family with bread for a year, as affording a bushel of Wheat for every week therein, a proportion not easily to be parallel'd in other places.

Naturall Commodities.

Lead.

Plenty of the best (for the Kind thereof) is digged out of *Myndip-hills*. Indeed it is not so soft, pliant and equally fusile, as that in *Derby-shire*, not so proper for sheeting, because when melted it runs into knots, & therefore little known to, and less used by our *London-Plumbers*. For being of a harder Nature it is generally transported beyond the Seas, and imploy'd to make Bullets and Shot, for which purpose 't is excellent. May Forreigners enjoy wild *Lead* to kill Men, whilst we make use of tame *Lead* to cover Houses, and keep people warm and dry therein.

'Tis almost incredible what great summes were advanced to the Bishops of *Bath* and *Welles* by the benefit of *Lead*, since the later end of *Queen Elizabeth*, Bishop *Still* is said to have had the Harvest, Bishop *Montague* the Cleanings, Bishop *Lake* the Stubble thereof, and yet considerable was the Profit of *Lead* to him and his Successors.

Lapis Calaminaris.

Plenty hereof is also found in *Myndip-Hills*, and it is much used in Physick (being very good as artificially ordered for the clearing of the sight) and more by *Mettalists*. For Brasse, no original, but a compound Metall is made of this Stone and Copper, and becometh more hard than Copper alone, and therefore the more serviceable for many other purposes.

And now the Riddle in Nature which so long hath posed me, is at last explained, viz. How it can come to pass that Brasse, being made of the best Copper with much Art and Industry, is notwithstanding afforded some Pence in the Pound cheaper, than Copper itself. This cometh to pass because the *Calaminary-stone* being of it self not worth above six pence in the pound, doth in the composition *metalefcere*, turn Metal, in the mixture thereof, whereby the mass and Bulk of Brasse is much advanced.

I have no more to observe of this Stone, save that it was first discovered in this County in that juncture of time when the Copper Mines were newly re-discovered in *Cumberland*, God doubling his gift by the seasonable giving thereof.

Cheese.

The Best and Biggest in *England* are made at *Chedder*, in this County. They may be called *Corporation Cheeses*, made by the *Join-Daryes* of the whole Parish, putting their Milk together, and each one, Poor and Rich, receive their share according to their proportion.

So that some may think, that the Unity and Amity of those Female Neighbours, living so lovingly together, giveth the better Runnet and Relish to their handiwork.

If any aske, why as good *Cheese* may not be made in the Vicinage, where the soil is as rich, and the same Houf-wifry? it will be demanded of them, why (nailes must be driven out with nailes) the like *Cheese* in Colour, Taste and Tendernefs may not be made at *Cremona*, as at *Parma*, both lying in *Lombardy*, near together, and sharing equally in

Earls & Dukes of
Somerset vid.
Hartfordshire

all visible advantages of fatness and fruitfulness. The worst fault of *Cheddar Cheese* is, they are so few and dear, hardly to be met with, save at some great Mans Table.

Woad.

In Latine *Glaustum*, or *Glaustum*, was much used by the Ancient *Brittains*, for the painting of their Faces: for I believe it will hardly be proved, that they dye their whole bodies. Say not, *painted terriblenesse*, is no *terriblenesse*, rather *ridiculous* than *formidable*, seeing *Vizards* are more frightful than mens *own faces*. This *Woad* gave the *Brittains* a deep black tincture, as if they would blow up their enemies with their Sulphureous countenances.

Our *Dyers* make much use thereof, being *Color ad Colorem*, the *Stock* (as I may say) whereon other Colours are *grafted*. Yea, it giveth them *truth* and *fruitfulness*, who without it prove fading and hypocritical.

This Herb doth greatly impair the ground it groweth on; profitable to such to set, who have land to let without *Impeachment* of *Waste*, it being long before it will recover good grass therein. I have placed *Woad* (which groweth in all rich places) in this County, because (as I am informed) it groweth naturally therein (hardly to be destroyed) especially about *Glassenbury*. Infomuch that a Learned † *Crittick*, and my Worthy good friend had almost perswaded me, that from this *Glaustum*, that Town taketh its denomination.

Mastiffes.

Smile not, Reader, to see me return to course Creatures amongst the Commodities of this County. Know, they are not (like *Apes*) the fooles and jesters, but the useful Servants in a Family, viz. the *Porters* thereof. *Pliny* observes, that *Brittain* breed's cowardly Lions, and couragious *Mastiffes*, which to me seems no wonder, the former being whelp'd in prison, the later at liberty. An English *Mastiffe* Anno 1602 did in effect worst a Lion, on the same token, that Prince *Henry* allow'd a kind of pension for his maintenance, and gave strict* order That he that had fought with the King of Beasts should never after encounter any inferiour Creatures.

Our English *Mastiffes* are in high reputation beyond the Seas, and the story is well known, that when an hundred *Molossi* were sent hence a present to the Pope; a *Lack-Latin Cardinal*, standing by, when the Letter was read, mistooke *Molossi* for so many *Mules*. Surely had *Brittain* been then known to the Ancient *Romans*, when first (instead of *manning*,) they *Dogged* their *Capitol*, they would have furnished themselves with *Mastiffes* fetched hence for that purpose, being as vigilant as, more valiant then, any of their Kind. For the City of *St. Malow* in *France* is Garrisoned with a Regiment of *Doggs*, wherein many ranks are of English Extraction.

Hence it is that an † Authour tells me, that it passeth for the *Blazon* of this County,

Set the Band-Dog on the Bull.

It seems that both the Gentry and Country-folk in this Shire, are much affected with that pastime, though some scruple the lawfulness thereof. 1 Man must not be a Barrater, to set the Creatures at variance. 2 He can take no true delight in their Antipathie, which was the effect of his sin. 3 Mans Charter of Dominion empowers him to be a Prince, but no *Tyrant* over the Creatures. 4 Though Brute Beasts are made to be destroyed, they are not made to be tormented. Others rejoyne, that God gave us the Creatures as well for our pleasure as necessity: that some nice consciences, that scruple the Baiting of Bulls, will worry men with their vexatious cruelties. All that I dare interpose is this, that the tough flesh of Bulls is not onely made more tender by baiting, but also thereby it is discoloured from Ox-beef, that the Buyer be not deceived.

Manufactures.

Taunton Serges are eminent in their Kind, being a fashionable wearing, as lighter than Cloath, yet thicker than many other Stuffs. When *Dionysius* sacrilegiously plundered *Jove* his Statue of his Golden Coat (pretending it too cold for Winter, and too hot for Summer) he bestowed such a vestimēt upō him to fit both Seasons. They were much sent into *Spain*, before our late War therewith, wherein Trading (long since complained of to be

† M. Jo. Langley
late School-
master of
Pauls.

* *Stow's Annu-
als*, pag. 336.

† *Drayton* in his
Polyolbion.

* 2 *Pet.* 2: 12.

be dead) is now lamented generally as buried, though hereafter it may have a resurrection.

The Buildings.

Of these the Churches of *Bath* and *Wells* are most eminent. *Twins* are said to make but *one Man*, as these two Churches constitute one Bishops See. Yet as a *Twin* oft-times proves as proper a person as those of single *Births*. So these severally equal most, and exceed many Cathedrals in *England*.

We begin with *Bath* considerable in its several conditions, *viz.* the beginning, obstructing, decaying, repairing, and finishing thereof.

1 It was begun by *Oliver King* Bishop of this Diocese in the reign of *Henry* the Seventh and the West end most curiously cut and carved with Angels climbing up a Ladder to Heaven. But this Bishop died before the finishing thereof.

2 His Death obstructed this structure so that it stood a long time neglected, which gave occasion for one to write on the Church-wall with a Char-coal.

*O Church I wail thy woeful plight,
Whom King, nor Card'nal, Clark, or Knight
Have yet restor'd to ancient right.*

Alluding herein to Bishop *King* who begun it, and his four Successors in thirty five years, *viz.* Cardinal *Adrian*, Cardinal *Wolsey*, Bishop *Clark*, and Bishop *Knight*, contributing nothing to the effectual finishing thereof.

3 The decay and almost ruin thereof followed when it felt in part the Hammers which knocked down all Abbeys. True it is the Commissioners profered to sell the Church to the Towns-men under 500 Marks. But the Towns-men fearing if they bought it so cheape to be thought to cozin the King: so that the purchase might come under the compasse of concealed lands, refused the profer. Hereupon the Glasse, Iron, Bells, and Lead (which last alone amounted to 480 Tun) provided for the finishing thereof were sold and sent over beyond the Seas, if a ship-wrack (as some report) met them not by the way.

4 For the repairing thereof, collections were made all over the Land in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, though inconsiderable, either in themselves, or through the corruption of others. Onely honest Mr. *Billet* (whom I take to be the same with him, who was designed Executor, to the Will of *William Cecil* Lord *Burghley*) disbursed good sums to the repairing thereof, and a Stranger under a fained name took the confidence thus to play the Poet and Prophet on this Structure.

*Be blithe fair Kirck, when Hempe is past,
Thine Olive, that ill winds did blast,
Shall flourish green for age to last.*

Subscribed Cassadore.

By *Hempe* understand *Henry* the Eighth, *Edward* the Sixth, Queen *Mary*, King *Philip*, and Queen *Elizabeth*. The Author I suspect had a *Tang* of the *Cask*, and being parcel-popish expected the finishing of this Church at the return of their Religion, but his prediction was verified in a better sense, when his Church

5 Was finished by *James Montague* Bishop of this See, disbursing vast sums in the same, though the better enabled thereunto by his Mines at *Mynedep*, so that he did but remove the Lead from the bowels of the Earth to the roof of the Church, wherein he lies enterred under a fair Monument.

This Church is both spacious and specious, the most lightsome as ever I beheld, proceeding from the greatness of the Windows, and whiteness of the Glasse therein.

All I have more to add is only this, that the parable of *Jotham* [*Judg.* 9. 8.] is on this Church most curiously wrought (in allusion to the Christian Surname of the first Founder thereof,) how the Trees going to choose them a King, profered the place to the OLIVE. Now when lately one OLIVER was for a time Commander in Chief in this Land, some (from whom more Gravity might have been expected) beheld this Picture as a Prophetical Prediction, so apt are English fancies to take fire at every spark

of conceit. But seeing since that *Olive* hath been blasted bottom, his Root and Branches, this pretended Prophecy with that observation the reason is withered away.

As for the Cathedral of *Wells* it is a greater so darker than that of *Bath*, so that *Bath* may seem to draw devotion with the pleasantness, *Wells* to drive it with the solemnity thereof, and ill tempered their Minds who will be moved with neither. The West Front of *Wells* is a Master-piece of Art indeed, made of Imagery in just proportion, so that we may call them *Vera & spirantia signa*. England affordeth not the like. For the West end of *Excester* beginneth accordingly, it doth not like *Wells* persevere to the end thereof.

As for the Civil Habitations in this County (not to speak of *Dunstar* Castle, having an high ascent, and the effect thereof, a large prospect by Sea and Land) *Mountague* built by Sir *Edmund Philips*, Master of the *Roles*, is a most magnificent Fabrick. Nor must *Hinton* St. *George* the House of the Lord *Poulet* be forgotten having every stone in the Front shaped *Double-wayes*, or in the form of a *Cart-nail*. This I may call a *Charitable Curiosity*, if true what is traditioned. That about the reign of King *Henry* the Seventh, the owner thereof built it in a dear year, on purpose to imploy the more poor people thereupon.

The Wonders.

VVockey Hole in *Mendip-hills* some two miles from *Wells*. This is an underground-Concavity, admirable for its spacious Vaults, stony Walls, creeping Labyrinths, the cause being un-imaginable, how and why the Earth was put in such a posture, save that the God of Nature is pleased to descant on a plain hollownes, with such wonderful contrivances.

I have been at, but never in this *Hole*, and therefore must make use of the description of a Learned eye * *Witness*.

Entring and passing through a good part of it with many lights. Among other many strange Rarities, well worth the observing; *Ve* found that water which incessantly dropped down from the Vault of the Rock, though thereby it made some little dint in the Rock, yet was it turned into the Rock it self, As manifestly appeared even to the judgment of sense, by the shape, and colour, and hardnesse: It being at first of a more clear and glassie substance then the more ancient part of the Rock, to which no doubt but in time, it hath been and will be assimilated: And this we found not in small pieces, but in a very great quantity, and that in sundry places enough to load many Carts: From whence I inferre that as in this Cave, so no doubt in many other, (where they fancied the Rocks would be found to have increased immediately by the dropping of the water, before that increase they have from the Earth in the Bowels thereof, which still continuing as it doth, there can be no fear of their utter failing.

Medicinal Waters.

BATH is well known all England and Europe over, far more useful and wholesome though not so stately as *Dioclesian* his Bath in *Rome*, (the fairest amongst 856 in that City, made onely for pleasure and delicacy) beautified with an infinite of Marble Pillars, (not for support but ostentation,) so that *Salmuth* saith, fourteen thousand men were employed for some years in building thereof. Our Baths-waters consist of

1 *Bitumen*, (which hath the predominancy,) sovereign to discuss, glutinate, dissolve, open obstructions, &c.

2 *Niter*, which dilateth the *Bitumen*, making the solution the better, and water the clearer. It clenseth and purgeth both by Stool and Urine, cutteth and dissolveth gross Humours.

3 *Sulphur*, In regard whereof, they dry, resolve, mollifie, attract, and are good for Uterine effects, proceeding from cold and windy Humours.

But how these Waters come by their great heat, is rather controverted than concluded amongst the Learned. Some impute it to Wind or Airy Exhalations, included in the Bowels of the Earth, which by their agitation and attrition (upon Rocks and narrow passages) gather Heat, and impart it to the Waters.

Others ascribe it to the heat of the Sun, whose Beams piercing through the Pores of the Earth, warm the Waters, and therefore anciently were called *Aqua Solis*, both because dedicated to, and made by the Sun.

Others

* Dr. Hakewill
in his Apolog.
lib. 5. pa. 6.

Others attribute it to quick-lime, which we see doth readily heat any water cast upon it, and kindleth any combustible substance put therein.

Others referre it to a Subterranean fire kindled in the bowels of the Earth, and actually burning upon *Sulpher* and *Bitumen*.

Others impute the heat (which is not destructive but generative joyned with moisture) to the fermentation of several minerals.

It is the safer to relate all, than reject any of these Opinions, each having both their Opposers and Defenders.

They are used also inwardly, in Broths, Beere, Juleps, &c. with good effect. And although some mislike it because they will not mixe *Medicaments* with *Aliments*, yet such practice beginneth to prevail. The worst I wish these waters is, that they were handsomly roofed over (as the most eminent Bathes in Christendome are,) which, (besides that it would procure great benefit to weak persons,) would gain more respect hither in Winter Time or more early in the Spring, or more late in the Fall. The Right Honourable *James Earle of Marleborough*, undertook to cover the *Crosse-Bath* at his own charge, and may others follow his resolution, it being but fit, that where God hath freely given the Jewel, Men bestow a Case upon it.

Proverbs.

Where should I be bore else then in Tonton Deane?

This is a parcel of Ground, round about *Tonton*, very pleasant and populous, (as containing many Parishes) and so fruitful, to use their Phrase with the *Zun* and *Zott* alone, that it needs no manuring at all. The Peasantry therein are as *Rude* as *Rich*, and so highly conceited of their good Country (God make them worthy thereof) that they conceive it a disparagement to be born in any other place: as if it were eminently all *England*.

The Beggars of Bath.

Many in that place, some natives there, others repairing thither from all parts of the Land, the Poor for Alms, the pained for ease. Whither should Fowl flock in an hard frost, but to the *Barn-door*? Here all the two seasons the general confluence of Gentry. Indeed Laws are daily made to restrain Beggars, and daily broke by the connivence of those who make them: it being impossible, when the hungry Belly barks, and bowels sound, to keep the tongue silent. And although *Oil of whip* be the proper plaister for the *cramp of laziness*, yet some pity is due to impotent persons. In a word, seeing there is the *Lazars-Bath* in this City, I doubt not but many a good *Lazarus*, the true object of Charity may beg therein.

Saints.

DUNSTAN was born in the Town * of *Glassenbury* in this County. He afterwards was Abbot thereof, Bishop of *London & Worcester*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and at last for his promoting of Monckery, reputed a Saint. I can add nothing to, but must subtract something from, what I have written of him in my *Church-History*. True it is he was the first Abbot of *England*, not in time but in honour, *Glassenbury* being the *Proto-Abbacy* then and many years after, till Pope *Adrian* advanced *St. Albans* above it. But, whereas it followeth in my * Book, *That the title of Abbot till his time was unknown in England*, I admire by what casualty it crept in, confess it a foul mistake, and desire the Reader with his Pen to delete it. More I have not to say of *Dunstan*, save that he died, Anno Dom. 988. and his skill in *Smithery* was so great, that the Gold-smiths in *London* are incorporated by the Name of the *Company of St. Dunstons*.

* Lives of the Saints.

* Century 1st pag. 129.

Martyrs.

JONH HOOPER was born in this * County, bred first in *Oxford*, then beyond the Seas. A great Scholar and Linguist, but suffering under the notion of a proud man, onely in their Judgments, who were un-acquainted with him. Returning in the reign of king *Edward the Sixth*, he was elected Bishop of *Glocester*, but for a time scrupled the

* *Terre Somersetensis alumnus Bale, de Script. Brit. cent. 8. num. 86.*

acce-

acceptance thereof, on a double account. First, because he refused to take an Oath tendered unto him.

* In my Eccles.
History.

This Oath I * conceived to have been the Oath of *Canonical obedience*: but since, (owing my information to my Worthy Friend, the Learned Dr. John Hacket,) I confess it the Oath of *Supremacy*, which Hooper refused, not out of lack of Loyalty but store of Conscience. For, the Oath of *Supremacy* as then modelled, was more than the Oath of *Supremacy*, injoyning the receivers thereof conformity to the Kings commands in what alterations soever he should afterwards make in Religion. Which implicite and unlimited obedience, Learned Casuists allow onely due to God himself.

Besides, the Oath concluded with *So help me God and all his Angels and Saints*. So that Hooper had just cause to scruple the Oath, and was the occasion of the future reforming, whilst the King dispensed with his present taking thereof.

The second thing he boggled at, was the wearing of some Episcopal habiliments, but at last it seemeth, consented thereunto, and was Consecrated Bishop of *Glocester*.

His adversaries will say, that the refusing of One is the way to get Two Bishopricks, seeing afterward he held *Worcester* in *Commendam* therewith. But, be it known that as our Hooper had double dignity, he had treble diligence, painfully preaching Gods Word, piously living as he preach'd, and patiently dying as he liv'd, being martyred at *Glocester* Anno 155-.

He was the onely native of this Shire suffering for the testimony of the Truth, and on this account we may honour the memory of *Gilbert Bourn* Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* in the reign of Queen *Mary*, who persecuted no Protestants in his Diocese to Death, seeing it cannot be proved that one *Lush* was ever burnt though by him condemned. I mention Bishop *Bourn* here the more willingly, because I can no where recover the certainty of his *Nativity*.

Prelates.

* Taken generally out of
Bp. Godwin.

JOCELINE of * WELLS. Bishop *Godwin* was convinced by such evidences, as he had seen, that he was both born and bred in *Welles*, becoming afterwards the Bishop thereof.

Now whereas his Predecessors stiled themselves Bishops of *Glaston*, (especially for some few years after their first Consecration) He first fixed on the Title of *Bath* and *Wells*, and transmitted it to all his Successors. In his time the Monks of *Glassenbury*, being very desirous to be only subjected to their own Abbot, purchased their Exemption, by parting with four fair Mannors to the See of *Wells*.

This *Joceline*, after his return from his five years Exile in *France*, (banished with Archbishop *Langton* on the same account of obstinacy against King *John*) layed out himself wholly on the beautifying and enriching of his Cathedral. He erected some new *Prebends*, and to the use of the Chapter, appropriated many Churches, increasing the revenues of the *Dignities*, (so fitter called than *Profits* so mean then their maintenance) and to the Episcopal See, he gave three Mannors of great value. He with *Hugo* Bishop of *Lincoln* was the joynt Founder of the Hospital of *St. Johns* in *Wells*, and on his own sole cost, built two very fair Chappels, one at *Vokey*, the other at *Wells*. But the Church of *Wells* was the Master-piece of his Works, not so much repaired, as rebuilt by him, and well might he therein have been afforded a quiet repose. And yet some have plundered his Tomb of his Effigies in Brasse, being so rudely rent off, it hath not only defaced his Monument, but even hazarded the ruin thereof. He sat Bishop (which was very remarkable) more than thirty seven years, (God to Square his great undertakings giving him a long life to his large heart) and died 1242.

FULKE of SAMFORD was born in this County, but in which of the *Samfords* (there being four of that name therein & none elsewhere in *England*) is hard (and not necessary) to decide. He was first preferred Treasurer of *St. Pauls* in *London*, and then by *Papal Bull* declared Archbishop of *Dublin*, * 1256. Mr. *Paris* calleth him *Fulk Basset* by mistake. He died in his Mannor of *Finglas* 1271, and was buried in the Church of *St. Patrick*, in the Chappel of *St. Maries* which likely was erected by him.

* Sir James
Ware, in the
Archbishops of
Dublin.

JOHN of SAMFORD. It is pity to part Brethren. He was first Dean of *St. Patrick* in *Dublin*, (preferred probably by his Brother) and for a time *Eschaetor* * of all *Ireland*.
Indeed

* Sir James
Ware, ut sup.

Indeed the Office doth *male audire*, sound ill to ignorant eares, partly because the vicinity thereof to a worfe † word (*Esquire* and *Squire*, are known to be the same) partly because some by abusing that Office, have rendred it odious to people, which in it self was necessary and honourable. For the name *Eschaetor* cometh from the French word *Escheoir*, which signifieth to *Happen* or *Fall out*, and He by his place is to search into any Profit accruing to the Crown by casualty, by the condemnation of *Malefactors*, *Persons* dying without an *Heir*, or leaving him in *minority*, &c. and whereas every County in England hath an *Eschaetor*; This *John of Samford* being *Eschaetor General* of Ireland, his place must be presumed of great *Trust* from the King, and Profit to himself.

† viz. *Cheater*.

He was Canonically chosen and by King *Edward* the first confirmed Archbishop of *Dublin* 1284, mediately succeeding (*John de Derlington* interposed) his Brother *Fulke* therein, and I cannot readily remember the like Instance in any other See. For a time he was Chief Justice of *Ireland*, and thence was sent (with *Anthony* Bishop of *Durham*) Embassadour to the Emperour: whence returning he died at *London* 1294. and had his Body carried over into *Ireland* (an Argument that he was well respected) and buried in the Tomb of his Brother in the Church of *St. Patricks*.

THOMAS BECKINTON was born at * *Beckinton* in this County, bred in *New-Colledge* Doctor in the Laws, and Dean of the *Arches*, till by King *Henry* the Sixth he was advanced Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*.

* New Coll.
Reg. in Anno
1408.

- 1 States-man; having written a Judicious Book to prove the Kings of *England* to the Crown of *France*, notwithstanding the pretenced *Salique-Law*.
- 2 Church-man; (in the then notion of the Word) professing in his Will, that he had spent six thousand Marks in the repairing and adorning of his Palaces.
- 3 Towns-man; besides a Legacy given, to the Town where he was born, he built at *WVells*, where he lived, a fair Conduit in the Market-place.
- 4 Subject; alwayes loyal to King *Henry* the Sixth, even in the lowest condition.
- 5 Kinsman; plentifully providing for his alliance with *Leafes*, without the least prejudice to the Church.
- 6 Master; bequeathing five pounds a piece to his chief, five Marks a piece to his meaner Servants, and fourty shillings a piece to his Boys.
- 7 Man; He gave for his *Rebus* (in allusion to his Name) a *burning Beacon*, to which he answered in his Nature, being a *burning and a shining light*.

A*good

* All extracted
& contracted
out of Bishop
Godwin his
Bishops of
Bath & wells.

Witnesse his many benefactions to *WVells* Church, and the *Vicars* therein; *WVinchester*, *New, Merton*, but chiefly *Lincoln-Colledge* in *Oxford*, being little lesse than a second Founder thereof.

A *Beacon* (we know) is so called from *Beckoning*, that is, making signs, or giving notice to the next *Beacon*. This bright *Beacon* doth nod and give hints of bounty to future ages, but it is to be feared, it will be long before his signs will be observed, understood, imitated. Nor was it the least part of his prudence, that (being obnoxious to King *Edward* the Fourth) in his life time he procured the confirmation of his Will under the broad Seal of *England*, and died *January* the 14, 1464.

RICHARD FITZ-JAMES Doctor at Law, was born at *Redlitch* in this County, of right ancient and worshipful extraction, bred at *Merton Colledge* in *Oxford*, whereof he became *Warden*: much meriting of that place, wherein he built most beautiful Lodgings, expending also much on the repair of *St. Maries* in *Oxford*. He was preferred Bishop first of *Rocheſter*, next of *Chicheſter*, last of *London*.

He was esteemed an excellent Scholar, and wrote some * Books, which if they ever appeared in publick, never descended to posterity. He cannot be excused for being over busie with *ſire and faggot* in persecuting the poor Servants of God in his Diocess. He deceased Anno 1512. lyeth buried in his Cathedral (having contributed much to the adorning thereof) in a Chappel-like Tomb, built (it seems) of * *Timber*, which was burnt down when the steeple of *St. Pauls* was set on fire, Anno 1561. This Bishop was brother to *Judg Fitz-James*, Lord Chief Justice, who with their mutual support much strengthened one another in Church and State.

* *Pitceus*, in
Appendice.

* *Bp. Godwins*
words are e
matie.

To the Reader.

I cannot recover any native of this County, who was a Bishop since the Reformation, save only *John Hooper*, of whom formerly in the Catalogue of Martyrs.

States-men.

* *Godwin* in
the life of *K.*
Henry the 8.

SIR AMIAS POULET, Son to Sir *Hugh*, grand Child to Sir *Amias Poulet*, (who put * *Cardinal Wolsey*, then but a *Schoolmaster*, in the *Stockes*) was born at *Hinton Saint George* in this County. He was *Chancellor* of the *Garter*, Governour of the *Isles of Jersey* and *Gernsey*, and *Privy Counsellor* to *Queen Elizabeth*, who chiefly committed the keeping of *Mary Queen of Scots* to his fidelity, who faithfully discharged his trust therein.

I know the *Romanists* rail on him, as over-strickt in his Charge; but indeed without cause, for he is no unjust *Steward*, who to those under him alloweth all his Masters allowance, though the same be but of the scantest proportion. Besides it is no news for *Prisoners* (especially if accounting their restraint unjust) to find fault with their *Keepers* meerey for keeping them. And such who complain of him, if in his place, ought to have done the same themselves.

When Secretary *Walsingham* moved this *Knight* to suffer one of his Servants to be bribed by the Agents of the *Queen of Scots*, so to compass the better intelligence, he would in no terms yield thereunto. Such conniving at, was consenting to; and such consenting to, in effect was commanding of such falshood. Whereupon the Secretary was fain to go further about, and make use of an Instrument at a greater distance, who was no menial servant to Sir *Amias*.

He died Anno Dom. 15 .. And was buried in *London*, in *St. Martins in the fields*, where his *Epitaph* is all an allusion to the three Swords in his Arms, and three words in his Motto, *Gardez la Foy*, *Keep the Faith*. Which harping on that one string of his fidelity, (though perchance harsh musick to the ears of others) was harmonious to *Queen Elizabeth*.

Capital Judges.

JOHN FITZ-JAMES Knight, was born at *Redlinch* in this County, of right ancient and worthy Parentage, bred in the Study of our Municipal Laws, wherein he proved so great a Proficient, that by King *Henry the Eighth*, He was advanced Chief Justice of the Kings Bench. There needs no more be said of his merit, save that King *Henry the Eighth* preferred him, who never used either *Dunce* or *Drone* in Church or State, but Men of Ability and Activity. He sat above thirteen years in his Place, demeaning himself so, that he lived and died in the Kings favour.

He sat one of the Assistants when Sir *Thomas More* was arraigned for refusing the Oath of Supremacy, and was shrewdly put to it to save his own Conscience, and not incur the Kings displeasure. For Chancellor *Audley* Supream Judge in that place, (being loath that the whole burthen of *Mores* condemnation should lye on his shoulders alone) openly in Court asked the advice of the Lord Chief Justice *Fitz-James*, whether the Indictment were sufficient or no? to whom our Judge warily returned.

„ My Lords all, by *St. Gillian* (which was ever his Oath) I must needs confesse, that, if the
„ Act of Parliament be not unlawful, then the Indictment is not in my conscience insu-
„ ficient.

He died in the thirtyeth year of King *Henry the Eighth*, and although now there be none left at *Redlinch* of his Name and Family, they flourish still at *Lewson* in *Dorsetshire*, descended from *Alured Fitz-James* (brother to this Judge, and to *Richard Bishop of London*) whose Heir in a direct line Sir *John Fitz-James Knight* I must acknowledge a strong encourager of my weak endeavours.

JOHN PORTMAN, Knight, was born of Wealthy and Worshiptul Extraction at *Portmans Orchard* in this County, a fair Mannor; which descended to him by Inheritance, the Heir of the *Orchards* being matcht into his Family. He was bred in the Study of the Common Law, attaining to such eminency therein, that *June 11*, the second of *Queen Mary* he was made Chief Justice of the Kings Bench continuing two years in the

* *Mr. More* in
the printed
life of his
grand-father
St. Tho. More,
p²⁸. 334.

the place, and dying therein for ought I find to the contrary, and a Baronet of his name and Linage flourisheth at this day with a great and plentiful Estate.

DAVID BROOKE, Knight, born at *Glassenbury*, son to *John Brook*, Esq. who (as I read in * *Clarentiaux*) was Serjeant at Law to King *Henry* the Eighth. Our *David* was also bred in the study of our Laws, and in the *First* of *Queen Mary* was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, but whether dying in, or quitting the place in the *First* of *Queen Elizabeth* I am not informed. He married *Katharine* daughter of *John Lord Shandois*, but died without Issue.

* In the Original of his last visitation of *Somersetsh.*

JAMES DIER, Knight, younger son to *Richard Dier* Esq. was born at *Roundhill* in this County, as may appear to any by the *Heralds Visitation* thereof, and doth also to me by particular information from his relations.

He was bred in the study of our *Municipal Law*, and was made Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, *Primo Eliz.* continuing therein * 24 years, longer (if my eye or Arithmetick fail me not) than any in that place before or after him. When *Thomas Duke of Northfolk* was Anno 1572 arraigned for Treason, this Judge was present thereat on the same token, that, when the Duke desired Council to be assigned him pleading that it was granted to *Humphry Stafford* in the reign of King *Henry* the Seventh, our Judge returned unto him, *That Stafford had it allowed him* * only as to Point of Law, then in dispute, viz. *Whether he was legally taken out of the Sanctuary, but as for matter of Fact, neither he, nor any ever had, or could have any Council allowed him*, a course observed in such Cases, unto this day.

* Sir H. Spelman's Gloss.

* *Camdens Eliz. An. 1570.*

* *Prov. 31. 31.*

But let his own Works praise him in the * *Gates*, (is known for the place of publick Justice amongst the Jews) Let his Learned Writings, called his *Commentaries* or *Reports* evidence his Abilities in his Profession.

He died in 25 *Eliz.* (though married) without any Issue; and there is a House of a Baronet of his name (descended from an elder son of *Richard* father to our Judge) at *Great Stoughton* in *Huntington-shire*, well improved I believe with the addition of the Judges Estate.

St. JOHN POPHAM of most ancient descent was born at *Huntworth* * in this County. In his youthful dayes he was as stout and skilful a Man at *Sword* and *Buckler*, as any in that age, and wild enough in his recreations. But Oh! if *Quick-silver* could be really fixed, to what a treasure would it amount? Such is wild Youth seriously reduced to Gravity, as by this young man did appear. He applied himself to a more profitable Fencing, the study of the Laws, therein attaining to such eminency, that he became the *Queens Attourney*, and afterwards *Lord Chief Justice* of England.

* So it appears to me on my best examination.

Being sent Anno 1600, by the Queen with some others to the Earl of *Essex*, to know the cause of the confluence of so many Military Men unto his House, the Souldiers therein detained him for a time, which some did make to Tantamount to an imprisonment. This his violent detention Sir *John* deposed upon his Oath at the † Earls Trial; which I note the rather for the rarity thereof, that a *Lord Chief Justice* should be produced as witness in open Court.

† *Camdens Eliz. An. 1600.*

In the Beginning of the reign of king *James* his Justice was exemplary on Theeves and Robbers. The Land then swarmed with people which had been Souldiers, who had never gotten, (or else quite forgotten) any other vocation. Hard it was for peace to feed all the Idle mouthes which a former war did breed, being too proud to begge, too lazy to labour. Those infected the Highwayes with their Felonies, some presuming on their multitudes, as the Robbers on the Northern Rode, whose knot (otherwise not to be untied) Sr. *John* cut asunder with the Sword of Justice.

He possessed King *James* how the frequent granting of pardons was prejudicial to Justice, rendring the Judges to the contempt of insolent Malefactors, which made his Majesty more sparing afterward in that kind. In a word, the deserved death of some scores, preserved the lives and livelihoods of more thousands: Travellers owing their safety to this Judges severity many years after his death, which happened Anno Dom. 16.

† The effect of what follows is taken out of the Irish Annals at the end of *Camd. Britt.*

Souldiers.

JOHN † COURCY, Baron of *Stoke-Courcy* in this County, was the first Englishman who

who invaded and subdued *Ulster* in *Ireland*, therefore deservedly created Earl thereof. He was afterward surprised by *Hugh Lacy* (corrival for his Title) sent over into *England*, and imprisoned by King *John* in the Tower of *London*.

A French-Castle, being in controversie, was to have the Title thereof, tried by Combate, the Kings of *England* and *France* beholding it. *Courcy* being a lean lank body, with staring eyes, (prisoners with the wildness of their looks, revenge the closeness of their bodies) is sent for out of the Tower to undertake the Frenchman, and because enfeebled with long durance, a large bill of fare was allowed him to recruit his strength. The Monsieur, hearing how much he had eat and drank, and guessing his courage by his stomach or rather stomach by his appetite, took him for a *Canibal* who would devour him at the last course, and so he declined the Combate.

Afterwards the two Kings, desirous to see some proof of *Courcy's* strength, caused a steel Helmet to be laid on a block before him. *Courcy* looking about him with a grimme countenance (as if he intended to cut with his eyes as well as with his arms) fundered the Helmet at one blow into two pieces, striking the Sword so deep into the wood, that none but himself could pull it out again.

Being demanded the cause why he looked so sternly, *Had I (said he) failed of my design, I would have killed the Kings and all in the place;* words well spoken because well taken, all persons present being then highly in good humour. Hence it is, that the Lord *Courcy*, Baron of *Ringrom*, second Baron in *Ireland*, claim'd a priviledge (whether by Patent or Prescription, Charter or Custome I know not) after their first obeisance, to be covered in the Kings presence, if proceffe of time had not antiquated the practice.

His devotion was equal to his valour, being a great Founder and endower of Religious Houses. In one thing he foully failed, turning the Church of the Holy *Trinity* in *Down*, into the Church of *St. Patrick*, for which (as the Story saith) he was condemned, never to return into *Ireland*, though attempting it fifteen several times, but repell'd with foul weather. He afterwards went over and died in *France*, about the year 1210.

MATTHEW GOURNAY was born at *Stoke-under-Hamden* in this County, where his Family had long flourished since the Conquest, and there built both a Castle and a Colledge. But our *Matthew* was the honour of the House, renowned under the reign of King *Edward* the Third, having fought in * seven several signal set Battails, viz.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 At the siege of d' <i>Algizer</i> , against the | 3 <i>Sluce</i> , a Sea-fight against the French. |
| <i>Sarazens.</i> | |
| 2 At the Battail of <i>Benemazin</i> , against | 4 <i>Cressy</i> , a Land-fight against the same. |
| the same. | |
| 5 <i>Ingen</i> , | } Pitch'd fights against the French } |
| 6 <i>Poisitiers</i> , | |
| | 7 <i>Nazaran</i> , under the Black Prince, |
| | in <i>Spain</i> . |

His Armour was beheld by Martial Men with much civil veneration, with whom his faithful Buckler was a relique of esteem.

But it added to the wonder, that our *Matthew*, who did lie and watch so long on the bed of honour, should die in the bed of peace, aged † ninety and six years, about the beginning of King *Richard* the Second. He lieth buried under a fair Monument in the Church of *Stoke* aforesaid, whose Epitaph legible in the last age, is since (I suspect) defaced.

Sea-men.

Sir AMIAS PRESTON Knight, was descended of an Ancient Family, who have an Habitation at *Cricket*, nigh *Creukern* in this County. He was a Valiant Souldier, and Active Sea-man, witnesse in 88. when he * seized on the Admtral of the *Galiasses*, wherein *Hugh de Monsada* the Governour making resistance, with most of his Men, were burnt, or killed, and Mr. *Preston* (as yet not Knighted) shared in a vast Treasure of Gold taken therein.

Afterwards Anno 1595, he performed a victorious * Voyage to the *West-Indies*, wherein he took by assault the Ile of *Puerto Santo*, invaded the Ile of *Coche*, surprised the Fort and Town of *Coro*, sacked the stately City of *St. Jago*, put the Town of *Cumana* to ransome, entred

* *Camdens*
Brit. in this
County.

† *Camden*, ut
prius.

* *Camdens*
Eliz. in 88.

* *Hackluyt's*
travels 3 part,
pag. 578.

entred *Jamaica* with little loss, some profit, and more *honour*, safely returned, within the space of six months to *Milford Haven* in *Wales*.

I have been informed from excellent hands, that on some dis-tast he sent a Challenge to *S^r. Walter Raleigh*, which *S^r. Walter* declined without any abatement to his *Valour* (wherein he had abundantly satisfied all possibility of suspicion) and great advancement of his *Judgement*. For having a *fair* and *fixed* Estate, with Wife and Children, being a *Privy Counsellor*, and Lord Warden of the *Stannereys*, he thought it an *uneven lay* to stake himself against *S^r. Amias*, a *private*, and (as I take it) a *single* person, though of *good birth* and *courage*, yet of no *considerable Estate*. This also is consonant to what he hath written so judiciously about *Duels*, condemning those for ill *Honours*, where the *Hangman* * gives the *Garland*. However these two Knights were afterwards reconciled, and *S^r. Amias* (as I collect) died about the beginning of the reign of King *James*.

* Hist. of the World, lib. 5. pag. 543.

Learned Writers.

GILDAS, surnamed the *Wise* was born * in the City of *Bath*, and therefore it is that he is called *Badonicus*. He was eight years *junior* to another *Gildas* called *Albanus*, whose *Nativity* I cannot clear to belong to our *Brittain*. He was also otherwise sur-named, *Querulus*, because the little we have of his Writing is only a *Complaint*. Yet was he none of those whom the * *Apostle* condemneth. These are *Murmurers*, *Complainers*, &c. (taxing only such who either were *impious* against *God*, or *uncharitable* against *men*, complaining of them either without *cause* or without *measure*,) whilst our *Gildas* only inveigheth against the *sins*, and bemoaneth the *sufferings* of that *wicked* and *woful* age wherein he lived, calling the Clergy *Montes Malitia*, the *Brittons* generally, *Atramentum seculi*.

* Usher, De Brit. Eccl. Primord. in his Chronologies

* Jude 18.

He wrote many Books, though we have none of them extant at this day (some few fragments excepted, inserted amongst the Manuscript Canons) but his aforesaid History. This makes me more to wonder that so Learned a Critick as *D^r. Gerrard Vossius* should attribute the Comedy of *Aulularia* in *Plautus* to this our *Gildas*, meerely because that Comedy is otherwise commonly called *Querulus*. Whereas indeed their language is different, that in *Aulularia* tolerably pure (though perchance *coursier* than the rest in *Plautus*) whilst the style of *Gildas* is hardly with sense to be climbed over, it is so *harsh* and *barbarous*. Besides I do not believe that *Gildas* had a drop of *Comical* blood in his *veins*, or any *inclination* to *mirth* and *festivity*, and if he had prepared any thing *Scenical* to be acted on the *Theater*, certainly it would have been a *Tragedy* relating to the *ruin* and *destruction* of his *Nation*. Some variety there is about the date of his death, which most probably is assigned, Anno 570.

* In his second Book de Hist. Lat. in the end of the 25 chap.

MAURICE SOMERSET carried this *County* of his *Nativity* about with him in his Name, and was bred first a *Cistercian* Monk in *Ford-Abbey*, then studied in *Oxford*, and became a good Writer both in *Prose* and *Verse*. His deserts preferred him *Abbot* of *Wells*, which in his old age he resigned, loving *Ease* above *Honour*. Some Books he dedicated to his *Diocesan*, *Reginald* Bishop of *Bath*, and † flourished Anno 1193.

† Pirzeus, Eccl. Lat. 12. nu. 271.

ALEXANDER OF ESSEBIE is (saith my * *Authour*) by some accounted a *Somerset*, by others a *Staffordshire* man; and therefore by our fundamental Laws, (laid down in our Preface, to decide differences about *nativities*) falls to the share of this *County*. He was the Prince of English Poets in his age, and in imitation of *Ovid de Fastis*, put our *Christian Festivals* into *Verse*, setting a copy therein to *Baptista Mantuanus*.

* Bale de Script. Brit. Cent. 4. nu. 29.

Then leaving *Ovid* he aspired to *Virgil*, and wrote the History of the Bible (with the lives of some *Saints*) in an *Heroical Poem*; and though falling far short of *Virgil*, went beyond himself therein. He afterward became *Prior* of † *Esseby-Abbey*, belonging to the *Augustins* and flourished under King *Henry* the Third, Anno Dom. 1220.

† Quare, where this is.

ADAMUS DE MARISCO, or *ADAM* of *MARSH* was born in this * *County*, where there be plenty of *Marshes* in the *Fenny* part thereof. But I take *Brent-marsh* as the principal, the most probable place for his *Nativity*. It seemeth that a *foggie Air* is no hinderance to a refined Wit, whose *Infancy* and *Youth* in this place was so full of pregnancy. He afterwards went to *Oxford*, and there became *D. D.* It is argument enough to perswade any *indifferent man* into a belief of his Abilities, because that *Robert Grossthead*

* Bale, De Script. Brit. Cent. 4. nu. 12 Et Pirz. in Anno 1657.

that Learned and Pious Bishop of *Lincoln*, made use of his paines, that they might jointly peruse, and compare the *Scripture*. He became afterwards a *Franciscan Frier* in *Worcester*, and furnished the *Library* thereof with most excellent Manuscripts, for then began the Emulation in *England* betwixt *Monasteries*, which should outvie other for most and best Books. He flourished Anno Dom. 1257. I cannot grieve heartily for this *Adam* his losse of the Bishoprick of *Ely*, because *Hugo de Balsbam* his corival got it from him, the Founder of *Peter house* in *Cambridge*.

Since the Reformation.

HENRY CUFFE was born at *St. George Hinton* in this County, as the late Lord *Powlet*, Baron thereof, did inform me, though none of that name left there at this day. He was afterwards fellow of *Merton Colledge* in *Oxford*, and Secretary to *Robert Earl* of *Essex*, with whom he ingaged in his rising, Anno 1600. being arraigned at *Westminster* for his life. Sir *Edward Cook* (then but the *Queens Attourney*) disputed Syllogistically against him, whom *Cuffe* an admirable Logician could *ceteris paribus* well have encountered. But power will easily make a *solecisme* to be a *silogisme*. The most pregnant proof brought against him was a Verse out of *Lucan* alledged by him. For when the *Earl* sitting in consultation with his *Complices* demanded their advice, whether he should proceed in their design, or desist, Mr. *Cuffe* returned

Viribus utendum est quas fecimus, Arma ferenti

* *Omnia dat, qui iusta negat.*

This I may say proved his *Neck*, verse being attested against him, for which he suffered. He wrote an excellent Book of the difference of the Ages of man, a rare piece indeed, though not altogether so hard to be procured as worthy to be perused.

S^t. JOHN HARRINGTON Knight, where born I know not, sure I am he had a fair Estate at *Kelston* near *Bath* in this County, and is eminent for his *Confessor Extraction*.

* His Father only for carrying a Letter to the *Lady* (afterwards *Queen*) *Elizabeth*, by Bishop *Gardiner* kept twelve monthes in the Tower, and made to spend 1600 pounds ere he could get free of that trouble. His Mother servant to the *Lady Elizabeth*, was by *Gardiners* command sequestred from her, as an Heretick, and her husband enjoined, not to keep company with her.

Queen Elizabeth was Godmother to this Sir *John*, and he was bred in *Cambridge*, where Doctor *Still* was his Tutor, but whether whilst he was *Fellow of Christs*, or *Master of St. Johns*, is to me unknown. He afterward proved one of the most ingenious Poets of our *English Nation*, witness his translation of *Orlando Furioso* out of the *Italian*, dedicated to the *Lady Elizabeth*, since *Queen* of *Bohemia*, and the several pieces of his own invention.

It happened that while the said Sir *John* repaired often to an *Ordinary* in *Bath*, a female Attendress at the Table, neglecting other Gentlemen which sat higher, and were of greater Estates, applyed her self wholly to him, accommodating him with all necessities, and preventing his asking any thing with her officiousnesse. She being demanded by him, the reason of her so careful waiting on him? *I understand*, said she, you are a very witty man, and if I should displease you in any thing, I fear you would make an Epigram of me.

A posthume Book of his is come forth, as an Addition to Bishop *Godwins Catalogue of Bishops*; wherein (beside mistakes) some tart reflections in *Uxoratos Episcopos*, might well have been spared. In a word, he was a Poet in all things save in his wealth, leaving a fair Estate to a Learned and Religious Son, and died about the middle of the reign of King *James*.

SAMUEL DANIEL was born not far from * *Taunton* in this County, whose Faculty was a *master of Musick*; and his harmonious Mind, made an impression on his Sons *Genius*, who proved an exquisite Poet. He carried in his *Christian* and Surname two *Holy Prophets*, his Monitors so to qualifie his Raptures, that he abhorred all prophaneſs.

He was also a judicious Historian, witness his *Lives* of our *English Kings* since the Conquest, until King *Edward* the Third, wherein he hath the happiness to reconcile *Brevity* with *Clearnesse*, qualities of great distance in other Authours. A work since commendably continued, (but not with equal quicknesse and judgment) by M^r. *Trusdal*.

He was a Servant in Ordinary to *Queen Anne*, who allowed him a fair Salary. As the

* The words the Poet are somewhat different.

S. N.

* In his continuance of Bishop *Godwin* in his Bishops of *Winchester*.

* So am I certified by some of his [late surviving] acquaintance.

the *Tortoise* burieth himself all the Winter in the ground, so Mr. *Daniel* would lye hid at his Garden-house in *Oldstreet*, nigh *London*, for some Months together, (the more requiredly to enjoy the Company of the *Muses*,) and then would appear in publick, to converse with his Friends, whereof Dr. *Cowel*, and Mr. *Camden* were principal.

Some tax him to smack of the *Old Cask*, as resenting of the *Romish Religion*, but they have a quicker Palate than I, who can make any such discovery. In his old Age he turn'd Husbandman, and Rented a Farm in *Wiltshire* nigh the *Devises*. I can give no account how he thrived thereupon. For though he was well vers'd in *Virgil*, his fellow Husbandman-Poet, yet there is more required to make a rich Farmer, than only to say his *Georgicks* by heart, and I question whether his *Italian* will fit our *English* Husbandry. Besides, I suspect that Mr. *Daniel* his fancy was too fine and sublimated to be wrought down to his private profit.

However he had neither a Bank of wealth or lank of want, living in a competent condition. By *Justina* his wife he had no child, and I am unsatisfied both in the Place and Time of death, but collect the latter, to be about the end of the reign of King *James*.

HUMPHRY SIDENHAM was born at *Dalverton* in this County, of a most Ancient and Worshipful Family, bred Fellow of *Wadham Colledge*, so Eloquent a Preacher that he was commonly called *Silver-tongued Sidenham*. But let his own printed Sermons, (and especially that, called the *Athenian Babler*) set forth his deserved praise, who died since our Civil distempers, about the year 1650.

Romish-exile Writers.

JOHN GIBBON was undoubtedly born in this County, though herein *Pitts* presents us with an untoward and left-handed direction, * *Patrica Somersetensis Diocesis Wintoniensis*. Now either *Winchester* is imprinted for *Wells*, or he was born in this County in some peculiar belonging to *Winchester*, which *See* hath large revenues about *Taunton*. Leaving the Land for his Religion, Pope *Gregory XIII.* collated on him a *Canons* place in the Church of *Bonn*. This he soon quitted, and became Rector of the *Jesuits* Colledge in *Triers*, he wrote a Book against *G. Schon* Professor at *Heydelberge* in vindication that the Pope was not Antichrist. Being indisposed in health, his hearing of the defeat of the *Spanish* Armado, was no cordial unto him, and died Anno 1589.

ROBERT PERSON was born in this † County, bred in *Baliol-Colledge* in *Oxford*, till for his viciousness he was expelled thence with disgrace. Running to *Rome*, and there finishing the course of his studies, he with *Campion* were the first brace of *English Jesuits*, who returned hither 1589 to preserve this Nation. Two years after he escaped hence, and got beyond the Seas.

One of a troublesome spirit, wherewith some moderate Romanists were so offended, that (during his abode here) they once resolved to * resign him up to the *Queens* Officers. He had an ill natured Wit, biassed to Satyricalness. A great States-man, and it was not the least part of his policy to provide for his own safety; who would look on, direct, give ground, aber on other mens hands, but never plaid so, as to adventure himself into *England*.

He wrote a shrewd Book of the *Succession to the English-crown*, setting it forth under the false name of * *Dolman* (a dulsecular Priest, guilty of little Learning, and less policy) dedicating the same to the Earl of *Essex*. He had an authoritative influence on all *English Catholics*, nothing of importance being agitated by them, but *Person* had a finger, hand, arm therein. He was for 23 years Rector of the Colledge at *Rome*, where he died Anno Dom. 1610.

JOHN FEN was born at * *Montacute* in this County, bred in *New-Colledge* in *Oxford*, where he proceeded Bachelour in Laws, continuing there, till (Anno Dom. 1562) for his Popish activity, he was ejected by the *Queens* Commissioners. Then for a time he lived Schoolmaster at *St. Edmunds-bury*, till outed there on the same account. Hence he fled over into *Flanders*, thence into *Italy*, whence returning, at last he was fixed at *Lovain*. He wrote many, and translated more Books, living to finish his *Jubile*, or Fiftieth year of exile beyond the Seas, where he died about the years of our Lord 1613. Let me add that this *John Fen*, mindeth me of another of the same surname and as violent on contrary principles, viz. *Humphrey Fen*, a non-conformist Minister, living about *Coventry*, who

* *Pics de Ang. Scrip. pa. 788.*

† *Pics de Ang. Scrip. An. 1610*
† *Camdens Eliz. 1580.*

* *Idem ibid.*

* *Idem, Anno 1594.*

* *New-Coll. Regist. Anno 1555.*

† See Master
Clark, in the
Life of Juliane
Haring. pag.
461.
* Pitts Angl.
script. pag. 807.

who in the preface to his last Will, *Made such a Protestation against the Hierarchy and Ceremonies, that when his Will was brought to be proved, the † Preface would not be suffered to be put amongst the Records of the Court, as which indeed was no Limb, but a Wen of his Testament.*

JOHN COLLINGTON was born in this * County, bred in *Lincoln-Colledge* in *Oxford*. Going beyond the Seas and there made Priest, he returned into *England*, and with *Campion* was taken, cast into the *Tower of London*, and condemned, but afterwards reprieved, enlarged and sent beyond the Seas. Hence he returned, and for 30 years together zealously advanced his own Religion, being Assistant to the two *Arch-Priests*, and he himself supplied the Place in the *vacancy* betwixt them. He could not but be a very aged Man; who, though in restraint, was alive 1611.

Benefactors to the Publik.

The Lady MOHUN. Reader, know, I can surround the *Christian Names* of her neereſt Relations. Her Husband was *John*, the last Lord *Mohun*, of *Dunſtor*. Her eldest daughter *Thſlip*, married to *Edward Duke of York*, her second *Elizabeth*, to *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, her youngest *Maud*, matcht to the Lord *Strange* of *Knockyn*, but her own *Christian Name* I cannot recover.

However, ſhe hath left a worthy memory behind her, chiefly on this account, that ſhe obtained from her Husband, ſo much good ground for the *Commons* of the Town of *Dunſtor* as ſhe could in one * day, (believe it a Summer one for her eaſe and advantage) compaſſe about, going on her naked feet. Surely no Ingenious Scholar beheld her in that her charitable perambulation, but in effect vented his wiſhes in the * *Poets* expreſſion,

Ab! tibi nē teneras tellus ſecet aſpera plantar.

The certain date of her death is unknown, which by proportion is conjectured in the reign of King *Henry the Fifth*.

Since the Reformation.

NICHOLAS WADHAM of *Merrifield* in this County Eſq. had great length in his extraction, breadth in his Eſtate, and depth in his liberality. His Hoſpital houſe was an Inn at all times, a Court at *Criſmas*. He married *Dorothy*, daughter to the Secretary, ſiſter to the firſt Lord *Peters*.

Abſolom, having no children, reared up for himſelf a * *Pillar* to perpetuate his name. This Worthy pair, being Iſſueleſs, erected that, which hath, doth, and will afford many *Pillars* to Church and State, the uniform and regular (nothing defective or ſuperfluous therein) Colledge of *Wadham* in *Oxford*. Had this worthy Eſquire (being a great Patron of Church-Livings) annexed ſome Benefices thereunto (which may be preſumed, rather forgotten than neglected by him) it had for compleatenefſe of Fabrick and endowment equalled any Engliſh Foundation.

If he was (which ſome ſuggeſt) a Romaniſt in his Judgement, his charity is the more commendable, to build a place for perſons of a different perſwaſion. Whiſt we leave the inviſible root to the *Searcher of hearts*, let us thankfully gather the good fruit, which grew from it. He died before his Colledge was finiſhed, his Eſtate by Co-heirs deſcending to *Strangways*, *Windham*, *White*, &c. and he lyeth buried with his wife under a ſtately Monument in the fair Church of *Ilminſter*.

PHILIP BISS was extracted from a worſhipful Family in this County, who have had their habitation in *Spargrave* for ſome deſcents. Being bred Fellow, and Doctor in Divinity in *Magdalen-Colledge* in *Oxford*, he was afterwards preferred Arch-Deacon of *Taunton*. A Learned Man and great lover of Learning. Now though it be moſt true what Reverend Biſhop *Hall* was wont to ſay, *Of Friends and Books good and few are beſt*. Yet this Doctor had good and many of both kinds. And at his death bequeathed his Library (conſiſting of ſo many Folio's as were valued at one thouſand pounds) to *Wadham Colledge*, then newly founded.

This Epitaph was made upon him, wherein nothing of wit, ſave the *Verbal-Alluſion*, which made itſelf without any pains of the Author thereof.

* *Bis fuit hic natus, puer & Bis, Bis juveniſque.*

Bis vir, Biſque ſenex, Bis Doctor, Biſque Sacerdos.

I collect by probable proportion that his death happened about the year 1614.

Memo-

* *Camdens*
Brit. in this
County.
* *Virg. Eclog.*
decim. 2.

* 2 *SAM. 13. 18*

* *Camdens re-*
mains, pag. 380

Memorable Persons.

Sir JOHN CHAMPNEIS son of Robert Champneis, was born at Chew in this County, but bred a Skinner in London, and Lord Major thereof 1535. Memorable he is on this account, that, whereas before his time there were no Turrets in London (save what in Churches and publick structures) he was the first private man, who in his house, next Cloth-workers Hall, built * one to oversee his neighbours in the City, which delight of his eye was punished with blindness some years before his death. But seeing, *prying into Gods secrets is a worse sin than over-looking mens houses*; I dare not concur with so Cenforious an * Author, because every consequent of a fact is not the punishment of a fault therein.

* Stowes Survey of London pag. 137.
* Idem Ibidem.

THOMAS CORIAT, Though some will censure him as a person rather ridiculous, than remarkable, he must not be omitted. For first, few would be found to call him Fool, might none do it save such, who had as much Learning as himself. Secondly, if others have more wisdom than he, thankfulness and humility is the way to preserve and increase it.

He was born at Odcombe nigh Evil in this County, bred at Oxford, where he attained to admirable fluency in the Greek tongue. He carried folly (which the charitable called merri-ment), in his very face. The shape of his head had no promising form, being like a Sugar-loaf inverted, with the little end before, as composed of fancy and memory, without any common sense.

Such as conceived him fool *ad duo* and something else *ad decem*, were utterly mistaken. For he drave on no design, carrying for Coin and Counters alike: so contented with what was present, that he accounted those men guilty of superfluity, who had more suits and shirts than bodies, seldom putting off either, till they were ready to go away from him.

Prince Henry allowed him a pension and kept him for his Servant. Sweet-meats and Coriat made up the last course at all Court-entertainments. Indeed he was the Courtiers Anvil to trie their Wits upon, and sometimes this Anvil returned the Hammers as hard knocks as it received, his bluntnesse repaying their abusiveness.

His Book known by the name of Coriat's Crudities, nauseous to nice Readers, for the rawnesse thereof, is not altogether useles though the porch be more worth than the Palace, I mean the Preface of other mens mock-commending verses thereon.

At last he undertook to travail unto the East-Indies by land, mounted on an horse with ten toes, being excellently qualified for such a journey. For rare his dexterity (so properly as consisting most in manual signs) in interpreting and answering the dumb tokens of Nations, whose language he did not understand. Besides, such his patience in all distresses, that in some sort he might seem, cool'd with heat, fed with fasting, and refreshed vvith weariness. All expecting his return with more knowledge (though not more wisdom) he ended his earthly pilgrimage in the midst of his Indian travail, about (as I collect) the year of our Lord 1616.

Lord Majors.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1 John Champneis	Robert Champneis	Chew	Skinner	1535
2 George Bond	Robert Bond	Trul	Haberdasher	1588

Know Reader, this is one of the Ten pretermitted Counties, the Names of whose Gentry were not by the Commissioners returned into the Tower in the 12 of K. Henry the sixth.

Sheriffes.

This County had the same with Dorsetshire until the ninth year of Queen Elizabeth, since which time these following have born the Office in this County alone.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
ELIZ. Reg.		Croßes Formee, Argent.			
9 Maur. Berkley, mil.	Bruiton	Gules, a Chevron between 10	16 Ioh. Stowel, Miles.	Stawel	Gules, a Croß Lozengee Argent
10 Geo. Norton, Mil.			17 Christop. Kerne, ar.	Courtwick	Ermin, 3 half Moons, Gules,
11 Hen. Portman, ar.	Orchard	Or, a flower de Luce Azure.	18 Tho. Maller, arm.	Enmore	Azure, 3 Escallops Or.
12 Th. Lütterel, ar.	Dunst. Ca.	Or, a Bend betwixt 6 Martlets, S.	19 Geo. Sydenham, ar.	at prius	
		[current Sa. attired Or.	20 Joh. Colles, arm.		
13 Geo. Rogers, arm.	Cannington	Arg. a Chevron betwixt 3 Bucks	21 Ioh. Brett.		
14 Joh. Horner, arm.	Melles	Sable, 3 Talbots passant Arg.	22 Maur. Rodney, ar.	Rodney Stoke	Or, 3 Eagles displayed, Purple.
15 Io. Sydenham, arm.	Brompton	Argent, 3 Rams Sable.	23 Hen. Newton, arm.		Arg. on a Chevron Az, 3 Garbs, Or.

Name.	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
24 Ioh. Buller, arm.		Sa. on a plain Cross Arg. quarter pierced, 4 Eagles of the field.	10 Rob. Hendley, ar.	Leigh	Arg. a Lion Ramp. Arg. crowned Or, within a border of the second, Entoye of 3 Torteauxes.
25 Ar. Hopton, arm.	VVitham	Argent, 2 Bars Sable, each with 3 Mulletts of six points, Or.	11 Mat. Still, aim.	ut prius	Partee per Fess G. & S. a Chevron Ar. betwixt 3 Swans proper.
26 Gabr. Hawley ar. t		† Vert, a Saltir engrailed Or.	12 Ioh. Horner, mil.	ut prius	Sable, 3 Swords in pyle Argent.
27 Nic. Sidenham, ar.	ut prius		13 Baith. Michel, m.		
28 Ioh. Clifton, miles	Barrington	Sable, Semee of Cinquefoils, a Lion rampant; Arg.	14 Ioh. Paulet, arm.	Hinton St. Geo.	
29 Hen. Berkley, mil.	ut prius		15 Rob. Hopton, arm.	ut prius	
30 Edw. Sainthorp, ar.			16 Theod. Newton, m.	ut prius	
31 Sam. Norton, arm.			17 Io. Trevilian, arm.	Norlecombe	Gules, a Demi-boise, Argent, issuing out of the waves of the Sea.
32 Hugo Portman, ar.	ut prius		18 Hen. Hendley, ar.	ut prius	Argent, on a chief Gules, 2 Bucks head, Or.
33 Ioh. Harington, ar.		Sable, a Frit, Argent.	16 Marmad. Génings, a	ut prius	
34 Geo. Speke, armig.	Whitlackington	Argent, 2 Bars Azure, over all an Eagle displayed, Gules.	20 Edw. Popham, ar.	ut prius	
35 Geo. Luttrell, aim.	ut prius	A M P.	21 VVill. Francis, ar.	ut prius	
36 Hen. Walrond.			22 Th. VVindham, ar.	ut prius	
37 Ioh. Francis, arm.	Combe flouree	Argent, a Chevron betwixt 3 Mulletts Gules, pierced.	CAR. Rex.		[ses Gules,
38 Ioh. Stowel, mil.	ut prius		Anno		
39 Ioh. Colles, arm.			1 Rob. Philips, mil.	Montacute	Arg. a Chevron between 3 Ro-
40 Ioh. Gennings, ar.	Burton	Azure, a Chevron Or, betwixt 3 Bezants on a Chief Ermin, 3 Cinquefoils, Gules.	2 Ioh. Symmes, arm.	Pounsford	Azure, 3 Scallop in Base, Or.
41 Geo. Rodney, arm	ut prius		3 Ioh. Larch, a m.	Langford	Ar. on a fess Wavy 3 Loz. Or, between as many Inescuttrons G.
42 Hugo Portman, mil.	ut prius		4 Ioh. Stowel, miles	ut prius	Barree, of 10, Or and Sable.
43 Ioh. Mallet, armig.	ut prius		5 Tho. Thynne, mil.	WILT-Sh.	Sable, 3 Hunters horns, Argent.
44 Ioh. May, armig.	Chatterhouse	Sable, a Chevron Or, betwixt 3 Roses Argent, a Chief of the second.	6 Fr. Dodington, m.	Loxton	
45 Edw. Rogers, a m.	ut prius		7 Th. Luttrell, arm.	ut prius	[med and Langued, Gul.
I A C. Rex.			8 VVill. VVallrond, ar.	ut prius	Or, 3 Lions passant, Sable, ar-
Anno			9 Ioh. Carew, miles	Hafilbere	Or, 3 Crestants and in a Canton
1 Edw. Rogers, arm.	ut prius		10 Hen. Hodges, arm.	A M P.	Sa. a Ducal Crown of the first.
2 Ioh. Windham, mil.	Orchard	Azure, a Chevron betwixt 3 Lions Le ids erased, Or.	11 Ioh. Bassett, a m.		
3 Tho. Horner, arm.	ut prius	[Sable.			
4 Ioh. Portman, arm.	ut prius	Or, a Castle betwixt 3 Pole-Axes	12		
5 Edw. Hext, miles	Ham	Masculy, Or and Azure.	13		
6 Edw. Gorges, mil.	Wrexal	[heads erased, of the first.	14 VVill. Evvens, ar.		Sable, a Fess between 2 flower de Lucs, Or.
7 Geo. Luttrell, arm.	ut prius	Arg. on a Fess Gules, 3 Falcons	15		
8 Francis Baber, arm.	Chew Mag.		16		
9 Io. Rodney, mil. & ut prius			17 Bellum nobis		
Hugo Smith, miles	Ashton	Gules, on a Chevron betwixt 3 Cinquefoils Or, pierced, as many Leopards heads, Sable.	18 hac Otia		
			19 fecit.		
			20		
			21		
			22 Rich. Cole, arm.	Nailfle	[pass. countrechanged. Partee per Pale Ar. & G. a Bull

King JAMES.

14 JOHN PAULET, Armiger.] He was son to St. Anthony Paulet (Governour of Jersey) by the sole daughter of Henry Lord Norrice, being the sole sister to the Brood of many Martial Brethren. A very accomplished Gentleman of quick and clear parts, a bountiful housekeeper, so that King Charles consigned Monsieur Soubize unto him, who gave him and his retinue many months liberal entertainment. The said King afterwards created him Baron Paulet of Hinton St. George, in this County, descended to him from the Denboudes, the ancient owners thereof. He married Elizabeth the daughter and sole Heir of Christopher Ken of Ken-Castle in the same Shire Esquire, whose right honourable son and heir John Lord Paulet now succeedeth in that Barony.

Modern Battles.

None have been fought in this County, which come properly under this Notion: Indeed the Skirmish at Martalls Elm (something military and ominous in the name thereof) fought 1642 made much Noise in mens eares, (a Musket gave then a greater Report, than a Canon since.) And is remembered the more, because conceived first to break the Peace of this Nation, long restive and rusty in ease and quiet.

As for the encounter at Lang-port, where the Kings Forces under the Lord Goring were defeated by the Parliaments, July 12, 1645; It was rather a Flight than a Fight, like the Battle of Spurs (fought many years since) the Horse by their speed well saving themselves, whilst the poor Foot (pawnd in the place) paid dearly for it. And hence forward the Sun of the Kings cause declined, verging more & more Westward, till at last it set in Cornwall, and since (after a long and dark night) rose again by Gods goodness in the East, when our Gracious Sovereign arrived at Dover.

The Farewel.

May he, who bindeth the Sea in a girdle of sand, confine it within the proper limits thereof, that Somersetshire may never see that sad accident return, which hap'ned here 1607. When by the irruption of the Severn-Sea, much mischief was, more had been done, if the West-wind had continued longer with the like violence. The Country was overflown, almost 20 mil. in length, and 4 in breadth, and yet but 80 persons drowned therein. It was then observeable, that creatures of contrary natures; Dogs, Hares; Foxes, Conies; Cats, Mice; getting up to the tops of some hills, dispensed at that time with their antipathies, remaining peaceably together, without sign of fear or violence one towards another: To lesson men in publick dangers, to depose private differences, and prefer their safety, before their revenge.



BRISTOL, more truly *Bright-Stow*, that is *Illustrious* or *Bright dwelling*, answers its Name in many respects. *Bright* in the *situation* thereof, conspicuous on the rising of a Hill; *Bright* in the *Buildings*, fair and firm; *Bright* in the *Streets*, so cleanly kept, as if scoured (where no Carts, but sledges are used) but chiefly *Bright*, for the *Inhabitants* thereof, having bred so many eminent Persons.

It standeth both in *Somerset* and *Glocester-shires* (and yet in neither, it being a Liberty of itself) divided into two parts, by the River *Avon*, conjoynd with a *Bridge*, which being built on both sides, counterfeith a continued street, for which strangers at the first sight do mistake it. The houses of the Merchants herein are generally very fair, and their *Entries*, though little and narrow, lead into high and spacious *Halls*, which *Form* may mind the *Inhabitants* thereof of their passage to a *better place*.

Naturall Commodities.

Diamonds.

These are the *Stars of the Earth*, though such but *dimme ones*, which *St. Vincents Rock* near to this City doth produce. Their Price is abated by their *paleness* and *softnesse*, to which we may add their *Number* and *Nearness*; For, were they but few and far fetched, their *value* would be advanced; They are not those *Unions*, *Pearles* so called, because thrifty Nature only affordeth them by **one and one*; seeing that not only *Twins* but *Bunches* and *Clusters* of these are found together!

Were this Rock of raw Diamonds removed into the *East-Indies*, and placed where the Beams of the Sun might sufficiently concoct them, probably in some hundreds of years they would be ripened into an *Orient* perfection. All I will add is this; a Lady in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth* would have as patiently digested the *Lye*, as the wearing of False Stones or Pendants of counterfeit Pearl, so common in our Age; and I could wish it were the worst piece of hypocrisy in *Fashion*.

Manufactures.

Gray-Sope.

I behold *Bristol* as the staple-place thereof, where alone it was anciently made. For though there be a place in *London* nigh *Cheapside* called *Sopers-lane*, it was never so named from that Commodity made therein (as some have supposed) but from *Alex le Soper*, the long since owner thereof. Yea, it is not above an hundred and fifty years, by the confession of the **Chronicle* of that City, since the first Sope was boyled in *London*. Before which time the Land was generally supplied with *Castile* from *Spain*, and *Gray-sope* from *Bristol*. Yea, after that *London* medled with the making thereof, *Bristol-sope* (notwithstanding the portage) was found much the **cheaper*.

Great is the necessity thereof, seeing without *Sope*, our bodies would be no better than *dirt*, before they are turned into *dust*, men whilst living, becoming noisome to themselves and others. Nor lesse its antiquity; For although our modern *sope* made of Pot-ashes and other ingredients, was unknown to the Ancient, yet had they *Τὸ ἀναλογον*, something which effectually supplied the place thereof, making their Woollen clear, their Linnen-Cloth cleanly. *Christ* is compared by the **Prophet* to *Fullers sope*, in Hebrew *Borith*, which word *Arias Montanus* in his Interlineary Bible reteineth untranslated, but in his Comment (following the example of *St. Hierom*) on the place, rendreth it *Herba fullonum*, expounding it to be *Saponaria*, in English *sopeworth*. Indeed, both *Dodoneus* and *Gerardus* writeth thereof, *This plant hath no use in Physick*. Yet, seeing nature made nothing in vain, *Sopeworth* cannot justly be charged as useles, because purging (though not the body) the Clothes of a man, and conducing much to the neatnesse thereof.

The Buildings.

Ratcliffe Church in this City clearly carrieth away the credit from all Parish-Churches in *England*. It was founded by *Cannings* (first a Merchant who afterwards became a Priest,

* *uniones quia nulli duo simul reperientur.*
Plin. Nat. hist. lib. 9. cap. 35.

* *Stows Survey pag. 265.*

* *Idem in his first table, verbo Sope.*

* *Mal. 3. 2.*

and most stately the ascent thereunto by many stairs, which at last plentifully recompence their pains who climb them up with the magnificent structure both without and within.

If any demand the cause why this Church was not rather made the See of a Bishop then *St. Augustins* in this City much inferiour thereunto, such may receive this reason thereof; That this (though an intire stately structure) was not conveniently accomodated like *St. Augustins* (formerly a great Monastery) with publick Buildings about it for the Palace of a Bishop, and the Reception of the *Dean* and *Chapter*. However as the Town of *Hague* in *Holland* would never be Walled about as accounting it more credit to be the *Biggest of Villages* in *Europe*, than but a *Lesser City*, so *Ratcliffe-Church* esteemeth it a greater grace to lead the Van of all * *Parochial*, than to follow in the Rear after many *Cathedral Churches* in *England*.

* Yet some have informed me that it only is a chapel of Ease to the Mother Church of *Bedminster*.

Medicinal Waters.

St. Vincents Well lying West of the City, under *St. Vincents Rock*, and hard by the River, is sovercign, for *Sores* and *Sicknesses*, to be wash'd in, or drunk of, to be either outwardly or inwardly applyed. Undoubtedly the Water thereof runneth through some Mineral of Iron, as appeareth by the rusty ferruginous taste thereof, which it retaineth, though boiled never so much. Experience proveth that Beer brewed thereof is wholesome against the *Spleen*; and *D^r. Samuel Ward* afflicted with that malady, and living in *Sidney-Colledge* was prescribed the constant drinking thereof, though it was costly to bring it thorough the *Severn*, and narrow seas to *Lin*, and thence by the River to *Cambridge*. But men in pain must not grudge to send far to purchase their ease, and thank God if they can so procure it.

Proverbs.

Bristol Milk.] Though as many *Elephants* are fed as *Cows* grafed within the Walls of this City, yet great plenty of this *Metaphorical Milk*, whereby *Xeres* or *Sherry-Sack* is intended. Some will have it called *Milk*, because (whereas *Nurses* give new-born *Babes* in some places *Pap*, in other water and sugar) such Wine is the first moisture, given Infants in this City. It is also the entertainment of course, which the courteous *Bristolians* present to all Strangers, when first visiting their City.

Martyrs.

The moderation of *John Holyman*, Bishop of this City is much to be commended who in the reign of *Queen Mary*, did not persecute any in his *Diocess*. And yet we find *Rich. Sharpe*, *Tho. Benion*, and *Tho. Hale*, martyred in this City, whose *Bloud*, the *Inquisitor* thereof will visit on the account of † *Dalbje* the cruel *Chancellour* of this *Diocess*.

† *Fox. Martirolog. pag. 2052.*

Prelates.

RALPH of *BRISTOL* born in this City, was bred (as I have cause to conceive) in the Neighbouring *Covent of Glassenbury*. Going over into *Ireland*, first he became *Treasurer* of *St. Patricks* in *Dublin*, then *Episcopus Darenfis*, Bishop of *Kildare*. He wrote the life of *Lawrence Arch-Bishop* of *Dublin*, and granted (saith my * *Author*) certain *Indulgences* to the *Abbey of Glassenbury* in *England*, probably in testimony of his Gratitude for his Education therein. He died, Anno Dom. 1232.

* *Sir I. ware, in Episcopis Darenfis.*

Since the Reformation.

TOBIAS MATTHEW, D. D. was born in this * City, bred first in *St. Johns*, then in *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, and by many mediate Preferments became Bishop of *Durham*, and at last *York*. But it will be safest for my Pen now to fast (for fear for a *Surfeit*) which formerly † *feasted* so freely on the Character of this Worthy *Prelate*, who died 1628.

* *Sir John Harrington* in his continuation of *Bishop Godwin*.
† In my *Church Hist. Book II pag. 133.*

Sea-men.

No City in *England* (*London* alone excepted) hath, in so short a Time bred more Brave and Bold *Sea-men*, advantaged for *Wesiern Voyages* by its situation. They have not only been *Merchants*, but *Adventurers*, possessed with a *Publick Spirit*, for the *General Good*.

Aiming

Aiming not so much to return *wealthier*, as *wiser*, not alwayes to *en-rich themselves*, as *in-form Posterity* by their *Discoveries*. Of these, some have been but meerly *casual*, when going to *fish for Cod*, they have found a *Country*, or some eminent *Bay*, *River*, or *Hauen* of importance unknown before. Others were *intentional*, wherein they have sown *experiments*, with great pains, cost, and danger, that ensuing Ages may freely reap benefit thereof. Amongst these *Sea-men* we must not forget

HUGH* ELIOT a Merchant of this City, who was in his Age the prime Pilot of our Nation. He first (with the assistance of Mr. Thorn his fellow-Citizen) found out *New-found-land*, Anno 1527. This may be called *Old-found-land*, as *senior* in the cognizance of the English, to *Virginia* and all our other Plantations.

Had this *Discovery* been as fortunate in publick *Encouragement*, as private *Industry*, probably before this time, we had enjoyed the *Kernel* of those *Countries* whose *Shell* only we now possess. It's to me unknown when *Eliot* deceased.

Writers.

THOMAS NORTON was born in this City, and if any doubt thereof, let them but consult the *Initial syllables* in the *six first*, and the *first line* in the *seventh chapter* of his *Ordinal*, which put together compose,

Thomas Norton of Briseto
A parfet Master you may him trow.

Thus his modesty embraced a middle way betwixt *concealing* and *revealing* his name, proper for so great a Professor in *Chymistry* as he was, that his very name must from his Book be *mysteriously extracted*.

He was scarce *twenty eight* * *years of Age*, when in *fourty dayes* (believe him for he saith so * of himself) he learn'd the perfection of *Chymistry*, taught, as it seems, by Mr. George Ripley. But, what saith the Poet?

Non minor est virtus, quàm querere, parta tueri.

The spight is, he complaineth, that a Merchants wife of *Bristol* stole from him the *Elixir* * of *life*. Some suspect her to have been the wife of *William Cannings* (of whom before) contemporary with *Norton*, who started up to so great and sudden *Wealth*, the clearest evidence of their * conjecture.

The admirers of this Art are justly impatient, to hear this their great Patron traduced by the Pen of † *J. Pits* and others, by whom he is termed *Nugarum opifex in frivola scientia*, and that he undid himself, and all his friends who trusted him with their money, living and dying very poor about the year 1477.

JOHN SPINE. I had concluded him born at *Spine* in *Bark-shire* nigh *Newbury* but for these diswatives. 1. He lived lately under *Richard* the Third, when the Clergy began to leave off their Local Surnames, and in conformity to the Laity, to be called from their Fathers. 2 My * Author, peremptorily saith he was born in this City. I suspect the name to be *Latnized Spineus* by *Pits*, and that in plain English he was called *Thorn*, an ancient Name I assure you in this City. However he was a *Carmelite*, and a Doctor of Divinity in *Oxford*, leaving some Books of his making to posterity. He died and was buried in *Oxford*, Anno Dom. 1484.

JOHN of MILVERTON. Having lost the *Fore*, I must play an *After-game* rather than wholly omit such a Man of Remark. The matter is not much, if he, be who was lost in *Somerset-shire*, (where indeed he was born at *Milverton*) be found in * *Bristol*, where he first fixed himself a *Frier Carmelite*. Hence he went to *Oxford*, *Paris*, and at last had his abode in *London*.

He was *Provincial General* of his Order thorough *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, so that his Jurisdiction was larger than King *Edward* the Fourth's, under whom he flourished. He was a great *Anti-Wicliffist*, and Champion of his Order both by his writing, and preaching. He laboured to make all believe, that *Christ* himself was a *Carmelite* (Professor of wilful Poverty) and his high commending of the Poverty of *Friers*, tacitly condemned the *Pomp* of the *Prelates*. Hereupon the *Bishop* of *London*, (being his *Diocesan*) cast him

* *Hacclut's*
Engl. Voyages
the 3d. volum.
pag. 10.

* In his *Ordinal* pag. 88.
* *Ibid.* pag. 33.

* *Ibid.* pag. 34.
linea 33.

* *Theatrum*
Chimicum
made by *Eliaz*
Ashmole, Esq.
pag. 441.
† *De Angl.*
scrip. pag. 666.

* *J. Pits. de*
scrip. Ang.
pag. 673.

* *Pits. Aet.*
14. Num. 885.

* Bale cent. 8
num. 44.

* Bale & Pits
ut prius.

† New Col.
Register, anno
1467.

* Bale de scrip.
Brit. cont. 9.
num. 5. &
Pits in anno
1520.

† These Verses
are printed a-
mong Petroni-
us his Frag-
ments, being
a Farrago of
many Verses
later, than
that ancient
Author.

* Pits de Ang.
scrip. anno
1579.
* Idem ibid.

into the Jaile from whom he appealed to *Paul* the II. and coming to *Rome*, he was for three years kept close in the Prison of *St. Angelo*. It made his durance the more easie, having the * company of *Platina* the famous *Papal Biographist*, the *Neb* of whose *Pen*, had been too long in writing dangerous Truth. At last he procured his Cause to be referred to *Seven Cardinals*, who ordered his enlargement.

Returning home into *England*, he lived in *London* in good repute. I find him nominated Bishop of * *St. Davids*, but how he came to miss it, is to me unknown. Perchance he would not bite at the bait, but whether because, too fat to cloy the stomach of his mortified Soul, or too lean to please the appetite of his concealed covetousness, no man can decide. He died and was buried in *London* 1486.

WILLIAM GROCINE was born in this City † and bred in *Winchester-School*, Where he, when a Youth, became a most excellent Poet. Take one instance of many. A pleasant Maid (probably his Mistress, however she must be so understood) in a *Love-Frolick* pelted him with a *Snow-ball*, whereon he extempore * made this Latin Tetrastick,
Me † nive candenti petiit mea Julia: rebar | A snow-ball white at me did Julia throw,
Igne carere nivem, nix tamen ignis erat. | Who would suppose it? Fire was in that snow
Sola potes nostras extinguere Julia flammæ, | Julia alone can quench my hot desire,
Non nivè, non glaciè, sed potes ignes pari. | But not with snow, or Ice but equal fire.

He afterwards went over into *Italy*, where he had *Demetrius Calchondiles* and *Politian* for his Masters. And returning into *England* was Publick Professor of the *Greek Tongue* in *Oxford*. There needs no more to be added to his Honour, save that *Erasmus* in his Epistles often owns him pro Patrono suo, & preceptore. He died Anno 1520.

Romish Exile Writers.

JOHN FOWLER was born in *Bristol* * bred a Printer by his occupation, but so Learned a Man, that (if the Character given him by one of his own * persuasion be true) he may pass for our English *Robert*, or *Henry Stephens*, being skilful in *Latin* and *Greek*, and a good Poet, Oratour, and Divine. He wrote an abridgment of *Thomas his Summes*, the Translation of *Orosius* into English, &c. Being a zealous Papist he could not comport with the Reformation, but conveyed himself and his Presse over to *Antwerp*, where he was signally serviceable to the Catholick Cause, in printing their Pamphlets, which were sent over, and sold in *England*. He died at *Namurch* 1579. and lies there buried in the Church of *St. John* the Evangelist.

Benefactors to the Publick.

ROBERT THORN was born in this City, as his ensuing Epitaph doth evidence. I see it matters not what the Name be, so the Nature be good. I confesse *Thorns* came in by † mans curse, and our Saviour saith, * Do men gather Grapes of Thorns. But this our *Thorn*, (God send us many Copices of them) was a Blessing to our Nation, and *Wine* and *Oil* may be said freely to flow from Him, being bred a Merchant-Tailor in *London*, he gave more than * Four thousand four hundred forty five pounds to pious uses. A Sum sufficient, therewith to build and endow a Colledge, the time being well considered, being towards the beginning of the reign of King *Henry* the Eighth.

I have observed some at the Church-dore cast in six pence with such ostentation, that it rebounded from the Bottom, and rung against both the sides of the *Basin* (so that the same piece of Silver was the Alms and the Givers Trumpet,) whilst others have dropt down silent 5 shillings without any noise. Our *Thorn* was of the second sort, doing his Charity effectually, but with a possible privacy. Nor was this good Christian abroad, worse (in the Apostle-phraze) than an Infidel at home in not providing for his Family, who gave to his poor Kindred, (besides Debt forgiven unto them) the sum of five thousand one hundred * forty two pounds.

Grudge not Reader to peruse his Epitaph, which though not so good as he deserved, is better than most in that Age.

Robertus * cubat hic Thornus, Mercator Honestus,
Qui sibi legitimas Arte paravit opes.
Huic vitam dederat parvo Bristolia quondam,
Londinum hoc tumultu clauserat ante diem.

† Gen. 3. 8.
* Matt. 7. 27.

* Stowes Sur-
vey of Lond.
pag. 90.

* Idem ibid.

* Idem pag. 193

*Ornavit studiis patriam, virtutibus auxit,
Gymnasium erexit sumptibus ipse suis.
Lector, quisquis ades, requiem cinert, precor, ora
Supplex, & precibus numina flecte tuis.*

He died a Batchelour, in the fortieth year of his Age, Anno Domini 1532, and lieth buried in Saint *Christophers*, London.

Since the Reformation.

MARY DALE, better known by the name of *Mary Ramsey*, daughter of *William Dale* Merchant, was born in this City. * She became afterward second Wife to Sir *Thomas Ramsey* Grocer and Lord Major of London, Anno 1577, and surviving him was thereby possessed of a great Estate, and made good use thereof. She founded two Fellowships and Scholarships in *Peter-House* in Cambridge, and profered much more, if on her terms it might have been accepted. For most certain it is that she would have settled on that House Lands to the value of five hundred pounds per annum and upwards, on condition that it should be called the *Colledge of Peter and Mary*. This Doctor † *Soams*, then Master of the House, refused, affirming that *Peter, who so long lived single, was now too old to have a Feminine Partner*. A dear jest to loose so good a Benefactress.

This not succeeding the stream of her Charity was not peevishly dried up (with those who in matters of this nature will do nothing, when they cannot do what they would do) But found other * channels therein to derive it self. She died Anno Dom. 1596, and lieth buried in *Christs-Church* in London.

THOMAS WHITE D. D. was born in this City and bred in Oxford. He was afterwards related to Sir *Henry Sidney* Lord Deputy of Ireland, whose Funeral Sermon he made, being accounted a good Preacher in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Indeed he was accused for being a great Pluralist, though I cannot learn, that at once he had more than one Cure of Soules, the rest being Dignities. As false is the Aspersion of his being a great Usurer; but one Bond being found by his Executors amongst his Writings of one thousand pounds, which he lent gratis for many years to the Company of Merchant-Tailors, whereof he was Free, the rest of his Estate being in Land and ready money. Besides other Benefactions to *Christ-Church*, and a Lecture in *St. Pauls*, London, he left three thousand pounds for the Building of *Sion Colledge* to be a *Ramah* for the Sons of the Prophets in London. He built there also a fair Alms-house for Twenty poor Folk, allowing them yearly six pounds a piece. And another at *Bristol*, which as I am informed, is better endowed.

Now as *Camillus* was counted a second *Romulus*, for enlarging and beautifying the City of Rome, So Mr. *John Simpson* Minister of *St. Olaves*, *Hart-street* London, may be said a second *White*, for perfecting the aforesaid Colledge of *Sion*, building the Gate-house with a fair Cafe for the Library, and endowing it with Threescore pounds per annum. Dr. *Thomas White* died Anno Dom. 1623.

Lord Majors.

Name	Father	Company	Time
<i>John Aderley</i>	<i>John Aderly</i>	Ironmonger	1442
<i>Thomas Canning</i>	<i>John Canning</i>	Grocer	1456
<i>John Young</i>	<i>Thomas Young</i>	Grocer	1466

The Farewel.

I am credibly informed that one Mr. *Richard Grigson* Cittizen hath expendeth a great Sum of money in new casting of the Bells of *Christ-Church*, adding tunable Chymes unto them. Surely he is the same person, whom I find in the printed List of Compounders to have paid One hundred and five pounds for his repuetd Delinquency in our Civil Wars, and am glad to see one of his perswasion (so lately purified in *Goldsmiths-Hall*) able to go to the Cost of so chargeable a Work.

I wish *Bristol* may have many more to follow his Example, though perchance in this our suspicious Age it will be conceived a more discreet and seasonable desire not to with the increafe, but the continuance of our Bells, and that (though not taught the descant of Chymes) they may retain their plain song for that publick use to which they were piously intended.

STAFFORD-

* *Stoms Survey* of London pag. 224.

† So was I informed by Dr. *Seaman*, late Master of that Colledge.

* Idem in his description of *Christ Church*

Earls of Bristol



T A F F O R D - S H I R E hath *Cleshire* on the North-West; *Darby-shire* on the East and North-East; *Warwick*, and *Worcester-shires* on the South; and *Shrop-shire* on the West. It lieth from North to South in form of a Lozenge, bearing *fourty* in the length from the points thereof, whilst the breadth in the middle exceeds not *twenty six* miles.

* *Burtons* Description of Leicestershire. pag. 119.

A most pleasant County: For, though there be a place therein still called *Sinai-park* (about a mile from *Burton*) at first so * named by the Abbot of *Burton*, because a vast, rough, hillie ground, like the Wilderness of *Sinai* in *Arabia*, yet this, as a small *Mole*, serves for a foil to set off the *fair face* of the County the better.

Yea, this County hath much beauty in the very *solitude* thereof, witness *Beau-Desert*, or the *Fair Wilderness*, being the beautiful Barony of the Lord *Paget*.

*And if their Deserts have so rare Devises;
Pray then, how pleasant are their Paradises.*

Indeed most fruitful are the Parts of this Shire above the Banks of *Dove*, Butchers being necessitated presently to kill, the Cattle fatted thereupon, as certainly knowing that they will *fall in their flesh*, if removed to any other Pasture, because they cannot but change to their loss.

Natural Commodities.

The best *Alabaſter* in *England* (know Reader, I have consulted with Curious *Artists* in this kind) is found about *Casile-Hay* in this County. It is but one degree beneath *White Marble* only more *soft* and *brittle*: However, if it lye dry fenced from weather, and may belet alone, long the during thereof. Witness the late Statue of *John of Gaunt* in *Pauls*, and many Monuments made thereof in *Westminster* remaining without breck or blemish to this day. I confess *Italy* affords finer *Alabaſter*, (whereof those *Imagilets* wrought at *Ligorn* are made) which indeed *Apes Ivory* in the whiteness and smoothness thereof. But such *Alabaſter* is found in small *Bunches* and little proportions, it riseth not (to use the Language of Work-men) in great *Blocks*, as our English doth. What use there is of *Alabaſter Calcined* in Physick, belongs not to me to dispute. Only I will observe, that it is very Cool, the main reason why * *Mary put her ointment so precious into an Alabaſter Box*, because it preserved the same from being dried up, to which such Liquors in hot Countries were very subject.

* *Matt.* 26. 7.
Mar. 13. 14.
Luke 7. 37.

Manufactures.

Nailles.

These are the *Accommodators general* to unite *Solid Bodies*, and to make them to be *contiguous*: Yea coin of *gold* and *silver* may be better spared in a *Common-wealth* than *Nailles*. For, *Commerce* may be managed without *mony* by exchange of *Commodities*, whereas *hardbodies* cannot be joyned together so fast, and fast so soon and soundly without the *mediation* of *Nailles*.

Such their service for *Firmness* and expedition, that *Iron Nailles* will fasten more in an hour than *Wooden Pins* in a day, because the latter must have their way made, whilst the former make way for themselves.

Indeed there is a fair House on *London Bridge* commonly called *None-such*, which is reported to be made without either *Nailles* or *Pins* with crooked *Tennons* fastened with wedges and other (as I may term them) *circumferential* devices. This, though it was no labour in vain, because at last attaining the intended end, yet was it no better than a vain labour according to the Rule in Logick *frustra fit per plura quod fieri potest per pauciora*. But seeing the owner of that House had his harmless humour therein, and paid dear, no doubt, to his Workmen for the same; There is no cause that I or any other should find fault with the same.

The Buildings.

I have presented the Portraiture of the Church of *Lichfield* in my Church-History, with the due praise of the neatness thereof. But now, alas! the *Body* thereof is become

a very *carcase* ruined in our late Civil Wars. The like Fate is likely to fall on the rest of our Cathedrals, if care be not taken for their reparations.

I have read of *Duke d'Alva*, that he promised Life to some Prisoners, but when they petitioned Him for food, he returned he would *grant them life but no meat*, by which Criticism of *courteous cruelty* the poor people were starved. If our * Cathedrals have only a *Bare Being*, and be not supplied with seasonable repairs, (the daily food of a Fabrick) soon will they be *famished* to nothing.

As for the *Cloſe* at *Lichfield*, I have been credibly informed, that the *Plague* (which long had raged therein) at the first shooting of Canon at the Siege thereof did abate, imputed by *Naturalists* to the violent purging of the Air by the Bullets, but by *Divines* to Gods goodness, who graciously would not have two Miseries of War and *Plague* afflict one small Place at the same Time. Pass we now to *Civil Buildings* in this Shire.

TUTBURY CASTLE is a stately place, and I dare take it on the credit of an excellent * Witness, that it hath a brave and large Prospect (to it, *in it*, and from it) Northward it looks on pleasant Pastures; Eastward on sweet Rivers and rich Meadows; Southward on a goodly Forest, and many Parks (lately no fewer than twelve) belonging thereto or holden thereof. It was formerly the Seat of the Lord Ferrars Earl of Derby, and how it was forfeited to the Crown is worth our observing.

Robert de * Ferrars Earl of Derby siding with Simon Mumford against King Henry the Third, was fined at fifty thousand pounds to be paid, *Pridie Joha. Baptiſt.* next following. I know not whether more to admire at the suddenness of payment, or vastness of the Sum: seeing an hundred thousand pounds was the Ransom set by the Emperour on our King Richard the First, and it shaked all the Coffers of England in that Age, (without the help of Church-plate to make it up.) Well, these Lords following were the security bound for the Earls true payment at the time appointed.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Henry son to Rich. King of the Romans | 7 Sir Robert Walond. |
| 2 Will. Valence Earl of Pembroke. | 8 Sir Roger Clifford. |
| 3 John de Warren Earl of Surrey. | 9 Sir Hamond le Strange. |
| 4 Will. Beauchampe Earl of Warwick. | 10 Sir Bartholomew de Sudeley. |
| 5 Sir Roger de Summary. | 11 Sir Robert Bruſe, all being then Ba- |
| 6 Sir Thomas de Clare. | rons of the Land. |

But Earl Robert unable to advance the money at the time appointed, and unwilling to leave the Lords, his Bail, under the Kings lash, surrendered his Lands (and Tutbury Castle amongst the rest) to the clear yearly value of three thousand pounds into the Kings hands; redeemable, when he or his Heirs should pay down on one day fifty thousand pounds, which was never performed.

The English Clergie much pittied John the son of this Earl Robert, who presented a petition to the Pope, informing his Holiness, that the English Clergie were willing to give him money by way of Contribution to redeem his Estate, but durst not, because commanded to the contrary under the pain of the Popes curse. And therefore he craved his Apostolical Indulgence therein.

Something I find was restored unto him, but Tutbury was too sweet a morsel to return, being annexed to the Dutchy of Lancaster. John of Gaunt built a fair Castle there, walled on three sides by Art, and the fourth by its natural steepness.

DUDLEY CASTLE must not be forgotten, highly and pleasantly seated, and in the reign of King Edward the Sixth well built, and adorned by John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, whereon a story worth the reporting doth depend.

The afore-said Duke * deriving himself (who truly not yet decided) from a younger Branch of the Lord Dudley thirsted after this Castle in regard of the name and the honourableness of the House, some having avouched that the Barony is annexed to the lawful possession thereof, whether by purchase or descent. Now finding John Sutton the Lord Dudley (Grand-father to the last Baron) a weak man exposed to some wants and intangled with many debts, he by the help of those Money-Merchants wrought him out of his Castle. So that the Poor Lord turned out of doores and left to the charity of his Friends for subsistence was commonly called the Lord *Quondam*. But after the execution

* This Note written in Bad Times seven years since, I thought not fit to put out.

* Sampf. Er- derswick in his Manuscript Survey of this Shire.

* Idem Ibid.

* Mr. Dugdale in his Illustration of Warwick-shire in the Catalogue of the Earls of Warwick.

of that Duke Queen *Mary* sympathizing with *Edward* the son of this poor Lord (which *Edward* had married *Katharine Bruges* her maid of Honour and sister to the Lord *Shandots*) restored him to the Lands and Honour which justly belonged to his Father.

Proverbs.

* *Camdens*
Brit. in this
County.

In April* *Doves* flood, } *Dove* a River parting this and *Derby-shire*, when
Is worth a Kings good. } it overfloweth its Banks in *April* is the *Nilus* of *Stafford-*
shire much *Battling* the Meadows thereof.

But this River of *Dove* as overflowing in *April* feeds the Meadows with fruitfulness, so in *May* and *June* choakes the sand grain'd with *Grit* and *Gravel* to the great detriment of the owners thereof.

† *Idem ibidem*.

Wotton † *under Weaver*, } It is time that this old prophane Proverb should die
Where God came never. } in mens mouths for ever. I confels in common discourse God is said to come to what he doth approve, to send to what he only permits, and neither to go nor send to what he doth dislike and forbid. But this distinction, if granted, will help nothing to the defending of this prophane Proverb, which it seems took it's wicked original from the situation of *Wotton*, so covered with Hills from the light of the Sun a dismal place, as report representeth it. But were there a place indeed, where God came never, how many years purchase would guilty consciences give for a small abode therein, thereby to escape Divine Justice for their offences.

Saints.

Authors do as generally agree about a grand Massacre committed by the Pagans under *Dioclesian* on the Brittish Christians in the place where *Litchfield* now standeth, I say, they as generally agree in the fact, as they disagree in the number: some making them *Two hundred*, others *five*, others *seven*. And one Author (certainly he was no *Millenary* in his Judgement) mounts them to just 999. Indeed many were martyred in those dayes both in *Brittain*, and elsewhere, whose names and numbers are utterly unknown, so true is the expression of * *Gregory* the Great; *Ipse sancti Martyres Deo numerabiles, nobis arenam multiplicati sunt, quia quot sint, a nobis comprehendere non possunt, novit enim eos tantum ille, qui (ut habet Psalmus 126.) numerat multitudinem Stellarum, & omnibus eis nomina vocat.*

* In his 27th
Homil. in *E-*
van.

* *Camden* and
Spred their
descriptions of
this County.

St. *BERTELIN* was a Britton of a Noble Birth and lead an Eremitical Life in the * Woods near *Stafford*, anciently called *Bethiney*, (contracted it seems for *Bertiliney*) something of *solitariness* still remaining in his Memory as being so alone, it hath no memorable particulars of his account to accompany it.

WOLFADUS, } It was pity to part them seeing they were loving in their lives,
RUFFINUS } and in their death they were not divided. They were sons to *Wolferus*, the Pagan King of *Mercia* and a Tyrant to boot, who hating *Christianity* and finding these times to profess privately to practice it, was so enraged that nothing but their blood would quench his anger. *Wolfadus* was taken and martyred at *Stone* in this County: Whilst his younger (if not twin brother) *Ruffinus* came little more behind him at his death, then he started before him at his birth, seeking to hid himself in a woody place (where since the Chappel of * *Burnweston* hath been built) was there by his *Herod-father* found out and murdered. They were by succeeding ages rewarded with reputation of Saintship: This Massacre happened Anno Domini

* *S. Er. Ms:*

Cardinals.

REGINALD POLE was born at * *Stoverton Castle* in this County Anno 1500. He was second son unto St. *Richard Pole*, Knight of the Garter, and Frater * *consobrinus* (a relation which I cannot make out in reference to him) to *Henry* the Seventh. His mother *Margaret* Countess of *Salisbury*, was Neice to King *Edward* the Fourth, and daughter to *George* Duke of *Clarence*.

This *Reginald* was bred in *Corpus-Christi-Colledge* in *Oxford*, preferred afterward Dean of *Exeter*. King *Henry* the Eighth highly favoured and sent him beyond the Seas, allowing him

* *Camdens*
Brit. in English
in *Stafford-*
shire.
* *Act. quit.*
Brit. in vita
Pole, pag. 344.

him a large Pension, to live in an equipage suitable to his birth and alliance. He studied at *Padua*, conversing there so much with the Patricians of *Venice*, that at last he degenerated into a perfect Italian; so that neither love to his Country, nor gratitude to the King, nor sharp Letters of his Friends, nor fear to lose his present, nor hopes to get future preferments, could persuade him to return into *England*, but that his pensions were withdrawn from him.

This made him apply his studies the more privately in a Venetian-Monastery, where he attained great credit for his Eloquence, Learning, and good Life. Such esteem for foreign Grandees had of his great Judgment, that Cardinal *Sadolet* having written a large Book in the praise of Philosophy, submitted it wholly to his Censure. *Pole* as highly commended the Work, as he much admired, that a Cardinal of the Church of *Rome*, would conclude his old age with writing on such a subject * applying unto him the Verses of *Virgil*,

<i>Esi in conspectu Tenedos notissima fama</i>	From <i>Troy</i> may th' Ile of <i>Tenedos</i> be spide
<i>Insula dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,</i>	Much fam'd when <i>Priams</i> kingdom was
<i>Nunc tantum sinus & statio male fida carinis.</i>	in pride, [ride.
	[Now but a Bay where ships in danger

* *Idem pag.*
345.

These far fetch'd lines He thus brought home to the Cardinal, that though Philosophy had been in high esteem, whilst Paganisme was in the prime thereof, yet was it but a bad Harbour for an aged Christian, to cast his Anchor therein.

It was not long before he was made *Deacon-Cardinal*, by the Title of *St. Mary in Cosmedin*, by Pope *Paul* the Third, who sent him on many fruitless and dangerous Embassies to the Emperour and the French King, to incite them to War, against King *Henry* the Eighth. Afterwards he retired himself to *Viterbo* in *Italy*, where his House was observed the Sanctuary of *Lutherans*, and he himself became a racking, but no thorough-paced Protestant. In so much, that being appointed one of three Presidents of the Council of *Trent*, he endeavoured (but in vain) to have *Justification* determined by Faith alone.

During his living at *Viterbo*, he carried not himself so cautiously, but that he was taxed for begetting a base Child, which *Pasquil* * published in Latine and Italian Verses, affixed in the season of liberty on his lawless pillar.

* *Idem pag.*
348.

This *Pasquil* is an Authour, eminent on many accounts. First, for his self-concealment, being *Noscens omnia, & notus nemini*. Secondly, for his intelligence, who can display the deeds of midnight at high noon, as if he hid himself in the holes of their bed-staves, knowing who were Cardinals Children, better than they knew their Fathers. Thirdly, for his impartial boldness. He was made all of tongue and teeth, biting what e're he touch'd, and it bled what e're he bit; Yea, as if a General Council and *Pasquil* were only above the Pope, he would not stick to tell where he trod his holy Sandals a wry. Fourthly, for his longevity, having lived (or rather lasted) in *Rome* some hundreds of years, whereby he appears no particular person, but a successive corporation of *Satyrists*. Lastly, for his impunity, escaping the Inquisition whereof some assign this reason, because hereby the Court of *Rome* comes to know her faults, or rather to know that their faults are known; which makes *Pasquills* converts (if not more honest) more wary in their behaviour.

This defamation made not such an impression on *Poles* credit, but that after the death of *Paul* the Third, he was at midnight in the Conclave chosen to succeed him. *Pole* refused it, because he would not have his choice a deed of darkness, appearing therein not perfectly *Italianated* in not taking preferment, when tendered, and the Cardinals beheld his refusal as a deed of dulness. Next day expecting a re-election, he found new morning new minds, and *Pole* being reprobated, *Julius* the Third, his professed enemy, was chosen in his place.

Yet afterwards he became *Alterius Orbis Papa*, when made Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* by Queen *Mary*. He was a person free from passion, whom none could anger out of his ordinary temper. His youthful Books were full of the Flowers of *Rhetorick*, whilst the withered stalks are only found in the Writings of his old Age, so dry their style, and dull their conceit. He died few hours after Queen *Mary*, November the 17, Anno 1558.

Prelates.

* Bishop Godwin in the Bishops of Exeter.

EDMUND STAFFORD was * Brother to *Ralph*, first Earl of *Stafford*, and consequently must be son to *Edmund* Baron *Stafford*. His Nativity is rationally with most probability placed in this County, wherein his father, (though Landed every where) had his Prime Seat, and largest revenues.

* Mr. Philips in his Catalogue of Lord Chancellors, pag. 53.

He was by King *Richard* the Second preferred Bishop of *Exeter*, and under King *Henry* the Fourth, for a time, was Chancellour of *England*. I meet with an * Authour who doth make him Bishop first of *Rocheſter*, then of *Exeter*, and laſtly of *York*. But of the first and laſt *alium ſilentium* in Bishop *Godwin*, whom I rather believe. He was a Benefactor to *Stapeltons-Inn* in *Oxford*, on a three-fold account, viz.

- 1 Credit, first calling it *Exeter Colledge*, whereby he put an obligation on the Bishop of that See, favourably to reflect thereon.
- 2 Profit, adding two *Fellowships* unto it, and ſelling Lands to maintain them.
- 3 Safety, which conſiſteth in good *Statutes*, which here he wiſely altered and amended.

He ſat in his See 24 years, and dying 1419 was buried under an Alabaſter Tomb in his own Cathedral.

* Godwin in the Bishops of Durham.

WILLIAM DUDLEY ſon of *John Dudley*, the * Eighth Baron *Dudley*, of *Dudley-Caſtle* in this County, was by his Parents deſigned for a Scholar, and bred in *Univerſity Colledge* in *Oxford*, whence he was preferred to be *Dean* of *Windſor* and afterwards was for ſix years Biſhop of *Durham*. He died Anno 1483 at *London*, and lies buried in *Weſtmiſter* on the South ſide of *St. Nicholas* Chappel.

EDMUND AUDLEY Son to the Lord *Audley* of *Heyley* in this County, whole ſurname was *Touchet*. I am informed by my worthy Friend that ſkilful Antiquary Mr. *Tho. Barlow* of *Oxford*, that this *Edmund* in one and the ſame Inſtrument writeth himſelf both *Audley* and *Touchet*. He was bred in the *Univerſity* of *Oxford*, and in proceſſe of time he built the *Quire* of *Saint Maries* therein a new on his own charge, adorning it *Organis Hydraulcis*, which I think imports no more than a *Muſical Organ*.

* Bishop Godwin in the Bishops of Salisbury.

He was preferred Biſhop firſt of *Rocheſter*, then of *Hereford*, and at laſt of * *Salisbury*. He died at *Ramsbury*, *Auguſt 23*, 1624, and is buried in his own Cathedral on the South ſide of the Altar in a Chappel of excellent Artifice of his own erection. Not meeting with any Biſhops born in this County ſince the *Reformation*, let us proceed.

Lawyers.

† Lord Coke, in his Preface to Littletons Tenures.

St. THOMAS LITTLETON, Knight. Reader, I have ſeriously and often peruſed his life, as written by St. *Edward Coke*, yet not being ſatisfied of the certainty of his Nativity, am reſolved to divide his Character betwixt this County and *Worceſterſhire*. He was ſon to *Thomas Weſtcote*, Elq. and *Elizabeth Littleton* his wife, whole mother being daughter and heir of † *Thomas Littleton*, Eſq. and bringing to her husband a great Inheritance, indented with him before marriage, that her Virgin-ſurname ſhould be aſſumed and continued in his poſterity.

He was bred Student of the Laws in the inward Temple, and became afterwards Serjant, and Steward of the Court of the Maſhal-ſea of the Kings Houſhold, to *Henry* the Sixth. By King *Edward* the Fourth in the ſixth of his Reign, he was made one of the Judges of the *Common Pleas*; and in the fifteenth of his Reign by Him created *Knight of the Bath*.

* Camd. Brit. in Staffordſhire.

He is ſaid by our Learned * Antiquary to have deſerved as well of our *Common*, as *Juſtinian* of the *Civil-Law*; whole Book of *Tenures* (dedicated by him to *Richard* his ſecond ſon, who alſo ſtudied the Laws) is counted oraculous in that kind, which ſince hath been commented on by the Learned endeavours of St. *Edward Coke*.

He married *Johan* one of the daughters and co-heirs of *William Boerley*, of *Bromſecraft Caſtle* in *Salop*, by whom he had three ſons, Founders of three fair Families ſtill flouriſhing.

1 William.

Fixed at *Frankley*, in this County, where his Posterity is eminently extant.

2 Richard.

Whose Issue by *Alice* daughter & heir of *Will. Winsbury*, remain at *Pillerton-Hall*, in *Shropshire*.

3 Thomas.

Who by *Anne* daughter and heir of *John Botreaux* hath his lineage still continuing in *Worcestershire*.

This Reverend Judge died the 23 of *August*, in the one and twentieth of King *Edward* the Fourth, and lieth buried under a very fair Monument in the Cathedral of *Worcester*.

EDMUND DUDLEY Esq. was son to *John Dudley* Esq. second son to *John Sutton*, first Baron of *Dudley* as a Learned Antiquary hath beheld his Pedegree derived. But his descent is controverted by many, condemned by some, who have raised a report that *John* father to this *Edmund* was but a * *Carpenter* born in *Dudley Town*, (and therefore called *John Dudley*) who travelling Southward to find work for his Trade lived at *Lewis* in *Suffex*, where they will have this *Edmund* born, and for the pregnancy of his parts brought up by the Abbot of *Lewis* in Learning. But probably some who afterwards were pinched in their purses by this *Edmund* did in revenge give him this Bite in his reputation, inventing this Tale to his disparagement. I must believe him of Noble Extraction, because qualified to marry the daughter and heir of the Viscount *Lisle*, and that before this *Edmund* grew so great with King *Henry* the Seventh, as by the age of *John* his son (afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*) may probably be collected.

* S. E. Ms:

He was bred in the study of the Laws, wherein he profited so well, that he was made one of the *Puis-née* Judges, and wrote an excellent Book compounded of Law and Policy (which hitherto I have not seen) intituled the * *Tree of the Common-wealth*.

* J. Bale, & J. Stow.

But what faith *Columella*? *Agricolam arbor ad fructum perducta delectat. A Husbandman* is delighted with the Tree of his own planting when brought to bear fruit. Judge *Dudley* knew well how to turn a Land into the greatest profit of his Prince, which made him implied by King *Henry* the Seventh to put his penal Statutes in execution, which he did, with severity, cruelty, and extortion, so that with St. *Richard Empson Viis & modis* (*vitiis & modis* rather) they advanced a mighty Mass of Money to the King, and no mean one to themselves.

King *Henry* the Eighth coming to his Crown, could not pass in his progress for complaints of people in all places, against these two wicked Instruments, who with the two † daughters of the horse leach were alwayes crying, give, give, and therefore he resolved to discharge their protection and to resign them to Justice, so that they were made a peace-offering to popular anger 1510, and were executed at *Tower-hill*.

† Prov. 30. 14

Sir, THOMAS BROMLEY, Knight. Reader, I request thee that this short note may keep possession for his Name and memory, until he may be fixed elsewhere with more assurance. He was in the first of Queen *Mary*, Octob. 8. made Lord Chief Justice of the * *Kings Bench*, holding his place hardly a year; but, whether quitting his Office or dying therein is to me unknown.

* Spelman's Glossary verbo *Justiciarius*.

Souldiers.

JOHN BROMLEY, Esq. branched from the *Bromleys* in *Shropshire*, but born and * living in this County at *Bromley*, followed the fortunate Arms of King *Henry* the Fifth in France. It happened, that in a Battle near *Corby* the French (according to their fashion, furious at first) fell so fiercely on the English, that they got away the Kings Standard of GUEN to the great dismay of our Army. But *Bromley's* heart had no room for fear or grief, anger had so wholly possessed it: Insomuch, that valiantly he recovered the Captive-Standard, and by his exemplary Prowess largely contributed to that dayes Victory. Hereupon *Hugh Stafford* Lord *Bourchier* conferred on him a yearly pension of * forty pounds during his life. Afterwards in the sixth of King *Henry* the Fifth Anno 1418 he was not only Knighted by the King for his venturous Activity, but also made Captain of *Dampfront*, and Great Constable of *Bosseville le Ross* in France: Yea, and rewarded by the King with forty pounds in Land a year to him and his heirs the Patent whereof is extant in the Tower, and exemplified in my * Author. He appears to me no more than a plain Knight, or a Knight Batchelour: But were it in the power of my Pen to create a Banneret, he should, for the Reason premised, have that Honour affixed to his Memory, who, as we conjecture, died about the middle of the reign of King *Henry* the Sixth.

* Holinshed pag. 551.

* Idem Ibid.

* Holinshed pag. 563.

* In the Law-
yers of this
County.

JOHN DUDLEY Duke of *Northumberland* (where born uncertain) was son to *Edward Dudley*, Esq. (of whom * hereafter) and would willingly be reputed of this County, a Descendent from the Lord *Dudley* therein, whose memory we will gratifie so far as to believe it.

He lived long under King *Henry* the Eighth who much favoured him, and the Servant much resembled his Master, in the equal contemperament of Vertue and Vices, so evenly matched, that it is hard to say, which got the Mastery in either of them. This *John* was proper in person, comely in carriage, wise in advising, valiant in adventuring, and generally (till his last project) prosperous in success. But he was also notoriously wanton, intollerably ambitious, a constant dissembler, prodigiously profuse, so that he had sunk his Estate, had it not met with a seasonable support of *Abbey Land*, he being one of those who well warmed himself with the *chippes*, which fell from the felling of *Monasteries*.

King *Henry* the 8th. first Knighted, then created him Vicount *Lisle*, Earle of *Warwick*, and Duke of *Northumberland*. And under Queen *Mary* he made himself almost King of *England*, though not in Title, in power, by contriving the settling of the Crown on Queen *Jane* his daughter in Law, till successe failed him therein. And no wonder if that design missed the mark, which besides many rubbs it met with at hand, was thrown against the general bias of *English* affection. For this his treasonable practises he was executed in the First of *Queen Mary*, much bemoaned by some Martial men, whom he had formerly endeared in his good service in the *French* and *Scotish* Wars. He left two sons who survived to great Honour. *Ambrose* Earl of *Warwick* heir to all that was good, and *Robert* Earl of *Leicester* heir to all that was great in their Father.

THE BAGNOLS. Something must be premised of their Name and extraction. The *Bagenhalts* (commonly called *Bagnols*) were formerly a Family of such remark in this County, that before the reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, there scarce passed an Ancient piece of evidence which is not attested by * one of that Name. But (see the uncertainty of all humane things) it afterwards sunck down (to use my Authours language) into a * *Plebeian Condition*. But the sparks of their gentle Bloud (though covered for a time under a mean estate) have since blazed again with their own worth and valour when *Ralph* and *Nicholas* sons to *John Bagnol* of *Newcastle* in this County were both Knighted for their good service, the one in *Musile-Borough* fight, the other in *Ireland*. Yea, as if their courage had been hereditary. Their sons *Samuel* and *Henry* were for their Martial merit advanced to the same degree.

* S.E.Ms.

* Idem in his
description of
the Town of
Bagenhalt.

Sea-men.

WILLIAM MINORS. Reader, I remember how, in the *Case of the Ship-money*, the Judges delivered it for Law, that, *England* being an *Island*, the very *Middle-land-Shires* therein are all to be accounted as *Maritime*. Sure I am the *Genius* even of *Land-lock-Counties* acteth the *Natives* with a *Maritime* dexterity; The *English* generally may be resembled to *Ducklings*, which, though hatched under a Hen, yet naturally delight to dabble in the Water. I mean, though born and bred in *In-Land* places, (where neither their Infancy nor Childhood ever beheld *Ship* or *Boat*) yet have they a great *Inclination* and *Aptnesse* to *Sea-service*; And the present subject of our Pen is a pregnant proof thereof.

This *William*, son to *Richard Minors*, Gent. of *Hallenbury-Hall*, was born at *Ustoxater* in this County, who afterwads coming to *London*, became so prosperous a *Mariner*, that he hath safely returned eleven times from the *East-Indies*: whereas in the dayes of our Grand-Fathers, such as came thence twice, were beheld as *Rarities*; thrice, as *Wonders*; four times, as *Miracles*.

Much herein (under Divine Providence) is to be attributed to the *Make* of our *English* Ships, now built more advantageous for sailing, than in former Ages. Besides, the oftner they go, the nearer they shape their Course, use being the mother of Perfection.

Yet whilst others wonder at his happiness in returning so often, I as much commend his moderation in going no oftner to the *East-Indies*. More men know, how to get enough than, when they have gotten enough, which causeth their Covetousness to increase with their wealth. Mr. *Minors*, having advanced a competent Estate, quitted the water to live

live on the *land*, and now peaceably enjoyeth, what he painfully hath gotten, and is living in, or near, *Hartford* at this present year 1660.

Writers.

JOHN STAFFORD, born in the Shire-Town of this County, was bred a *Franciscan*. No contemptible Philosopher and Divine; but considerable Historian, who wrote a Latin History of *Englands* affaires. Authors are at an absolute loss, when he lived and are fain by degrees to screw themselves into a general notice thereof.

He must be since the year 1226, when the *Franciscans* first fixed themselves in our Land.

He must be before *John Ross*, who flourished Anno 1480, under *Edward* the Fourth, and maketh honourable mention of him.

Therefore with proportion and probability he is collected to have written about 1380.

WILLIAM de **LICHFIELD*, so termed from the place of his Nativity, applied himself to a study of Divinity, whereof he became Doctor, and afterwards Rector of *All-hallows the Great* in *Thames-street*, London. He was generally beloved for his great Learning, and godly life. He wrote many Books both Moral and Divine, in Prose and Verse, one intituled *The complaint of God unto sinful Men*. There were found in his Study after his death * *Three thousand four score and three Sermons* of his own writing. He died Anno Dom. 1447. being buried under a defaced Monument in the Quire of his own Church.

ROBERT WHITTINGTON born at * *Lichfield*, was no mean Grammarian: Indeed, he might have been greater, if he would have been less, Pride prompting him to cope with his *Conquerors*, whom he mistook for his *Match*. The first of these was *Will. Lillie*, though there was as great difference betwixt these two *Grammarians*, as betwixt a Verb defective, and one perfect in all the *Requisites* thereof. The two other were *William Horman*, and *Alderedge*, both eminent in the Latin Tongue: But some will carp at the best, who cannot mend the worst line in a Picture, the humour of our *Whittington*, who flourished 1530.

Since the Reformation.

HENRY STAFFORD, Baron of *Stafford* in this County, was son unto *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham* attainted and beheaded under King *Henry* the Eighth. This our *Henry*, though loosing his *Top* and *Top-Gallant* (his *Earledom* and *Dukedome*) in the tempest of the Kings displeasure, yet still he kept his *Keel*, his *Barony* of *Stafford*. The less he possessed of his Fathers Lands, the more he enjoyed of himself. It was not *sulleness* or *revenge*, but *free choice*, which made him betake himself to his studies, wherein he became eminent.

I place him confidently not a *trans*, but *Cis-reformation-man* for translating the Book of Dr. *Fox* Bishop of *Hereford* (a favourer of *Luther*) into English, *Of the Difference of the power Ecclesiastical and Secular*.

A Subject profitable in all, *seasonable* (not to say *necessary*) in our Times: For as the Water and Earth making but one Globe take their mutual advantages to enlarge themselves, so these two powers united under one King in our land, wait their opportunities to advance their respective Jurisdictions, the right stating whereof would conduce much to the publick Peace. This Lord * died (I dare not say *the more the pity*) some moneths before the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1558.

SAMPSON ERDELSWIK, Esq. was born at *Sandon* near *Stafford* in this County, of a Right Worshipful and ancient Extraction. He was a Gentleman accomplished with all Noble qualities, affability, devotion, and Learning. 'T is hard to say whether his Judgement or Industry was more in matters of Antiquity.

Bearing a tender respect to his native Country and desiring the honour thereof: he began a description (Intituled *A view of Stafford-shire*.) Anno Domini 1593, containing the same till the day of his death. A short, clear, true, impartial work, taken out of ancient evidences and Records, the Copies whereof in Manuscripts are deservedly valued

* *Pitf. de Ang. script. in appendice*, pag. 854.

* *Stoms Survey of London* pag. 251.

* *Eale cent. 9. numb. 43. & Pitf. etat. 16. numb. 940.*

* *Pitf. anno 1558:*

valued for great Rarities. This is he, who, when I often groped in the dark, yea feared to fall in matters concerning this County, took me by the hand (Oh! for the like Conductors in other Counties) and hath led me safe by his direction. He was much delighted with decency of Gods House, which made him on his own cost to repaire & new Glaze the Church of *Sandon*, wherein (to prevent neglect of Executors) he erected for himself a goodly Monument of Free-stone with his proportion cut out to the life, and now lieth therein interred. He died *April* the 11, 1603, and let his Elogie of M^r. * *Camden* serve for his Epitaph; *Venerande Antiquitatis fuit Cultor Maximus*.

THOMAS ALLEN was born in this County, deriving his original from *Allanus de* * *Buckenhole*, Lord of *Buckenhole*, in the reign of King *Edward* the 2d. He was bred in *Glocester-Hall* in *Oxford* a most excellent Mathematician, where he succeeded to the skill and scandal of *Frier Bacon*, (taken at both, but given I beleve by neither) accounted a Conjuror. Indeed vulgar eyes, ignorant in Opticks, conceit that raised which is but reflected, fancy every shadow a spirit, every spirit a Divil. And when once the repute of a Conjuror is raised in vulgar esteem, it is not in the power of the greatest Innocence and Learning to allay it. He was much in favour with *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, and his admirable writings of Mathematicks are latent with some private possessors, which envy the publick profit thereof. He died a very aged man towards the end of the reign of King *James*.

HENRY and ROBERT BURTON Brethren, and eminent Authors in their several kinds, were, as some say, born at *Fald* in this County. But *Leicester-shire* pretending some probability to their Nativities, hath by the *Alphabetical* advantage prevented this *shire*, and carried away their * *Characters* therein.

Besides these deceased WRITERS, Reader, I have Three in my eye, who are (and long may they be) alive, as different, as eminent in their liberal inclinations. *Edward Leigh*, of *Rushwel-Hall* Esq. whose *Critica Sacra* with many other worthy works will make his Judicious Industry known to posterity. *Elias Ashmole*, Esq. born in *Litchfield*, critically skilled in *Ancient Coins*, *Chymistry*, *Heraldry*, *Mathematicks*, what not? *John Lightfoot*, D. D. who for his exact insight in *Hebrew*, and *Rabbinical Learning* hath deserved well of the Church of *England*. But forgive me, Reader, I have forgot my self and trespassed on my *Fundamental Rules*.

Romish Exile Writers.

WILLIAM GIFFORD. Though this Ancient and Worshipful Name be diffused in several Counties, I have satisfied my self in fixing him here, as an *Extract* of the Family of *Chillington*. He was a man of much Motion, and my Pen is resolved to follow him, as able to Travel with more Speed, less Pain, and Cost,

- 1 From his Fathers house he went to, and lived four years in *Oxford*.
- 2 Thence (with his School-master) he went over to *Lovain*, where he got * *Lauream Doctorem in Artibus*, was made *Master of Arts*.
- 3 Then, studying Divinity there under *Bellarmin*, was made *Batchelour* in that Profession.
- 4 Frighted hence with War went to *Paris*.
- 5 Removed to *Rheams*, where he eleven years professed Divinity.
- 6 Doctorated at *Pont-Muss* in *Lorain*.
- 7 Highly prized by *Henry* Duke of *Guise* and Cardinal *Lewis* his brother, who gave him a Pension of two hundred C owns a year.
- 8 After their death he went to *Rome*, where he became *Dean* of *St. Peters* in the *Isle* for ten years.
- 9 Returning to *Rheams* he was made *Rector* of the *Universty* therein.
- 10 At fifty years of Age bidding farewell to the World, he became a *Benedictine* at *Delaware* in *Lorain*.

Thus far *Pitfeus*: (acquainting us, that he was alive 1611) on whose *Stock* give me leave to graft, what followeth; This D^r. *Gifford* was afterwards advanced Arch-bishop of *Rheams* by the favour of the Duke of *Guise*, who is shrewdly suspected to have quartered to heavily on the profit of that place.

However our *Gifford* gained so much, as therewith to found not only a *Convent* for *English Monks* at *St. Mallomes* in *France*, but also at *Paris* for those of the same profession. Remarkable Charity, that an Exile (who properly had no home of his own) should erect Houses for others.

* Britt. in this County.

* Samp. Er-dswick Manuscrip.

* See in Leicester-shire Writers since the Reformation.

* Pitf. de Illust. Angl. scrip. pag. 809.

Benefactors to the Publick.

This County, I confess, is exceeded by her Neighbours in this particular; and I meet with few either ancient or eminent Benefactions therein. Yet besides a fair School at *Wolver-Hampton* built by *S^r. Stephen Jennings* Lord Major of *London*, and another erected by *M^r. Thomas Allen* at *Urceter*, I am credibly informed, that

MARTIN NOEL, Esq. born in the County-Town of *Stafford*, bred Scrivener in *London*, hath fairly built and largely endowed an Hospital in *Stafford* aforesaid.

The *Crown-Mural* amongst the *Romans* was not given to every Souldier, who scaled the Walls, but onely to him, who footed them first: on which account a *Garland of Glory* is due to this Gentleman, whose Foundation (as I am certified) is the first [considerable] Fabrick of that kind in this County. It is to be hoped, that as the zeal of * *Achaia* provoked many, so this good Leader will invite many Followers to succeed him, living in *London* this present 1660.

* 2 Cor. 9. 2.

Memorable persons.

THOMAS TARLTON. My intelligence of the certainty of his birth-place, coming too late, (confessed by the * marginal mark) I fix him here, who indeed was born at *Condover* in the neighbouring County of *Shrop-shire*, where still some of his Name and Relations remain. Here he was in the field keeping his Fathers Swine, when a Servant of *Robert Earl of Leicester* (passing this way to his Lords Lands in his *Barony of Denbighe*) was so highly pleased with his happy unhappy answers, that he brought him to Court, where he became the most famous Jester to *Queen Elizabeth*.

* R E M.

Many condemn his (vocation I cannot term it, for it is a coming without a calling) *Employment* as unwarrantable. Such maintain, that it is better to be a Fool of Gods making, born so into the World, or a Fool of Mans making jeered into it by general Divison, than a Fool of one's own making, by his voluntary affecting thereof. Such say also, he had better continued in his Trade of *Swine-keeping*, which (though more painful, and less profitable) his conscience changed to loss, for a Jesters place in the Court, who, of all men have the hardest account to make for every idle word that they abundantly utter.

Others alledge in excuse of their *Practises*; That Princes in all Ages were allowed their *ἀπλολογία* whose Virtue consisted in speaking any thing without control: That Jesters often heal what Flatterers hurt, so that Princes, by them arive at the notice of their Errors, seeing Jesters carry about with them an *Act of Indemnity* for whatsoever they say or do: That Princes over-burdened with *States-business* must have their *Diversions*, and that those words, are not censurable for absolutely idle, which lead to lawful delight.

Our *Tarlton* was Master of his Faculty. When *Queen Elizabeth* was serious (I dare not say sullen) and out of good humour, he could un-dumpish her at his pleasure. Her highest Favorites, would in some Cases, go to *Tarlton*, before they would go to the *Queen*, and he was their *Vsher* to prepare their advantageous access unto Her. In a word He told the *Queen* more of her faults, than most of her Chaplains, and cured her *Melancholy* better than all of her Physicians.

Much of his merriment lay in his very looks and actions, according to the Epitaph written upon him

* *Hic situs est cujus poterat vox, actio, vultus,
Ex Heraclito reddere Democritum.*

* *Cand. Rem.*

Indeed the self same words, spoken by another, would hardly move a merry man to smile, which uttered by him, would force a sad soul to laughter.

This is to be reported to his praise, that his jests never were prophane, scurrilous, nor Satyrical, neither trespassing on Piety, Modesty, or Charity, as in which plurimum inerat *salus, multum aceti, aliquid sinapis, nihil veneni* His death may proportionably be assigned, about the end of *Queen Elizabeth*.

JAMES SANDS, of * *Horborn*, (nigh *Bremingham* but) in this County, is most remarkable for his Vivacity, for he lived 140 and his wife 120 years. He out lived five Leases of twenty one years a piece, which were made unto him after his Marriage. Thus is not the age of Man so Universally contracted, but that Divine Providence sometimes draweth it out

* Doctor Hae-will in his A-pology, pag. 283.

out to an extraordinary length, as for other reasons so to render the *longevity* of the primitive Patriarchs more credible. He died about the year 1625.

WALTER PARSONS born in this County was first Apprentice to a Smith, when he grew so tall in stature, that a hole was made for him in the Ground to stand therein up to the knees, so to make him adequate with his Fellow-work-men. He afterwards was Porter to King James; seeing as Gates generally are higher than the rest of the Building, so it was lightly that the Porter should be taller than other Persons. He was proportionable in all parts, and had strength equal to height, Valour to his strength, Temper to his valour, so that he disdained to do an injury to any single person. He would make nothing to take two of the tallest *Reomen* of the Guard (like the *Gizard* and *Liver*) under his Arms at once and order them as he pleased.

Yet were his Parents (for ought I do understand to the contrary) but of an ordinary stature, whereat none will wonder who have read what * *St. Augustine* reports of a Woman which came to Rome (a little before the sacking thereof by the *Goths*) of so Giantlike a height that she was far above all who saw her, though infinite *Troopes* came to behold the spectacle. And yet he addeth *Et hoc erat maxima admirationis, quod ambo parentes ejus, &c.* This made men most admire, that both her Parents were but of ordinary stature. This Parsons is produced for proof, that all ages affords some of extraordinary height, and that there is no general decay of Mankind in their *Dimentions*, which if there were, we had ere this time shrunk to be lower than *Pigmyes* not to instance in a lesse proportion. This Parsons died Anno Dom. 162..

* De Civitate
Dei lib. 15.
cap. 23.

rls of Staf
rcl.

Lord Majors.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time
1 William Taylor.	John Taylor.	Ecclestone.	Grocer.	1468
2 Stephen Jennings.	Will. Jennings.	Wolverhampton.	Merchant-Tailor.	1508
3 Richard Pipe.	Richard Pipe.	Wolverhampton.	Draper.	1578
4 James Harvey.	Will. Harvey.	Cottwalton.	Iron-monger.	1581
5 Stephen Slany.	John Slany.	Mitton.	Skinner.	1595
6 William Rider.	Thomps Rider.	Muclestone.	Haberdasher.	1600
7 Hugh Hamersley.	Hugh Hamersley.	Stafford.	Haberdasher.	1627

The Names of the Gentry of this County, returned by the Commissioners in the 12 year of K. Henry the Sixth. Anno Dom. 1433.

William Bishop of Covent. and Liech. }

Humphry Earl of Stafford. }

Hugh Ardeswyk. }

Thomas Arblastier. }

Commissioners to take the Oathes.

Knights for the Shire }

Johannis Sutton, chiv.	Tho. Oker, arm. senioris.	Jacobi Leveson, arm.	Thomæ VVolfesley, ar.
Johannis Bagot, chiv.	Tho. Oker, arm. junioris.	Rogeri Wirley, armig.	Johannis Colwich, ar.
Rogeri Aston, chival.	Johannis Minerel, arm.	Cornelii VVirly, armig.	Roberti Swinerton, ar.
Johannis Gruffith, chi.	Richardi Peshale, arm.	Johannis Whatecroft, ar.	Rogeri Swineshede, ar.
Johannis Gresley, chiv.	Hugonis Wrotesley, arm.	Gerardi de Ringeley, ar.	Th. VVhittington, ar.
Thomæ Stanley, arm.	Richardi Harecourt, ar.	Richardi Tety, armig.	Joh. More, armiger
Radulphi Egerton, ar.	Sampsonis Ardiswick, ar.	VVillielmi Hexstall, ar.	Thome More, arm.
Radulphi Bassett, arm.	Johannis Winesbury, ar.	Edwardi Doyle, arm.	Joh. Askeby, arm.
Roberti Harecourt, ar.	Thomæ Swinerton, arm.	Richardi Selman, arm.	Joh. Mollesley, arm.
Philippi Chetwynd, ar.	Willielmi Newport, arm.	David. Camardyn, arm.	Joh. Horewold, ar.
Richardi Bagot, arm.	Johannis Hampton, arm.	Thome Swynsen, arm.	VVill. Saltford, ar.
Roberti Whitgrave, ar.	Humphry Low, armiger	Richardi Rugeley, ar.	VVil. Leventhorp, ar.
Thomæ Barbour, arm.	Richardi Lone, armig.	Johannis Broghton, arm.	VVill. Corbyn, gent.
Willielmi Grevel, arm.	Willielmi Lee, armiger.	Johannis Atwell, arm.	Joh. Corbyn, gent.
Thomæ Detheck, arm.	Willielmi Everdon, ar.	Thomæ Cotton, armig.	Thomæ VV Walton, ar.
Thomæ Goyne, armig.	Willielmi Leveson, arm.	Johannis Cotton, arm.	Reg. Bro de Oake, ar.
Johannis Miners, ar.	Nicolai Warings, arm.	Aymeri Cotton, armig.	Johannis Sheldon, ar.

Radulphi

Radulphi Frebody, arm.
 W. Braasbam, arm.
 Joh. Bonghay, gent.
 Joh. Burton, gent.
 Roberti Stokes, armig.
 Joh. Cumberland, armig.
 Nicolai Thiknes, armig.
 Agidii, Swinerton, arm.
 Thoma Wolaston, gent.
 Hugonis Holyns, gent.
 Thoma Lokewood, gent.

Thoma Stafford, gent.
 Nicolai Norman, gent.
 Richardi Snede, gent.
 Villielmi Orme, gent.
 Hugonis Greneway, gent.
 Humfridi Clerkeson,
 Rogeri Bealchier.
 Villielmi Sondbache.
 Johannis Brennere.
 Richardi Vicarus.
 Johannis Vylot.

Thoma Bowyer.
 Johannis Ruggeley.
 Petri Goldsone.
 Nicholai Flaxale.
 Thoma Brette.
 Thoma Neweno.
 Richardi Banastre.
 Villielmi Fouke.
 Rogeri Milnes.
 Richardi Bisheton.
 Roberti Onowyne.

Roberti Berdusmore.
 Humfridi Walker, of Ke-
 stren.
 Villielmi Bowdel, of the
 Mere
 Villielmi Sherred.
 Villielmi Broke
 Henrici Monyfold.
 Stephani Bagonnal.
 Thoma Glyfe.
 Hugonis Bertam.

Sheriffs.

HEN. II.

Anno
 1 Milo de Gloucest.
 2 Robertus de Stafford, for 6
 years together.
 8 Alex. Clericus, for 18 years
 together.
 26 Thomas Noel, for 8 years to-
 gether.

RICH. I.

Anno
 1 Thomas Noel
 2 Tho. de Cresswel
 3 Hugo Coventriensis Episc.
 & Robertus filius Walleram
 4 Hugo Coventr. Episcopus
 & Rober. de Humant, frater
 ejus.
 5 Hugo Episcop. Coventr. &
 Richardus Mareffe.
 6 Hugo Bardulfe
 7 Idem.
 8 Hugo de Caucombe, for 2
 years together.

JOH. Regis.

Anno
 1 Galfr. filius Petri & Tho.
 de Erdington, for 5 years to-
 gether.
 6 Tho. Erdington, & Robertus
 de alta Ripa.
 7 Idem.
 8 Tho. de Erdington, for 9
 years together.

HEN. III.

Anno
 1 Ranul. Com. Cestr. & Hen.
 de Aldicheleia, for 4 years to-
 gether.
 5 Ranul. Comes Cestr. & Phil.
 de Kinton, for 3 years together.
 8 Ranul. Com. Cestr.
 9 Joh. Bonet, for 3 years together.
 12 Hen. de Aldich & Robertus
 de Leia.

13 Hen. de Aldich & Will. de
 Bromley. for 4 years together.
 17 Robertus de Haga, for 4 years
 together.
 21 Joh. Extraneus, & Robertus
 de Acton.
 22 Joh. Extraneus, for 10 years
 together.
 32 Thomas Corbet.
 33 Idem.
 34 Rober. Grendon, for 6 years
 together.
 40 Hugo de Acovere.
 41 Hugo de Acovere.
 42 Will. Bagod, for 3 years toge-
 ther.
 45 Will. de Covereswel, & Jac.
 de Aldahell.
 46 Jaco. de Aldahell, for 7 years
 together.

EDW. I.

Anno
 1 Radul. de Mortuo Mari, for
 3 years together.
 4 Bogo de Knovil, for 3 years
 together.
 7 Rogerus Springhuse, for 7
 years together.
 14 Rogerus Springhuse, & Lio-
 nine Ramefley, for 3 years to-
 gether.
 17 Robertus Corbet.
 18 Will. Tictely, for 6 years to-
 gether.
 24 Radul. de Schirle, for 3 years
 together.
 27 Thomas Corbet.
 28 Idem
 29 Richardus de Harleigh
 30 Idem.
 31 Walter de Beyfin.
 32 Idem.
 33 Johannes de Acton
 34 Johannes de Dene.

G g g

35 Idem.

EDW. II.

Anno
 1 Rogerus Trumwinne
 2 Johannes Extraneus.
 3 Hugo de Crofts.
 4 Idem.
 5 Hugo de Andede, for 3
 years together.
 8 Will. de Mere.
 9 Rogerus de Cheyne.
 10 Rogeri Trumwinne.
 11 Idem.
 12 Robertus de Grendon, for 3
 years together.
 15 Johannes de Swinerton.
 16 Idem.
 17 Henricus de Bishburn, for 3
 years together.

EDW. III.

Anno
 1 Johannes de Hinkele &
 Henricus de Bishburn
 2 Idem.
 3 Johannes de Hinkele
 4 Idem.
 5 Henricus de Bishburn
 6 Idem.
 7 Richardus de Peshal
 8 Idem.
 9 Johannes de Hinkeley
 10 Simon de Ruggeley.
 11 Richardus de Peshal, &
 Simon de Ruggeley, for 4
 years together.
 15 Adam de Peshal
 16 Thomas de Swinerton
 17 Idem
 18 Johannes de Aston
 19 Henr. Com. Derby, for 17
 years together
 36 Johannes de Swinerton
 37 Robertus de Grendon
 38 Johannes de Perton

39 Phi-

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 39 Philippus de Lutteley,
for 4 years together | 46 Johannes de Gresley | 50 Nicholaus de Stafford |
| 43 Henricus Pius | 47 Nicholaus de Stafford | 51 Petrus de Carefwel |
| 44 Johannes de Perton | 48 Johannes de Verdon | 52 Walterus de Hopton |
| 45 Idem | 49 Johannes Basseley | 53 Willielmus de Canerewel. |

HENRY the Third.

* S. E. Ms. *Ranul. Com. Cestr. & Henr. de Aldicheleia*] This *Henricus* of *Aldicheleia* was the first Lord *Audley* in this County, and Founder of that Noble Family so long famous for Martial Achievements. I meet with a * Record extant in the Tower, too long to transcribe, wherein King *Henry* the Third confirmed unto him not only many Lands of his own Donation, but what other persons of quality in this County had bestowed on him.

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1 Nich. de Verdun | } gave him | <i>Aldithlege.</i> | 7 Herbert Rusbin | } gave him | <i>Stanweare.</i> |
| 2 Hugh de Lacy | | <i>Coulton.</i> | 8 Eugenulphus Greasley | | <i>Tunstal.</i> |
| 3 Eutropius Hastang | | <i>Cold Norton.</i> | 9 Alice his Wife | | <i>Chaderley.</i> |
| 4 Will. de Betleigh | | <i>Betleigh.</i> | 10 Margaret Strange | | <i>Schell.</i> |
| 5 Harvey de Stafford | | <i>Heleigh.</i> | 11 Alice Hartoate | | <i>Normancot.</i> |
| 6 Egidius Erdington | | <i>Shagbourn.</i> | 12 Joan Noel | | <i>Nerle.</i> |
| | | | | | <i>Brudnap.</i> |
| | | | | | <i>Weston.</i> |
| | | | | | <i>Weston.</i> |

13 *Peter Morton* gave him *Hauksley, Bagley, and Morton.*

All, or most of these were great Mannors *cum pertinentiis*. What man of men was this *Henry* that so many of both Sexes should center in their bounty upon him, was it for fear, or love, or a mixture of both. But I have no calling to inquire into the cause thereof, and if they were pleased to give, none will blame him for receiving them.

Heleigh, the fifth Mannor here mentioned was afterwards the prime Seat of the Lord *Audley*, who also had great Lands in *Devon-shire*, where formerly we have spoken of him. Their heir-Males failing about the reign of King *Henry* the Sixth, *Joan* one of their heirs was married to Sir *John Tutchet*, whose son Sir *John* assumed the Title of Baron *Audley* and was Ancestor to the present Lord *Audley* Earl of *Castle-haven* in *Ireland*.

EDWARD the Third.

* S. E. Ms. 18 *John de Aston.*] I have not met with a more Noble Family, measuring on the Level of flat and un-advantaged Antiquity. They have euer borne a good respect to the Church and Learned Men, and not without just reason, seeing *Roger de Molend* Bishop of *Litchfield* in the reign of King *Henry* the Third gave *Haywood* in this County *Rogero de Aston* * *Valecto suo*, to *Roger de Aston* his servant. This *Roger* was son to *Ralph Aston*, and father unto Sir *John Aston*, whose succession is thus ordered,

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 Sir John Aston, afore-named. | 6 Sir John Aston, his son Knight Banneret. |
| 2 Sir Thomas Aston, his son. | 7 Sir Edward Aston, his son. |
| 3 Sir Roger Aston, his son. | 8 Sir Walter Aston, his son. |
| 4 Sir Robert Aston, his son. | 9 Sir Edward Aston, his son. |
| 5 John Aston, his son Esq. | 10 Sir Walter Aston, his son. |

This last Sir *Walter* was employed by King *James* Embassador unto *Spain*. He married *Gertrude* sole daughter of Sir *Thomas Sadler* of *Standon* in *Hartford-shire*.

Nor must it be forgotten, that that Pious Poet Mr. * *Michael Drayton* confesseth, that his *Muse* oft found safe and sweet retreat, at *Tixhall*, the habitation of this Family, and thus windeth up his well-wishing for them ;

*whose bounty still my Muse so freely shall confesse,
That when she lacketh words, then signs shall it expresse.*

* In his Poly-
olbion the 17.
Song.

SHERIFFS.	Place.	Armes.	Name	Place	Armes.
RICH. II.			16 Tho. Ferrers, arm.	Taworth.	Vary, Or and Gules.
Anno			27 Idem.	ut prius	
1 Brian, Cornwall	SHROPS.	Arg. a lion rampant Gules, armed	28 Humf. Swinerton	ut prius	
2 Will. Calleson		Az, in a Border Sab. Bezantee.	29 Ioh. Stanley, arm.	ut prius	
3 Ioh. de Verdon		Or, a Fret Gules. [horns, Sa.	30 Tho. Astley	Partshall	A M P.
4 Rog. de Wirley	Hampshd	Ar. a Cheve, in rail. betw. 3	31 Robertus Aston	ut prius	
5 Will. Walsall		Arg. a Fox passant, Sable.	32 Rich. Bagot, arm	ut prius	
6 Idem	ut prius		33 Th. Cotton, ar. five	Lotton	Let the Name first be agreed on.
7 Humf. de Stafford	ut prius	Or, a Cheveron Gules, a Quarter	34 Ioh. Delves, armig.	ut prius	
8 Will. de Walsall	ut prius	Ermin.	35 Ioh. Coles, arm.		Quarterly Erm. and Pale of six,
9 Rog. Manneyson			36 VWill. Mitton, arm	ut prius	Or and Gules.
10 Adomar. de Lichfeld	Ingestree.	Azure, a Cheveron betwixt 3	37 Hug. Egerton, arm.	ut prius	
11 Will. Cherwin	ut prius	Mullets, Or.	38 Ioh. Stanley, mil.	ut prius	
12 Humf. de Stafford	ut prius	[twixt 3 Delfs Sable.			
13 Will. VValsall	ut prius	Ar. a Cheveron Gu. Fretty, Or, be	EDW. IV.		
14 Ioh. Delves	Apedale.	Argent, a Cross formee Flurt, Sa.	1 Walt. Wrotesley	Wrotesley,	Or, 3 Piles Sable a Canton Erm.
15 Ioh. Swinerton			2 Ioh. Harecourt, ar.		Or, two Bars Gules.
16 Will. de Sharshall			3 Idem.	ut prius	
17 Adam. de Lichfield			4 Humf. Peshal	ut prius	
18 Rob. Frances		Argent, a Cheveron betwixt 3	5 Ioh. Stanley, mil.	ut prius	
19 Rob. Mannesin	ut prius	Spread Eagles, Gules.	6 Tho. Basset, arm.	ut prius	
20 VWill. VValsall	ut prius		7 Ioh. Harecourt, ar.	ut prius	
21 Idem	ut prius		8 Iohan. Acton, arm.		Gules, 2 Lions passant Argent
22 Idem.	ut prius		9 Ioh. Stanley, mil.	ut prius	betwixt 9 crosets, Or.
HEN. IV.			10 Ran. Breerton, mil.		Argent, 2 Bars, Sable.
Anno			11 Hen. Beaumont, mi.		Azure, semee de flowers de Lis,
1 VWill. Sharshall, mi.			12 Walt. Griffith, mil.	ut prius	a Lion rampant, Or.
2 Rob. Mannesin, mil.			13 Will. Basset.	ut prius	
3 Rob. Frances	ut prius	Arg. a Cheveron Gules, betwixt	14 Geo. Stanley	ut prius	
4 Humf. Stafford	ut prius	3 Leopards heads, Sable.	15 Ioh. Stanley, mil.	ut prius	
5 Idem	ut prius		16 Ioh. Aston	ut prius	
6 VWill. Newport	ut prius		17 Hug. Egerton, ar.	ut prius	
7 VWill. VValsall	ut prius		18 Rich. Bagot	ut prius	
8 Will. Newport, mil.	ut prius		19 Nic. Montgomery	ut prius	
9 Rob. Frances, mil.	ut prius		20 Ioh. Aston	ut prius	
10 Tho. Aston, mil.	Haywood	Argent, a Fesse, and 3 lozenges in	21 Will. Basset, mil.	ut prius	
11 Ioh. Delves	ut prius	Chief, Sable.	22 Humf. Stanley, mi.	ut prius	
12 Tho. Giffard.	Chilling-	Azure, 3 stirrups leathered, Or.			
HEN. V.			RICH. III.		
Anno			Anno		
1 Ioh. Basset, mil.	Drayton.	Or, 3 Piles Gules, a Canton Erm.	1 Ni. Montgomery, ar.	ut prius	
2 Rob. Babthorpe	ut prius		2 Th. Worsley, mil.		Quarterly Gules and Vary, a
3 Ioh. Delves			3 Marm. Constable, m.	YORKSH.	Bend, Or.
4 Rich. Vernon			4 Hum. Stafford, m.	ut prius	
5 Ioh. Meverel	Throwley	Argent, Fretty Sa. a Canton, Gu.	HEN. VII.		
6 VWill. Truffel		Arg. a Griffin segreant, Sable.	Anno		
7 Humf. Haighton		Or, a Cross formee fleury, Gules.	1 Humf. Stanley	ut prius	
8 Ioh. Delves	ut prius		2 Hen. Willoughby		A M P.
9 Idem.	ut prius		3 Will. Harper	ut prius	Argent, a Lion rampant in a Bor-
HEN. VI.			4 Hug. Peshal	ut prius	dure engrailed, Sable.
Anno			5 Th. Gresley, mil.	ut prius	[over.
1 Tho. Gresley, mil.		Vary, Ermin and Gules.	6 Ranul. Oker		Quare, if not the same with Oke
2 Hug. Erdeswick, ar.	Sandon.	Or, on a Cheveron Gu. 5 Bezants.	7 Rog. Draycor, ar.	ut prius	Or, Fretty Gules on a Canton, Ar.
3 Ni. Montgomery, m.		Or, an Eagle displayed, Azu.	8 Ric. Wrotesley, ar.	ut prius	a Cross Patee, Azure.
4 Iohan. Bagot, mil.	Blythfield.	Argent, a Cheveron Gules betwixt	9 Humf. Stanley, mil.	ut prius	
5 Roger. Eston		3 Martlets, Sable.	10 Ric. Harecourt, mil.	ut prius	
6 Ric. Vernon, mil.	ut prius		11 Ioh. Mitton, arm.	ut prius	
7 Phil. Cherwin	ut prius		12 Ioh. Draycor, arm.	ut prius	
8 Tho. Griffith			13 Tho. Gresley, arm.	ut prius	
9 Ni. Montgomery, m.	ut prius	Gules, a Cheveron betwixt 3	14 Will. Harper, arm.	ut prius	
10 Rog. Aston, mil.	ut prius	Helmets, Argent.	15 Ioh. Ferrers, mil.	ut prius	
11 Radul. Egerton		[ween 3 Pheons, Sable.	16 Iohan. Aston, arm.	ut prius	
12 Thom. Stanley		Argent, a lion rampant Gules be	17 Ric. Wrotesley, ar.	ut prius	
13 Rob. Strielley, mil.	NOTIN.	Ar. on a Bend Az 3 stags-heads, O.	18 Will. Harper, arm.	ut prius	
14 Rich. Peshale	Horfley.	Paly of six Argent and Azure.	19 Ioh. Draycor, mil.	ut prius	
15 Phil. Cherwin, mil.	ut prius	Argent, a Cross Formee floye, Sa.	20 Will. Smith, arm.		
16 Radul. Basset	ut prius	on a Canton Gules, a wolfs head	21 Idem	ut prius	
17 Thomas Stanley	ut prius	erased, of the first.	22 Ludovic. Bagot, mi.	ut prius	
18 Thomas Gresley	ut prius		23 Ioh. Mitton, arm.	ut prius	
19 Humf. Lowe			24 Ioh. Aston, mil.	ut prius	
20 Radulpus Aucher			HEN. VIII.		
21 VWillielmus Mitton		Per Pale Az. and Gules, an Eagle	Anno		
22 Nic. Montgomery	ut prius	with 2 beads displayed, Or.	1 Ioh. Giffard, arm.	ut prius	
23 Thomas Blount		Barry Nebule of 6 Or and Sable.	2 Th. Nevil, arm.	Chenston-Par	Gules, on a Saltire Argent, an
24 Ioh. Griffith, mil.	ut prius		3 Ioh. Egerton, arm.	ut prius	Annulet, Sable.
25 Humf. Blount	ut prius		4 Ioh. Mitton, a m.	ut prius	
			5 Ioh. Aston, mil.	ut prius	
			6 Will. Cherwin, ar.	ut prius	

Name	Place.	Armes.	Name	Place	Armes
7 Th. Nevil, arm.	ut prius		16 Edw. Leigh, a m.		Gules, a Cross engrailed Argent, in the first quarter a lozenge.
8 Ric. Wrotesley, ar.	ut prius		27 Rad. Okever, ar.		Ermin on a Chief Gules, 3 Bezants.
9 Ioh. Giffard, mil.	ut prius		28 VValt. Leveson, a	ut prius	
10 Rad. Egerton, m.	ut prius		29 VVill. Basset, arm.	ut prius	Ermin, 3 Bowes, Sable.
11 Edward Grey, mi.		Barry of six Argent, and Azure, 3 Torteauxes in Chief, a Label of 3 points of the first.	30 Ioh. Bows, mil.	Elford	Argent, 3 Barres Azure, on a Canton Gules, a hand holding a broken javanion, Or.
12 Lodo. Bagot, mil.	ut prius		31 Rob. Stanford, ar.		
13 Ioh. Giffard, mil.	ut prius		32 Edw. Eston, mil.		
14 Will. Smith, mil.	ut prius		33 Tho. Leveson, ar.	ut prius	
15 Ed. Littleton, mil.	Pletonhall	Argent, a Chevron between 3 Escallops Shells, Sable.	34 Fr. Trencham, mil.	ut prius	
16 Edward Grey, mil.	ut prius		35 Ed. Littleton, mil.	ut prius	
17 Ioh. Giffard, mil.	ut prius		36 Hen. Griffith, ar.	ut prius	
18 Ioh. Blount, ar.		Barry Nebule of 6 Or, and Sab.	37 Rad. Sneade, arm.	ut prius	
19 Ioh. Vernon, ar.	ut prius		38 Th. Horwood, ar.	ut prius	
20 Edw. Ashton, arm.		Argent, a Fess and 3 lozenges in Chief, Sable.	39 Will. Crompton, ar.	Stone	Argent on a Chief Vert, 3 Pecons Or.
21 Th. Giffard, arm.	ut prius		40 Wal. Wrotesley, a	ut prius	
22 Ioh. Giffard, arm.	ut prius		41 Walt. Bagot, a m.	ut prius	
23 Wil. Wrotesley, ar.	ut prius		42 Will. Chetwyn, ar.	ut prius	
24 Ioh. Vernon, arm.	ut prius		43 Will. Skevington, a.		Argent, 3 Bulls-heads erased, Sable.
25 Phi. Draycot, mil.	ut prius		44 Edw. Leigh, arm.	ut prius	
26 Edw. Ashton, mil.	ut prius		45 Walt. Bagot, ar.	ut prius	
27 Will. Chetwin, ar.	ut prius	Or, a lion rampant tail forked, Vert.	J A C. Reg.		
28 Ioh. Dudley, mil.			Anno		
29 Geo. Gresley, mil.	ut prius		1 Walt. Bagot, ar. &	ut prius	
30 Ioh. Vernon, a m.	ut prius		Edw. Leigh.	ut prius	
31 Edw. Littleton, ar.	ut prius		2 Wil. Horwood, mil.	ut prius	
32 Edw. Ashton, mil.	ut prius		3 Gilb. Wakering, m.		
33 Ioh. Giffard, mil.	ut prius		4 Ed. Brabazon, mil.		Gules, on a Bend Argent, 3 Martlets of the first.
34 Will. Basset, mil.	ut prius	Argent, a Chief varyy Or and Gules, a Bend engrailed Sable.	5 Walt. Chetwyn, m.	ut prius	
35 Th. Fitzherbert, ar.	ut prius		6 Is. Skrimthere, a.	ut prius	
36 Geo. Gresley, mil.	ut prius		7 Walter. Heveningham, arm.	Alton	Quarterley Or and Gules, a Border Sable, with Scallop-shells, Argent.
37 Ioh. Harecourt, m.	ut prius	Quarterly Gules and Azure 3 sinister hands coupes, Arg.	8 Simon VV. Aston, m.		Argent, Griffin Segreant, Sable.
38 Jac. Leveson, &			9 Fr. Trencham, arm.	ut prius	
Walt. Wrotesley, ar.	ut prius		10 Th. Meverel, arm.		
ED VV. VI.			11 Th. Littleton, mil.	ut prius	
Anno			12 Rich. Fleetwood, ar.	ut prius	
1 Fran. Meverel, ar.	ut prius	[6 Martlets in Pale counterch. Partee per Pale Nebule Az. & Or.	Barr.		
2 Io. Fleetwood, ar.	Cakewith.	Argent, a Sirbe & flower de luce in the middle of the Shield, Sable.	13 Ioh. Peshal, mil.	ut prius	
3 VVill. Snead, mil.	Bradwel.		& Barr.		
4 Ed. Littleton, ar.	ut prius		14 Ioh. Offley, mil.		Argent, on a Cross Azure Formee Flure a lion passant Or, between 4 Cornish Choughs, Sable.
5 VVill. Basset, mil.	ut prius		15 Hug. VVrotesley, ar.	ut prius	
6 Geo. Blount, mil.	ut prius		16 Th. Skrimthere, s.	ut prius	
PHIL. Reg. &			17 Hen. Leigh, arm.	ut prius	
MAR. Regine.			18 Ed. VVansfor, arm.		
Anno			19 Rad. Sneade, arm.	ut prius	
1 Th. Giffard, mil.	ut prius		20 Will. Cumberford, a	ut prius	
1.2 T. Fitzherbert, m.	ut prius		21 Will. Skeffington, arm.	ut prius	
2.3 Pe. Draycot, mil.	ut prius		22 Ed. Stanford, ar.	ut prius	
3.4 Edw. Ashton, mil.	ut prius		CAR. I.		
4.5 Io. Harecourt, m.	ut prius		Anno		
5.6 VVill. Snead, mil.	ut prius		1 Th. Parkes, arm.		
ELIZ. Reg.			2 Herveus Bagot, Baronet.	ut prius	
Anno			3 Will. Bowyer, mil.	Knipsley	Argent, a lion rampant betwixt 3 Crosse crosets fischee, Gul.
1 Hum. VVells, ar.			4 Ioh. Bowes, arm.	ut prius	
2 Rad. Bagnol, mil.		Ermin, 2 Barres Or, over all a lion rampant Azure.	5 Ioh. Cotes, arm.	ut prius	
3 Ioh. Leveson, ar.	ut prius		6 Will. Wollaston, ar.		Sable, 3 pierced Mulletts Argent.
4 VVill. Gresley, ar.	ut prius		7 Th. Broughton, ar.	Langdon	Argent, 2 Bars Gules, on a Canton of the second, a Cross of the first.
5 Ed. Littleton, mil.	ut prius		8 Th. Horwood, mil.	ut prius	Argent, 3 Bugle-horns Sable, fringed Vert.
6 Rad. Oker, arm.			9 Hen. Griffith, Bar.	ut prius	
7 Io. VVrotesley, ar.	ut prius		10 Humf. Wyley, ar.	Hampsted	
8 Sim. Harecourt, a.	ut prius		11 Ric. Pyot, &		
9 Io. Skrimthere, ar.		Gules, a lion rampant Or, with in a Border, Varry.	Humf. Wyley, ar.	ut prius	
10 Io. Fleetwood, ar.	ut prius		12 Ed. Littleton, Bar.	ut prius	
11 Ric. Bagot, arm g.	ut prius		13 Ioh. Skevington, a.	ut prius	
12 VValt. Ashton, ar.	ut prius		14 Io. Skrimthere, ar.	ut prius	
13 Th. Trencham, ar.		Argent, 3 Griffins-heads Sable, langued Gules.	15 Ioh. Bellor, arm.		
14 Geor. Blount, mil.	ut prius		16 Ioh. Agard, arm.		
15 Ioh. Giffard, arm.	ut prius	[Bucks-heads caboshed, Sable.	17 Ed. Mosely, Bar.		Sable, on a Chevron betwixt 3 Mulletts Argent, as many Mulletts, Gules.
16 Th. Horwood, ar.	Compton	Argent, a Chevron, betwixt 3 Mulletts of the first.	18		* Argent, on a Chevron Sable, 3 Mulletts of the first.
17 Rad. Addesley, ar.	Blackhaugh.		19 Simon* Rudgeky,		Azure, Semee de crosets croset, a lion rampant, Argent.
18 Rad. Snead, arm.	ut prius		20		
19 Ric. Bagot, arm.	ut prius		21		
20 Io. Chetwyn, arm.	ut prius		22 Th. Kynerley, armiger.		
21 Th. Trencham, ar.	ut prius				
22 VValt. Ashton, m.	ut prius				
23 Edw. Littleton, ar.	ut prius				
24 Iohannes Grey, ar.	ut prius				
25 Th. Gresley, ar.	ut prius				

RICHARD the Second.

1 BRIAN CORNWALL.] He was also this year Sheriff of *Shrop-shire* so that the two adjacent Counties were under his inspection.

4 ROGER de WIRLEY.] When I observe how this Gentleman is fixed in his Generation, I cannot satisfy myself, whether he lived nearer unto his Ancestor *Robert de parva Wirley*, who flourished in this County under King *Henry* the 2d. (if not before) or whether he approached nearer unto his Descendent *S^r John Wirley* that learned Knight now living at *Hampsteade*. In my Arithmetick he is equally distanced from them both.

HENRY the Sixth.

12 THOMAS STANLEY.] His true name was *Audley*. For, after that *Adam*, youngest Brother to *James* Lord *Audley*, had married the daughter and heir of *Henry de Stanley*, *William* their son assumed the fir-name of **Stanley*, & transmitted it to his posterity.

As for this *Thomas Stanley*, till I be clearly convinced to the contrary, he shall pass with me for the same person, whom King *Henry* the Sixth made Lord *Stanley*, Knight of the Garter, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and Lord Chamberlain of his Household; and father unto *Thomas Stanley*, whom King *Henry* the Seventh created the first Earle of *Derby*.

34 JOHN DELVES, Esq.] He is the last of that Ancient Family appearing in this Catalogue, who were fixed in this County in the reign of King *Edward* the Third. This Sir *John Delves* (for he was afterwards Knighted) left one daughter and sole heir called **Helene*, married unto Sir *Robert Sheffield* Knight and Recorder of *London*, Ancestor unto the present Earl of *Moulgrave*.

EDWARD the Fourth.

1 WALTER WROTESLEY.] He was lineally descended from *S^r Hugh* Wrotesley*, one of the first Founder of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

HENRY the Eighth.

28 JOHN DUDLEY.] I had thought his Ambition had been too high to come under the Roof of such an Office, and discharge the place of a Sheriff. But know, that as yet Sir *John Dudley*, was but Sir *John Dudley*, a Plain, but powerful Knight, who not long afterwards, viz. the 38th. of King *Henry* the Eighth was created Viscount *Lisley*, and then Earl of *Warwick*, in the first of King *Edward* the sixth, † and in the fifth of the said King, Duke of *Northumberland*. However now he waited at Assizes, on the Itinerant Judges who afterwards made all the Judges of the Land (Justice *Hales* alone excepted) attend on him, and dance after the Pipe of his pleasure, when the Instrument was drawn up (Testament I can hardly term it) whereby the two Sisters of King *Edward* the sixth, were dis-inherited.

King CHARLES.

3 WILLIAM BOWYER Knight.] *Thomas Bowyer* his Ancestor, from whom he is lineally descended, did in the reign of King *Richard* the Second marry **Katharine* daughter and heir of *Robert Knipersley*, of *Knipersley* in this County, with whom he had a fair Inheritance. The *Bowyers* of *Sussex* (invited thither some 200 years since by an Earl of *Northumberland*) are a younger Branch from these in *Stafford-shire*.

BATTLE S.

At *Hopton Heath* in this County in March 1643, a fierce fight happened betwixt the Kings and Parliaments Forces, on a ground full of Cony-borroughs, therefore affording ill footing for the Horse. But an equal disadvantage on both sides is no disadvantage on either. The Royalists may be said to have got the Day, and lost the Sun which made it, I mean the truly Loyal and Valiant *Spencer* Earl of *Northampton*, though still surviving as in his grateful memory, so in his Noble and Numerous Issue, no less deservedly honoured by others than mutually loving amongst themselves.

The Farewel.

To take our Vale of *Stafford-shire*. I wish that the Pit-coal (wherewith it aboundeth) may seasonably and safely be burnt in their Chimnies, and not have their burning antedated, before they be digg'd out the Bowels of the Earth. The rather, because I have *read, how in the year 1622 there was found a Coal-mine actually on fire, between *Willingworth* and *Weddesbury* in this County. I find not by what casualty this *English Aetna* was kindled, nor how long it did continue. And although such combustions be not so terrible here, as in the South of *Italy*, where the sulphureous matter more inrageth the fury of the fire, yet it could not but cause much fright and fear to the people thereabouts.

* *Camd. Rem.*
pag. 142.

* *S. E. Ms.*

* *Camdens*
Brit. in this
County.

† Reader by
this be pleased
to rectifie,
what before
[not so ex-
actly] was writ-
ten of his Ho-
nour, in his
Character un-
der the title
of *Souldiers*.
* *S. E. Ms.*

* *Burton* in his
description of
Leicest. pag.
218.



SUFFOLK hath Norfolk on the North, divided with the Rivers of *Little Ouse* and *Waveny*, *Cambridge-shire* on the West, the *German Ocean* on the East, and *Essex* parted with the River *Stoure* on the South thereof. From East to West it stretcheth *fourty five miles*, though the general breadth be but *twenty*, saving by the *Sea-side*, where it runneth out more by the advantage of a *Corner*. The *Air* thereof generally is *sweet* and by the best * Physicians esteemed the best in *England* often prescribing the *Receit* thereof to the *Consumptionish Patients*. I say generally *sweet*, there being a smal parcel nigh the *Sea-side* not so excellent, which may seem left there by *Nature*, on purpose to advance the purity of the rest.

Naturall Commodities.

Cheese.

Most excellent are made herein, whereof the finest are very thin, as intended not for food but *digestion*. I remember when living in *Cambridge*, the Cheese of this County was preferred as the best. If any say that *Scholars* palates are incompetent *Judges*, whose hungry appetites make *course Diet* seem *delicates* unto them, let them know, that *Pantaleon* the Learned Dutch Physician * counted them, equal at least, with them of *Parma* in *Italy*.

Butter.

For Quantity and Quality this County doth excel, and venteth it at *London*, and elsewhere. The *Child*, not yet *come to*, and the *old Man*, who is *past* the use of *Teeth* eateth no *softer*, the Poor Man no *cheaper*, (in this Shire) the Rich no *wholesomer* food, I mean in the morning. It was half of our Saviours *Bill of Fare*, in his Infancy *Butter* * and *Hony* shall be eat.

It is of a *Cordial*, or if I may say, *Antidotal* Nature. The story is well known of a Wife which desiring to be a Widow incorporated Poison in the Butter, whereon her Husband had his principal repast. The poor man finding himself strangely affected, repaired to a Physician, who by some Symptomes suspecting poison, demanded of his Patient which was his chiefest Diet. The sick man told him, that he fed most constantly on *Butter*. Eat *Butter still* (return'd the Physician) *which hitherto hath saved your Life*, for it corrected the poison, that neither the *malignity* thereof, nor the *malice* of the wife, could have their full operation.

Manufactures.

Cloathing.

Here it will not be amiss to insert a passage which I meet with in an Industrious Antiquary * as relating to the present subject.

"The Manufacture of Cloathing in this County hath been much greater, and those of that Trade far richer, I perswade my self, heretofore than in these times, or else the Heirs and Executors of the deceased were more careful that the Testators dead Corps should be interred in more decent manner, than they are now a-dayes; Otherwise I should not find so many Marbles richly inlaid with Brasse, to the memory of Cloathiers in fore-going Ages, and not one in these later seasons. All the Monuments in the Church of *Neyland* which bare any face of comeliness, and Antiquity are erected to the memory of *Cloathiers*, and such as belong to that Mystery.

Some perchance would assign another reason, viz. Because Monuments formerly were conceived to conduce much to the happiness of the deceased (as bespeaking in their Epitaphs the *Suffrages* of the living in their behalf) which error is vanished away since the Reformation; all which being fully beleaved weakneth not the observation, but that *Suffolk* Clothiers were Wealthier in former than in our Age.

Buildings.

This County hath no *Cathedral* therein, and the Parochial Churches [generally fair] no one of transcendent eminency; But formerly it had so magnificent an Abbey-Church in *Bury*, the Sun shined not on a fairer, with * three lesser Churches waiting thereon

* Speed in his description of Suffolk.

* Camd. Brit. in Suffolk.

* Esaiab 7. 15

* Weavers Funeral Monuments, pag. 770.

* Leland in his description of Bury.

thereon in the same Church-yard. Of these but two are extant at this day, and those right stately structures;

*And if the Servants we so much commend,
What was the Mistris whom they did attend?*

Here I meet with a passage affected me with wonder, though I know not how the Reader will resent it: It is avouched by all † Authors; That *Mary* youngest sister to King *Henry* the Eighth, Relict to *Lewis* the Twelfth King of *France*, afterwards married to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, died on Mid-summer Eve 1533, and was buried in the *Abbey Church* in *Bury*. But it seems her Corps could not protect that Church from demolishing, which in few years after was levelled to the ground. I read not that the Body of this Princess was removed to any other place, nor doth any monument here remain to her memory, though her King-Brother and second Husband survived the destruction of that Church. A strange thing! save that nothing was strange in those dayes of confusion.

† *Stow, Speed,
Mills, Vincent,
Weaver, &c.*

As for the Town of *Bury* it is sweetly seated and fairely built, especially since the year 1608. About which time it was lamentably defaced with a casual *Fire*, though since God hath given them *Beauty for * Ashes*. And may the following *Distich* (set up therein) prove *Prophetical* unto the place.

* *Isaiah 61. 3.*

*Burgus ut antiquus violento corrui igne,
Hic stet, dum flammis terra polusque flagrent.*

Though furious fire the old Town did consume,
Stand This, till all the World shall flaming fume.

Nor is the *School* a small Ornament to this Town founded by King *Edward* the Sixth, being it self a *Corporation*, now (as well as ever) flourishing under Mr. *Stephens*, the able *Master* thereof.

Amongst the many fair houses of the Gentry in this County *Long Melford* must not be forgotten, late the house of the Countess *Rivers*, and the FIRST FRUITS of PLUNDERING in *England*; and *Sommerley Hall* (nigh *Tarmouth*) belonging to the Lady *Wentworth*, well answering the Name thereof: For here *Sommer* is to be seen in the depth of *Winter* in the pleasant walks, beset on both sides with *Firr-trees* green all the year long, besides other curiosities. As for *Merchants houses*, *Ipswich Town* (corrival with some Cities for neatness and greatness) affordeth many of equal handfomness.

Proverbs.

Suffolk Milk.] This was one of the Staple-Commodities of the Land of *Canaan*, and certainly most wholesome for Mans Body, because of Gods own chosing for his own People. No County in *England* affords better and sweeter of this kind, lying opposite to *Holland* in the Netherlands, where is the best Dairy in Christendom, which mindeth me of a passage betwixt *Spinola* and *Grave Maurice*.

The Spanish General being invited to an entertainment by the afore-said Prince at *Breda* (as I take it) when Lemons and Oranges were brought in for sauce at the first Course, *What a brave Country is my Masters* (quoth de Don) *affording this fair fruit all the year long*. But when Cream was brought up to close the Feast, *Grave Maurice* returned, *What a brave Country is ours that yettledeth this fruit twice every day?*

Suffolk fair Maids.] It seems the God of Nature hath been bountiful in giving them beautiful complexions, which I am willing to believe so far forth as it fixeth not a comparative disparagement on the same Sex in other Counties. I hope they will labour to joyn gracious hearts to fair faces; otherwise I am sure there is a Divine Proverb of infallible truth, * *As a Jewel of gold in a Swines snout, so is a fair Woman which is without discretion.*

* *Prov. 11. 22.*

Suffolk stiles.] It is a measuring cast, whether this Proverb pertaineth to *Essex* or this County, and I believe it belongeth to both, which being inclosed Countries into petty quillers abound with high stiles troublesome to be clambred over. But the owners grudge not the pains in climbing them, sensible that such severals redound much to their own advantage.

You are in the high way to Needham.] *Needham* is a Market-Town in this County, well stokt (if I mistake not) with poor People, though I believe this in no degree did occasion

occasion the first denomination thereof. They are said to be in the high way to *Needham* who do *hasten to poverty*.

However these fall under a distinction, some go, others are sent thither: Such as go embrace several wayes, some if *Toor*, of *Idleness*; if *Rich*, of *Carelessness*, or else of *Prodigality*.

Others are sent thither against their *wills* by the powerful oppression of such, who either *detain* or *devour* their Estates. And it is possible some may be sent thither by no *Default* of their own, or *visible* cause from others, but meerly from Divine Justice, insensibly *dwingling* their Estates, chiefly for trial of their *Patience*.

Wherefore, so many *wayes* leading to *Needham* from *divers quarters*, I mean from *different causes*; It is unjust to condemn all persons *meeting there*, under the *Censure* of the same *guiltness*.

Princes.

AMP.

EDMUND MORTIMER, son to *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, Grand-child of *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, and of *Philippa* sole daughter of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, may passe with the charitable Reader for a Prince, since he paid so dear for the same, as will appear. I confess it impossible to fix his *Nativity* with assurance, (having not hitherto read any record which reached it) the rather because of the vastness of his patrimony, and several habitations

In England	In the Marches of Wales whence	In Ireland
<i>Clare-Castle</i> , with many other Mannors in <i>Sus-folk</i> .	he had his honour. <i>Wigmore</i> } in { <i>Hereford</i> } <i>Shire</i> . <i>Ludlow</i> }	<i>Trim</i> , <i>Conaught</i> , with large Lands in <i>Ulster</i> .

But most probable it is that he was born where he was buried, at *Clare*. After the death of King *Richard* the Second, he was the next heir to the Crown. Happy had he been, if either *nearer* to it, so as to enjoy the honour thereof; or *farther off*, so as not to be envied and suspected for his Title thereunto by King *Henry* the Fourth. Now, all the harm, this Earl had done King *Henry*, was this, that King *Henry* held from him his lawful Inheritance. Yea, this meek *Mortimer* was content to wave the Crown, so be it he might but enjoy his private Patrimony, which he could not without many molestations from the King. For, this is the nature of some Men to heap injuries on those they have wronged, as if the later injuries would give a countenance of Justice to the former.

He employed this *Edmund* in a War against *Owen Glendour*, the Welsh Rebel, on the same design that * *Saul* sent *David* to fight against, and fetch the fore-skins of the *Philistins*. If he prov'd Conquerour, then was King *Henry* freed from a professed Foe; if conquered, then was he rid of a suspected Subject. But *Mortimer* went by the worst, and being taken prisoner, the King (though often solicited) never endeavoured his enlargement; till at last he dearly ransomed himself. Yet did he but exchange a *Welsh* for an *Irish* prison, kept 20 years in restraint in his own *Castle of Trim*, in the end of the reign of cunning King *Henry* the Fourth, all the reign of couragious King *Henry* the Fifth, and the beginning of the reign of innocent King *Henry* the Sixth, their different tempers meeting in cruelty against this poor Prisoner. He died Anno Domini 1454. without Issue, leaving *Anne* his sister, his heir, and lieth buried in *Clare*, as is aforesaid.

Saints.

St. EDMUND King of the *East-Angles*. Hear what falsehoods are huddled together in our *English Martyrology*, written (as he terms himself) By a *Catholick Priest*, *Permissus Superintendens*. 1602. pag. 319 on the 20 of November.

At *Hexam* in *Northumberland* the passion of St. Edmund King and Martyr, who being a Saxon by Blood, born in the City of *Noremberg* in that Province, and Nephew to *Offa* King of the *East-Angles*.

First, *Hexam* in *Northumberland*, should be *Hoxton* in this County, where St. Edmund was martyred. Secondly, there is no City *Noremberg* in *Brittain*, nor *Europe* save that in *Germany*.

This is enough to make us distrust what he writeth afterwards, viz. that, When the

faid

* 1 Sam. 18. 25.

said St. Edmund was cruelly murdered by the Danes, and when the Christians, seeking his Corps, were lost in a Wood, did call one to another, *Where art? Where art? Where art?* The martyred head answered, *Herè, Here, Here.* However, God forbid, that this Authors fauxities should make us undervalue this worthy King and Martyr, cruelly tortured to death by the Pagan Danes, and by an old Author thus not unhanfomely exprefs'd.

* *Utque cruore suo Gallos Dionysius ornat:
Græcos Demetrius: gloria quisque suis.
Sic nos Edmundus nulli virtute secundus,
Lux patet, & patria gloria magna sue.
Sceptra manum, diadema caput, sua purpura
corpus
Ornat ei, sed plus vincula, mucro, cruor.*

As Denis by his death adorneth France:
Demetrius Greece: each credit to his place:
So Edmunds lustre doth our Land advance,
Who with his vertues doth his Country grace.
Scepter, Crown, Robe, his hand, head, corps
renouns,
More famous for his bonds, his blood, his wounds.

* Ex lib. Abb.
de Rufford in
Bib. Coll.

His death happened Anno Domini 870. whose body was placed in a goodly shrine, richly adorned with jewels, and precious stones at Bury in this County. These all are vanish'd, whilst the name of St. Edmund will ever remain in that Towns denomination.

ROBERT GROSTHEAD. Jehosaphat seeing four hundred Prophets of Baal together, and suspecting they were too many to be good, cast in that shrewd question; *Is there not here, a * Prophet of the Lord besides?* and thereupon Micaiah was mentioned unto him.

* 1 King. 22. 7.

Possible the Reader seeing such swarms of Popish Saints in England, will demand; *Is there not yet a Saint of the Lord besides?* and I conceive my self concerned to return a true answer, that there is Robert Grosthead by name, whom now we come to describe.

He was born in this * County, bred in Oxford, where he became most eminent for Religion and Learning in all kind of Languages, Arts and Sciences, and at last was preferred Bishop of Lincoln, 1235. He wrote no fewer than three hundred Treatises, whereof most are extant in Manuscript in Westminster Library, which Dr. Williams (his Successor in the See of Lincoln) intended † to have published in three fair Folio Volumes, had not the late troublesome Times dis-heartned him. Thus our Civil Warrs have not only filled us with Legions of lying Pamphlets, but also deprived us of such a Treasure of Truth, as this worthy Mans works would have proved to all posterity.

* Bale de scrip.
Brit. centur. 4.
num. 18.

He was a stout Opposer of Popish Oppression in the Land, and a sharp Reprover of the Corruptions of the Court of Rome, as we have largely declared in our Ecclesiastical History. Such the Piety of his Life and Death, that, though loaded with Curses from the Pope, he generally obtained the Reputation of a Saint.

† So Mr. Goddard the learned Library keeper (lately deceased) informed me.

Bellarmino starts a * Question, whether one may pray lawfully to him & paint his Picture in the Church, who is not Canonized by the Pope? and very gravely he determineth (a short line will serve to fathom a shallow water) that privately he may do it, and that a Picture of such a Man may be painted in the Church, provided his head be not encompassed with a Radiated Circle as particular to Canonized Saints. Thus our Learned and Pious Robert must want that addition of a Glory about his Picture, and the matter is not much, seeing no doubt having Turned many to righteousness, he doth shine in Heaven as the brightness of * the Firmament. Whose death happened Anno Domini 1254.

* De Sanct.
Beatis. cap. 10.

* Dan. 12. 3.

Martyrs.

ROWLAND TAYLOR. Where born unknown (though some without any assurance have suggested his Nativity in Yorkshire) was bred in Cambridge, and became head of Borden Hostle nigh (if not now partly in) Cajus Colledge, where he commenced Doctor of the Laws. Hence he was by Archbishop Cranmer presented to the Rectory of Hadley in this County. He was a great Scholar, painful Preacher, charitable to the Poor, of a comly Countenance, proper Person, (but inclining to corpulency) and cheerful behaviour. The same devotion had different looks in several Martyrs, frowning in Stern Hooper, weeping in meek Bradford, and smiling constantly in pleasant Taylor.

Indeed some have censured his merry Conceits as trespassing on the gravity of his calling, especially when just before his death. But surely such Romanists, who admire the temper of St. Thomas More jesting with the Axe of the Executioner, will excuse our

Taylor for making himself merry with the Stake. But though it be ill *jesting with edged Tooles* (whereof Death is the *sharpest*;) yet since our Saviour hath *blounted it*, his servants may rather be *delighted* than *dismayed* with it. Not long after Doctor Taylor set Archbishop Cranmer who was his Patron, a *Copy of Patients*, who indeed wrote after it, but not with so *steady a hand*, and so even a *Character of constancy*. Taylor was martyred at Hadley, February 9, 1555.

ROBERT SAMUEL was Minister of *Barfold* in this County, who by the cruelty of *Hopton* Bishop of *Norwich* and *Downing* his *Chancellour*, was tortured in Prison. Not to *preserve*, but to *reserve him* for more pain. He was allowed every day but *three mouthfuls* of Bread, and *three spoonfuls* of water. Fain would he have drunk his own Urin, but his thirst-parched body afforded none.

I read how he saw a ** Vision* of one all in white, comforting and telling him, that *after that day he never should be hungry or thirsty*; which came to passe accordingly, being within few hours after martyred at *Ipswich*, August 31, 1555. Some report that his body when burnt, did shine as bright ** as burnish'd silver*, *Sed parcius ista*. Such things must be sparingly written by those who would not only avoid *untruths*, but the *appearance* thereof. Thus *loath to lengthen mens tongues* reporting what may seem *improbable*, and more loath to *shorten Gods hand* in what might be *miraculous*, I leave the relation, as I found it.

Besides these two, I meet with more than *twenty* by name martyred (*Confessors* doubling that number) whose ashes were scattered all over the County, at *Ipswich*, *Bury*, *Bekles*, &c. It is vehemently suspected, that ** three* of them burnt at *Bekles* had their death antedated before the *Writ, de Hæretico comburendo*, could possibly be brought down to the *Sheriff*. And was not this (to use *Tertullians* Latin in some different sense) *Festinatio homicidii*? Now though *Charity* may borrow a point of Law to save life, surely *Cruelty* should not steal one to destroy it.

Cardinals.

THOMAS WOLSEY, was born in the Town of *Ipswich*, where a *Butcher*, a very honest Man, was his Father, though a Poet be thus pleased to descant thereon,

*Brave Priest who ever was thy Sire by kind,
Wolsey of Ipswich ne're begat thy mind.*

One of so vast undertakings, that our whole Book will not afford room enough for his Character; the writing whereof I commend to some *eminent Person* of his Foundation of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*.

He was made Cardinal of *St. Cecily* and died heart-broken with grief at *Leicester* 1530. without any Monument, which made a great ** Wit* of his own Colledge thus lately complain,

<i>And though from his own store Wolsey might have</i>	<i>Nothing but earth to earth, nor pompous weight</i>
<i>A Palace, or a Colledge for his grave,</i>	<i>Upon him but a pebble or a quait,</i>
<i>Yet here he lies interr'd, as if that all</i>	<i>If thou art thus neglected, what shall we</i>
<i>Of him to be remembred were his fall.</i>	<i>Hope after death, that are but shreds of thee?</i>

This may truly be said of him, he was not guilty of mischievous pride, and was generally commended for doing Justice, when Chancellour of *England*.

Prelates.

HERBERT LOSING was born in this County, as our ** Antiquary* informeth us; *In Pago Oxunensi in Sudovlgia Anglorum Comitatu natus*: but, on the perusing of all the Lists of Towns in this County, no *Oxun* appeared therein, or name, neighbouring thereon in sound and syllables. This I conceive the cause why Bishop *Godwin*, so confidently makes this *Herbert* born *Oxonie*, in *Oxford*, in which County we have formerly placed his Character.

However, seeing *Bale* was an excellent Antiquary, and being himself a *Suffolk-man*, must be presumed knowing in his own County; and conceiving it possible that this *Oxun* was either an obscure Church-less-Village, or else is this day disguised under another

* Fox A&S
and Monum.
pag. 1709.

* Idem ibidem.

* Fox Marty-
rol. pag. 1912.

* Dr. Corbet in
his Iter Borcalæ.

Bale cent. 2.
pag. 171.

other name, I conceive it just that as *Oxford-shire* led the *Front*, *Suffolk* should bring up the *Rear* of this *Herberts* description.

Indeed he may well serve two Counties, being so different from himself and two persons in effect. When young, loose and wild, deeply guilty of the sin of *Simony*: When old, nothing of *Herbert* was in *Herbert*, using commonly the words of * *St. Hierome*: *Erravimus juvenes, emendemus senes*, When young we went astray, when old we will amend; Now, though some controvert about the place of his birth, all agree in his death, July 22, 1119; and in his burial, in the Cathedral Church of *Normich*.

RICHARD ANGERVILLE, son to *St. Richard Angerville* Knight, was born at * *Bury* in this County, and bred in *Oxford*, where he attained to great eminency in Learning. He was Governour to King *Edward* the Third whilst Prince, and afterwards advanced by Him to be successively his Cofferer, Treasurer of his Wardrobe, Dean of *Wells*, Bishop of *Duresme*, Chancellour, and lastly Treasurer of *England*. He bestowed on the poor every week *Eight Quarters* of * *Wheat* baked in Bread. When he removed from *Duresme* to *Newcastle* (twelve short miles) he used to give *eight pounds sterling* in Alms to the Poor, and so proportionably in other places betwixt his Palaces. He was a great lover of Books, confessing himself * *Ex statico quodam librorum amore potenter abreptum*, in so much that he alone had more Books than all the Bishops of *England* in that Age put together, which stately Library by his Will he solemnly bequeathed to the University of *Oxford*. The most eminent *Foreigners* were his *Friends*, and the most Learned *Englishmen* were his *Chaplains*, untill his death which happened Anno 1345.

JOHN PASCHAL, was born in this * County (where his name still continueth) of Gentle Parentage, bred a *Carthusian* and D. D. in *Cambridge*. A great Scholar and popular Preacher. *Bateman* Bishop of *Normich*, procured the Pope to make him the umbratile Bishop of *Scutari*, whence he received as much profit, as one may get heat from a Glow-worm. It was not long before, by the favour of King *Edward* the Third, he was removed from a very shadow to a slender substance, the Bishoprick of *Landaffe*; wherein he died Anno Domini 1361.

SIMON SUDBURY, alias, TIBALD, was born at *Sudbury*, as great as most, and ancient as any Town in this County. After many mediate preferments (let him thank the *Popes* provisions) at last he became Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. He began two Synods with Latin Sermons in his own person, as rare in that age as blazing stars, and as ominous; for they portended ill successe to *Wickliffe* and his followers. However this *Simon Sudbury*, overawed by the God of Heaven, and John Duke of *Lancaster*, did not (because he could not) any harm unto him. He was killed in the Rebellion of *J. Straw* and *Wat. Tyler*, Anno Domini 1381.

And although his *shadowey Tomb* (being no more than an honourary *Cenotaph*) be shown at *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury*; yet, his substantial Monument, wherein his Bones are deposited, is to be seen in *St. Gregories* in *Sudbury*, under a Marble stone sometimes inlaid all over with Brasse, *some four yards long, and two broad*, saith mine * eye-witnesse-Authour (though I confesse I never met with any of like dimension) so that in some sense I may also call this a *Cenotaph*, as not proportioned to the bulk of his Body, but height of his Honour and Estate.

THOMAS EDWARDSTON, so named from his Birth-place *Edwarston* in this County (a Village * formerly famous for the Chief Mansion of the Ancient Family of *Mouchensey*) bred first in *Oxford*, then an *Augustinian Eremit* in *Clare*. He was a great Scholar, as his Works evidence, and Confessor to *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, whom he attended into *Italy*, when he married *Joland* daughter to *John Galeaceus* Duke of *Milan*.

J. Pits conceiveth him to have been an Arch-bishop in *Ireland*, which is utterly disowned by judicious Sir † *James VVare*. And indeed if * *Bales* words (whence *Pits* deriveth his intelligence) be considered, it will appear, he never had Title of an Arch-bishop, *sed cujusdam Archi-Episcopatus curam accepit*, He undertook care of some Arch-bishoprick, probably commended in the vacancy thereof to his inspection. And why might not this be some *Italian* Arch-bishoprick; during his attendance on his Patron there, though afterwards (preferring privacy before a pompous charge) he returned into his Native Country, and died at *Clare*. Anno 1396.

THOMAS PEVEREL, was born of good Parentage, in this * County, bred a

* *will. Malmesbury.*

* Hence commonly called *Richardus de Eurgo.*

* *Godwin* in his *Bishops of Durham*, pag. 131.

* in his Book called *Philobiblos.*

* *Bale de script. Brit. centur. 5. num. 95.*

* *Weavers Fun. Mon. pag. 743.*

* *Canal. Brit. in Suffolk.*

† *De script. Hib. lib. 2. pag. 126.*

* *De script. Brit. cent. 7. num. 7.*

* *Bale de script. Brit. cent. 7. num. 49.*

Carmelite, and D. D. in *Oxford*. He was afterwards by King *Richard* the Second made Bishop of *Ossory* in *Ireland*. I say by King *Richard* the Second, which minds me of a memorable passage, which I have read in an excellent Author.

It may justly seem strange, which is most true, that there are three Bishopricks in *Ireland* in the Province of *Ulster*, by name, *Derry*, *Rapho*, and *Clogher*, which neither Queen *Elizabeth*, nor any of her Progenitors did ever *bestow, though they were the undoubted Patrons thereof. So that King *James* was the first King of *England* that did ever supply those *Sees* with *Bishops*, so that it seems, formerly the Great *Irish* Lords in those parts preferred their own Chaplains thereunto.

However the Bishopricks in the South of the Land, were ever in the disposal of Our Kings, amongst which *Ossory* was one, bestowed on our *Peverel*. From *Ireland* he was removed to *Landaffe* in *Wales*, then to *VVorchester* in *England*, being one much esteemed for Learning, as his Books do declare. He died, according to Bishop *Godwins* account, March the 1, 1417, and lieth buried in his own Cathedral.

STEPHEN GARDINER, was born in * *Bury St. Edmunds*, one of the best aires in *England*, the sharpness whereof he retained in his Wit and quick apprehension. Some make him Base-son to *Lionel VVoodville*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, which I can hardly beleieve, *Salisbury* and *St. Edmunds-Bury* being six score miles asunder. Besides, time herein is harder to be reconciled than place. For, it being granted an error of youth in that Bishop, and that Bishop vanishing out of this World 1485. *Gardiner* in all probability must be allowed of greater age than he was at his death.

It is confess'd by all, that he was a man of admirable natural parts, and memory especially, so conducive to Learning, that one saith, *Tantum scimus quantum meminimus*. He was bred Doctor of Laws in *Trinity-hall* in *Cambridge*, and after many State-Embassies and employments, he was by King *Henry* the Eighth made Bishop of *VVinchester*. His malice was like what is commonly said of *white powder*, which surely discharged the Bullet, yet made no report, being secrete in all his acts of cruelty. This made him often chide *Bonner*, calling him * *Asse*, though not so much for killing poor people, as not for doing it more cunningly.

He was the chief Contriver of what we may call *Gardiners-Creed*, though consisting but of six Articles, which caused the death of many, and trouble of more Protestants. He had almost cut off one who was, and prevented another for ever being a Queen, I mean *Katharine Par* and the Lady *Elizabeth*, had not Divine Providence preserved them. He complied with King *Henry* the Eighth, and was what he would have him; opposed King *Edward* the Sixth, by whom he was imprisoned and depriv'd; acted all under Queen *Mary*, by whom he was restored, and made Lord Chancellour of *England*.

He is reported to have died more than half a Protestant, avouching that he believed himself and all others onely to be justified by the merits of *Christ*; which if so, then did he verifie the Greek and Latine Proverb,

Πολλὰ καὶ κηρωδὲς ἀνὴρ μάλα καίριον ἔπειν.

Sæpe Olitor valde verba opportuna loquutus.

The Gardiner oft times in due season

Speaks what is true, and solid reason.

He died at *White-hall* of the Gout, November the 12th. 1555. and is buried by his own appointment on the North side of the Quire, over against Bishop *Fox*, in a very fair Monument. He had done well, if he had parallell'd Bishop *Fox* (Founder of *Corpus Christi* Colledge in *Oxford*) in erecting some publick work, the rather because he died so rich, being reported to have left forty thousand † Marks in ready money behind him.

However on one account his memory must be commended for improving his power with Queen *Mary* to restore some Noble Families formerly depressed. My * Author instanceth in some descendance from the Duke of *Norfolk*, in the *Stanhops* and the *Arundels* of *VVarder Castle*. To these give me leave to adde the Right Ancient Family of the *Hungerfords*, to whom he procured a great part of their Patrimony, seized on by the Crown, to be restored.

Since the Reformation.

JOHN BALE was born at * *Covle* in this County, five miles from *Donwich*, and was brought up in *Jesus-Colledge* in *Cambridge*, being before, or after a *Carmelite* in *Norwich*.

By

* Sir John Davies in his treatise of Ireland, pag. 255.

* Bale, Pits. Godwin, &c.

* Sir John Harrington in the Biograph of Winchester.

† Bale de scrip. Brit. cent. 8. num. 88.

* Sir John Harrington, ut prius.

* In vita sua cen. 8. nu. 100.

By the means of *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, he was converted to be a *Protestant*. This is that *Bale* who wrote a Book *De scriptoribus Britannicis*, digested into *nine Centuries*, not more beholding to *Leland*, than I have been to *Bale* in this Work, and my *Church-History*. Anno 1552, February the 2d. he was consecrated at *Dublin*, Bishop of *Ossory* in *Ireland*, whence on the death of King *Edward* the Sixth, he was forced to flee (some of his servants being slain before his eyes) and in his passage over the sea, was taken prisoner by Pirates, sold, ransom'd, and after many dangers safely arrived in *Switzerland*.

After the death of Queen *Mary*, he returned into *England*, but never to his Irish Bishoprick, preferring rather a private life, being a Prebendary of the Church of *Canterbury*. One may wonder, that being so Learned a Man, who had done and suffered so much for Religion, higher promotion was not forced upon him, seeing about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, Bishopricks went about begging able men to receive them. But probably he was a person, more Learned than discreet, fitter to write than to govern, as unable to command his own passion, and *Biliosus Balæus* passeth for his true Character. He died in the *sixty eighth* year of his Age at * *Canterbury* (Anno Domini 1563, in the moneth of *November*) and was buried in the Cathedral Church therein.

JOHN MAY was born in this † County, bred in the University of *Cambridge*, whereof he became Proctor 1545, Elected Master of *Katharine-hall* 1564, Vice-Chancellour 1569, and at last consecrated Bishop of *Carlisle*, Sept. 27, 1577, continuing eleven years in that See, and died in April 1598.

JOHN OVERAL, D.D. born at *Hadley* in this County, was bred in the Free-School therein, till sent to *St. Johns*, then to *Trinity* Colledge in *Cambridge* whereof he was Fellow, and there chosen *Regius Professor*, one of the most profound School-Divines of the *English* Nation. Afterwards by the Queens absolute mandate (to end a contention betwixt two Corrivalls) not much with his will he was made Master of *Katharine-hall*. For when Archbishop *Whitgift* joyed him of the place, he returned that it was *Terminus diminuens*, taking no delight in his preferment. But his Grace told him, That (if the injuries, much more) the less courtesies of Princes must be thankfully taken, as the *Ushers* to make way for greater, as indeed it came to passe.

For, after the death of Dr. *Nowel*, he was ('by the especial recommendation of St. *Fulke Grevil*) made Dean of *St. Pauls*. Being appointed to preach before the Queen, he profess'd to my Father (most intimate with him) that he had spoken *Latin* so long it was troublesome to him to speak *English* in a continued Oration. He frequently had those words of the Psalmist in his mouth, * *When thou with rebukes dost correct man for iniquity, thou makest his beauty to consume away like a moth, surely every man is vanity.*

I cite it the rather out of the new Translation (something different from the old) because he was so eminent an Instrument employed therein. King *James* made him Bishop of *Norwich*, where he was a discreet preffer of Conformity, on which score he got the ill will of many disaffected thereunto, and died Anno 1618.

LEONARD MAW, was born at * *Rendlesham* in this Connty, a remarkable place I assure you, which, though now a Country Village, was anciently the Residence of the Kings of the *East-Angles*. Where King *Redwald*, a Mongrel Christian, kept at the same time Altare & * *Arulam*, the Communion Table, and Altars for Idols.

He was bred in *Cambridge*, where he was Proctor of the University, Fellow, and Master of *Peter-house*, after of *Trinity* Colledge, whereof he deserved well, shewing what might be done in five years by good Husbandry to dis-engage that Foundation from a great debt.

He was Chaplain to King *Charles* whilst he was a Prince, and waited on him in *Spain*, by whom he was preferred Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*. He had the Reputation of a good Scholar, a grave Preacher, a mild man, and one of Gentil Deportment. He died Anno Domini 163..

RALPH BOUNRIG, D.D. was born at *Ipswich* of Parents of *Merchantly condition*. His Father died in his Infancy, and his Mother did not carelessly cast away his youth (as the first Broachings of a Vessel) but improved it in his Education at School, till he was sent to *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards became Scholar and Fellow thereof.

King *James* coming to *Cambridge*, was (amongst others) entertained with a *Philosophy Act*, and Mr. Bounrig was appointed to perform the *Joco-serious* part thereof, who did both to the wonder of the Hearers.

* Jac. Waræus
de scrip. Hib.
lib. 2. pag. 136.
† sceller. Cant.
of Parker Ma-
nuscript.

* Psal. 89. 11.

Sceller. Cant.
of Mr. Parker
Manusc.

* Bedes

Herein

Herein he was *like himself*, that he could on a sudden be *so unlike himself* and instantly vary his words and matter from *mirth* to *solidity*. No man had more *ability*, or less *inclination* to be *Satyrical*, in which kind *posse & nolle* is a rarity indeed. He had *wit at will*, but so that he made it his Page, not Privy Councillour, to obey, not direct his Judgement. He carried Learning enough *in numerato* about him in his *pockets* for any *Discourse*, and had much more at home in his *chests* for any serious Dispute. It is hard to say whether his loyal memory, quick fancy, solid judgement, or fluent utterance, were most to be admired, having not only *flumen*, but *fulmen eloquentiæ*, being one who did *teach with Authority*.

When commencing Bachelour in Divinity, he chose for his Text, *Vobis autem, &c.* * *It is given to you, not only to beleeve, but suffer in the behalf of Christ.* A Text somewhat Prophetical to him, who in the *Sequle* of his life met with affronts to exercise his Prudence and Patience, being afterwards *defied* by some, who [almost] *Deified* him before, in whose Eyes he seemed the *blacker*, for wearing *white sleeves*, when 1641 made Bishop of *Exeter*.

I was present at his *Consecration Sermon*, made by his good Friend Doctor *Younge*, taking for his Text, *The waters are risen, O Lord, the waters are risen, &c.* wherein he very gravely complained of the many invasions which *Popular violence* made on the Priviledges of *Church and State*. This Bishop himself was soon sadly sensible of such *Inundations*, and yet by the *Trocerity* of his *parts* and *piety*, he not only safely waded thorough them himself, but also, (when *Vice-Chancellour* of *Cambridge*) by his prudence raised such *Banks*, that those *overflowings* were so not *destructive*, as otherwise they would have been to the *University*.

He continued constant to the Church of *England*, a *Champion* of the needful use of the *Liturgie*, and for the Priviledges of *Ordination* to belong to Bishops alone. Unmoveable he was in his principles of *Loyalty*, witness this instance.

O. P. with some shew of respect unto him, demanded the Bishops Judgement (*non plus: it seems himself*) in some business, to whom he returned, *My Lord, the best counsel I can give you, is, Give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsars, and unto God the things that are Gods*, with which free answer O. P. was rather *silenced* than *satisfied*.

About a year before his death, he was invited by the Society of both *Temples* to be their Preacher, admirably supplying that place, till strong fits of the *Stone*, with *Hydropical Inclinations*, and other distempers incident to phletorick Bodies, caused his death.

I know all Accidents are *minuted* and *momented* by Divine Providence, and yet I hope I may say without sin, his was an *untimely death*, not to himself (prepared thereunto) but as to his longer life vvhich the prayers of pious people requested, the *need* of the Church required, the date of Nature could have permitted, but the pleasure of God (to which all must submit) denied. Otherwise he vvhould have been most instrumental to the compofure of *Church differences*, the deserved opinion of whose *goodness* had *peaceable possession* in the hearts of the *Presbyterian* party. I observed at his *Funeral* that the *prime persons* of all *Perswasions* were present, whose Judgements going several wayes met all in a general grief for his *decease*. He was buried on the coast of both *Temples*, to his great, but their greater honour.

The Reader is referred for the rest, to the Memorials of his life, written by the Learned Doctor *John Gauden*, who preached his *Funeral Sermon*, and since hath succeeded him, both in the *Temple* and Bishoprick of *Exeter*. His dissolution happened in the 67th. year of his Age, *Decemb. 7, 1659*, and was buried the week following in the *Temple Church*.

States-men.

St. NICHOLAS BACON, Knight, was born in this County, not far from the famous Abbey of *St. Edmunds Bury*, and I have read that his Father was an Officer belonging thereunto. His name I assure you is of an Ancient Gentry in this *Shire* as any whatsoever. He was bred in *Bennet Colledge* in *Cambridge*, to which afterwards he proved a bountiful Benefactor, building a beautiful Chappel therein.

He afterwards applied himself to the study of the *Common Law*: and was made *Attourney* to the Court of *Wards*, whence he was preferred Lord Keeper of the *Great Seal* in the First of *Queen Elizabeth*, 1558. He married *Anne*, second daughter to St. *Anthony Cook*, of *Giddy-hall* in *Essex*, Governour to King *Edward* the Sixth. And it is worthy of our

our observation, how the *States-men* in that Age were *arched together in affinity*, to no small support one to another.

Sir John Cheek, Secretary to K. Edward the Sixth, whose sister was first wife to S^r William Cecil Secretary to the same King.

Sir Will. Cecil afore-
said for his second
wife married the
wive's sister unto
this Sir Nicholas Ba-
con, Lord Keeper.

S^r. Francis Walsingham
Secretary to Queen
Elizabeth had a sister
married unto Sir
Walter Mildmay,
Chancellor of the
Exchequer.

Sir Franc. Walsingham
was also brother in
Law unto Sir Tho.
Randolph, that grand
States-man & Am-
bassador.

To return to Sir Nicholas Bacon he was *condemned* by some who *seemed wise*, and *commended* by those that were *so*, for not causing that *Statute* to be repealed (the Queen relying on him as her Oracle of Law) whereby the Queen was made illegitimate in the dayes of her Father. For this wise *States-man* would not open that *wound, which time had partly *closed*, and would not meddle with the variety, yea, contrariety of *Statutes* in this kind, whereby people would rather be *perplexed* than *satisfied*; but derived her right from another *Statute* which allowed her succession, the rather, because *Lawyers* maintain; That a *Crown once worn* cleareth all defects of the wearer thereof.

* Camden in
the First of Q.
Eliz^a

He continued in his Office about *eighteen years*, being a Man of rare wit and deep experience,

Cui fuit ingenium subtile in corpore crasso.

For he was loaden with a *corpulent body*, especially in his old Age, so that he would be not only out of *breath*, but also almost *out of life*, with going from *Westminster-hall* to the *Star-chamber*, in so much when sitting down in his place, it was some time before he could recover himself. And therefore it was usual in that Court, that no *Lawyer* should begin to speak till the *Lord Keeper* held up his staffe as a *signal* to him to begin.

He gave for his Motto, *Mediocria Firma*, and practised the former part thereof *Mediocria*; Never attaining, because never *affecting*, any great Estate. He was not for *Invidious Structures* (as some of his Contemporaries) but delighted in *Domo Domino pari*. Such as was his house at *Gorbamby* in *Hartfordshire*. And therefore when Queen Elizabeth coming thither in progresse, told him, *My Lord, your house is too little for you*; No *Madam* (returned he no less wittely than gratefully) *But it is your Highness that hath made me too great for mine house*. Now as he was a just practiser of the first part of this Motto *Mediocria*, so no doubt, he will prove a true Prophet in the second part thereof *Firma*, having left an Estate rather good than great to his posterity, whose eldest son Sir Edward Bacon in this County was the first Baronet of England. He died on the 20th. of February, 1578, and lieth buried in the Quire of St. Pauls. In a word he was a good man, a grave *States-man*, a Father to his Country, and Father to Sir FRANCIS BACON.

Sir WILLIAM DRUERY, was born in this County, where his Worshipful Family had long flourished at *Haulsted*. His name in *Saxon* soundeth a *Tearle*, to which he answered in the pretiousness of his disposition, *clear and hard, innocent and valiant*, and therefore valued deservedly by his Queen, and Country.

His youth he spent in the *French Wars*, his middle in *Scotland*, and his old Age in *Ireland*. He was Knight Marshal of *Barmick*, at what time the French had possessed themselves of the Castle of *Edenburgh*, in the minority of King James. Queen Elizabeth employed this Sir William with 1500 men to besiege the Castle, which service he right worthily performed, reducing it within few dayes to the true owner thereof.

Anno 1575 he was appointed Lord President of *Mounster*, whether he went with competent Forces, and executed impartial Justice in despite of the Opposers thereof. For as the Sign of *Leo*, immediately precedeth *Virgo* and *Libra* in the *Zodiack*, so no hope that *innocency* will be protected, or Justice administred in a *Barbarous Country* where power and strength do not first secure a passage unto them. But the Earl of *Desmond* opposed this good President, forbidding him to enter the County of *Kerry*, as a *Palatinate*, peculiarly appropriated unto himself.

Know by the way as there were but four *Palatinates* in England, *Chester, Lancaster, Durham and Ely*, (whereof the two former many years since were in effect invested in the Crown)

Crown) there were no fewer than eight Palatinates in Ireland, possessed by their *Respective Dynasts*, claiming *Regal Rites* therein, to the great retarding of the absolute Conquest of that Kingdom. Amongst these (saith my Author) *Kerry* became the *Sanctuary of sin*, and *Refuge of Rebels*, as out-lawed from any *English Jurisdiction*.

Sir *William*, no whit terrified with the Earls threatening, entred *Kerry*, with a competent Train, and there dispenced Justice to all persons, as occasion did require. Thus with his *seven-score* men, he safely forced his return through *seven hundred* of the Earls, who sought to surprise him. In the last year of his life, he was made *Lord Deputy of Ireland*, and no doubt had performed much in his place, if not afflicted with constant sickness, the fore-runner of his death at * *Waterford*, 1598.

* *Caunders*
Eliz. hoc anno.

Sir ROBERT NAUNTON, was born in this County, of Right ancient Extraction, some avouching that his Family were here *before*, others that they came in *with* the Conqueror, who rewarded the chief of that Name for his service with a great *Inheretrix* given him in marriage. In so much that his Lands were then estimated at (a vast sum in my Judgment) *seven** *hundred pounds* a year. For along time they were *Patrons of Alderton* in this County, where I conceive Sir Robert was born.

* *Weaver* his
Fun. Monum.
pag. 751.

He was first bred Fellow Commoner in *Trinity Colledge*, and then Fellow of *Trinity-Hall* in *Cambridge*. He was *Proctor* of the University, Anno Domini 160th, which Office according to the *Old Circle* returned not to that Colledge but once in *fourty four* years. He addicted himself from his youth to such studies, as did tend to accomplish him for *Publick employment*. I conceive his most excellent piece called *Fragmenta Regalia*, set forth since his death, was a fruit of his younger years.

He was afterwards sworn *Secretary of State* to King *James* on *Thursday* the eighth of *January*, 1617. which place he discharged with great ability and dexterity. And I hope it will be no offence here to insert a pleasant passage.

One Mr. *Wiemark* a wealthy Man, great Novilant, and constant *Pauls* walker, hearing the News that day of the beheading of Sir *Walter Raleigh*: His head (said he) would do very well on the shoulders of Sir Robert Naunton, *Secretary of State*. These words were complained of, and *Wiemark* summoned to the *Privy Council*, where he pleaded for himself, that he intended no disrespect to Mr. *Secretary*, whose known Worth was above all detraction; Only he spake in reference to an old Proverb, *Two heads are better than one*. And so for the present he was dismissed. Not long after, when rich men were called on for a Contribution to *St. Pauls*, *Wiemark* at the Council-Table subscribed a hundred pounds, but Mr. *Secretary* told him *two hundred* were better than *one*, which betwixt fear and charity *Wiemark* was fain to subscribe.

He died Anno Domini 163. . leaving one daughter, who first was married to *Paul Vicount Banning*, and after to the Lord *Herbert*, eldest son to *Philip Earl of Pembroke*.

Capital Judges.

JOHN de METINGHAM was born in this County (where *Metingham* is a Village in *Vvangford Hundred* not far from *Bongey*) and was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of King *Edward* the Third. It is * reported, to his eternal praise that when the rest of the Judges (18 Edw. 3.) were fined and outed for corruption, this *Metingham* and *Elias de Beckingham* continued in their places, whose innocence was of proof against all accusations, and as * *Caleb* and *Joshua* amongst the *Jury of false Spies*, so these two amongst the *Twelve Judges* onely retained their integrity. King *Edward* in the 20th of his reign directed a *Writ* unto him about the stinting of the number of the *Apprentices* and *Attourneys* at Law, well worth the inserting.

* *Spelman's*
Gloss. verbo
Iudicarius.

* *Num. 13. 6. 9.*

* *Edward.*
Rot. 5. in dor-
so de Appren-
ticiis & Astor-
natis.

D. * *Rex injunxit* John de Metingham & Sociis suis, quod ipsi per discretionem eorum provideant & Ordinent numerum certum è quolibet Comitatu de melioribus & legalioribus & libentius addiscentibus, secundum quod intellexerint, quod Curia sua & populo de regno melius valere poterit, &c. Et videtur

The Lord the King hath enjoyned John de Metingham and his Assistants, that they according to their discretion provide and ordain a certain number out of every County of such persons which according to their understanding, shall appear unto them of the better sort and most Legal and most vvolingly applying themselves to the learning of the Law, vvhich may better

Regi

Regi & ejus Consilio quod Septies viginti sufficere poterint. Apponant tamen prefati Justiciarii plures, si viderint esse faciendum, vel numerum anticipent.

avail for their Court and the good of the people of the Land, &c. And it seems likely to the King and his Council that *Sevenscore* may suffice for that purpose. However the afore-said Justices may add more if they see it ought to be done, or else they may lessen the number.

Some conceive this number of *sevenscore* confined only to the *Common Pleas*, whereof *Metingham* was *Chief Justice*. But others behold it as extended to the whole Land, this Judge his known integrity being intrusted in their choice and number, which number is since much increased, and no wonder, our Land being grown more populous, and the people in it more litigious. He died Anno Domini

Sir JOHN CAVENDISH Knight, was born at *Cavendish* in this County, (where his name continued until the reign of King *Henry* the Eighth) bred a Student of the Municipal-Law, attaining to such learning therein, that he was made Lord Chief Justice of the *Kings* (or *Upper*) Bench, July 15, in the 46th. of King *Edward* the Third, discharging his place with due commendation, untill his violent death on the fifth of King *Richard* the Second on this occasion.

John Raw, a Priest, contemporary with *Jack Straw* and *Wat Tyler*, advanced *Robert Westbroome*, a Clown, to be King of the Commons in this County, having no fewer than fifty thousand followers. These for eighth dayes together, in savage sport, caused the heads of great persons to be cut off, and set on Poles to kisse and * whisper in one anothers ears.

Chief Justice *Cavendish* chanced then to be in the Country, to whom they bare a double pique, one, because he was *honest*, the other, *learned*. Besides, they received fresh news from *London*, that one *John Cavendish* his kinsman, had lately kill'd their Idol *Wat Tyler* in *Smithfield*. Whereupon they dragg'd the Reverend Judge with Sir *John of Cambridge*, Prior of *Bury*, into the Market-place there, and † beheaded them. Whose innocent blood remained not long unreveng'd, by *Spencer* the Warlike Bishop of *Norwich*, by whom this rascal rabble of Rebels was routed and ruined 1381.

Reader, be charitably pleased that this Note may (till better information) preserve the Right of this County unto Sir ROBERT BROKE, a great Lawyer, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen *Mary*. He wrote an *Abridgment* of the whole Law, a Book of high account. It insinuateth to me a probability of his birth herein, because (*Lawyers* generally purchase near the place of their Birth) his Posterity still flourish in a Worshipful equipage at *Nacton* nigh *Ipswich* in this County.

Souldiers.

Sir THOMAS WENTWORTH of *Nettlested* in this County, of a younger Family (confessed by the *Crescent* in his Coat) descended from the *Wentworths* of *Wentworth-Woodhouse* in *York-shire*, was created Baron *Wentworth* by King *Henry* the Eighth. He was a stout and valiant Gentleman, a cordial Protestant, and his Family a Sanctuary of such Professors, *John* Bale* comparing him to the good Centurion in the Gospel, and gratefully acknowledging him the cause of his conversion from a *Carmelite*.

The memory of this good Lord is much (but unjustly) blemished, because *Calis* was lost the *Last* of Queen *Mary* under his government. The manner hereof was huddled up in our *Chronicles* (least is best of a bad business) whereof this the effect: The *English* being secure by reason of the late conquest at *St. Quintin*, and the Duke of *Guise* having notice thereof, he sat down before the Town at the time (not when * *Kings* go forth to, but return from battle) of mid-Winter, even on *New-years-day*. Next day he took the two Forts of *Rise-bank* and *Newnam-bridge* (wherein the strength of the City consisted) but whether they were undermined or undermonied it is not decided, and the last left most suspicious. Within three dayes the Castle of *Calis*, which commanded the City and was under the command of Sir *Ralph Chamberlain*, was taken, the *French* wading thorough the ditches (made shallower by their artificial cut) and then entering the Town, were repulsed back by Sir *Anthony Ager*, Marshal of *Calis*, the only man, faith

* *Speed's Chro.*
in *Rich.* the
Second, pag.
6c8.

† *Lib. Eliens.*
M. S. in Bib.
Cotton.

* *De scriptis*
Brit. cent. 8.
num. 10

* *1 Sam. 11. 1.*

* Chron.
P. 632.
Speed's Hist.
pag. 856.

* *Stow*, who was kill'd in the fight (understand him of *note*;) † Others, for the credit of the business, accounting four score lost in that service.

The *French* re-entring the City the next being *Twelfth-day*, the Lord *Wentworth* Deputy thereof, made but vain resistance, which (alas) was like the wriggling of a Worms-tail after the head thereof is cut off, so that he was forced to take what terms he could get, *viz.* That the Townsmen should depart (though plundered to a groat) with their lives; and himself with fourty nine more, such as the Duke of *Guise* should chole, should remain prisoners to be put to ranfome.

This was the best news brought to *Paris*, and worst to *London*, for many years before. It not only abated the Queens cheer, the remnant of *Christmas*, but her mirth all the dayes of her life. Yet, might she thank her self for loosing this *Key of France*, because hanging it by her side with so slender a string, there being but five hundred Souldiers effectually in the Garrison, too few to manage such a piece of importance.

The Lord *Wentworth*, the second of *June* following, was solemnly condemned for Treason, though un-heard, as absent in *France*, which was not only against Christian charity, but Roman Justice, *Festus* confessing it was not fashional amongst them, To deliver any man to die before he, which is * accused, have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him.

It was well for this Lord that he was detained in *France* till his ranfome was paid, and Queen *Mary* dead, who otherwise probably had lost his life, if he had had his liberty. But Queen *Elizabeth* coming to the Crown, he found the favour, or rather had the Justice to be tried again, and was * acquitted by his Peers, finding it no treachery, cowardise or carelesness in him, but in *St. John Harlston* and *St. Ralph Chamberlain*, the one Governour of *Rise-Bank*, the other of *Calis-Castle*, for which they were both condemned to die, though their judgment was remitted. This Lord was the only person I have read of, who thus in a manner played *Rubbers* when his head lay at stake, and having lost the fore, recovered the after-game. He died a very aged man 1590.

Sea-men.

THOMAS CAVENDISH, of * *Trimley* in this County Esq. in pursuance of his generous inclination to make foreign discoveries for the use and honour of his Nation, on his own Cost victualled and furnished three Ships (the least of Fleets) as followeth,

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1 The <i>Desire</i> , Admiral of 120 | } Tupn. |
| 2 The <i>Content</i> , Vice-Admiral of 40 | |
| 3 The <i>Hugh-Gallant</i> , Rere-Admiral of 40 | |

All three managed by 123 persons, with which he set sail from *Plymouth* the 21th. of *July*, 1586.

So prosperous their winds, that by the 26 of *August* they had gone nine hundred and thirty leagues to the South of *Africa*. Then bending their course South-West, *January* the 7th. they entred the mouth of the *Magellan-straits*; Straits indeed, not only for the narrow passage, but many miseries of hunger and cold, which Mariners must encounter therein. Here Mr. *Cavendish* named a Town *Port-famine*, and may never distressed Seaman be necessitated to land there. It seems the *Spanjards* had a design, so to fortifie these Straits in places of advantage, as to ingross the passage that none, save themselves, should enter the Southern Sea. But God the promoter of the publick good destroyed their intended Monopoly, sending such a mortality amongst their Men, that scarce five of five hundred did survive.

On the 24 of *February* they entred the *South-sea*, and frequently landed as they saw occasion. Many their conflicts with the Natives, more with the *Spanjards*, coming off *Gainers* in most, and *Savers* in all encounters, that alone at *Quintero* excepted, *April* 1, 1587, when they lost twelve Men of account, which was the cause that the *June* following they purposely sunk the Rere-Admiral, for want of Men to manage her.

Amongst the many prizes he took in his passage, the *St. Anne* was the most considerable, being the *Spanish* Admiral of the Southern-sea, of seven hundred Tuns. However out *Cavendish* boarded her with his little Ship (a Chicken of the game will adventure

* The substance of what followeth is taken out of Mr. *Hackluis* voyages, the last part, pag. 803.

ture on a greater fowl, and *leap* where he cannot *reach*) and mastered her though an *hundred* and *ninety* persons therein. There were in the Ship an *hundred* and *two* and *twenty thousand* *Pezos* * (each worth eight shillings) of gold, the rest of the lading being Silks, Sattins, Musks and other rich Commodities. Mr. *Cavendish* his mercy after, equaled his valour in the fight, landing the Spaniards on the Shore, and leaving them plentiful provisions.

Surrounding the *East-Indies*, and returning for *England*, the Ship called the *Content* did not answer her name, whose Men took all occasions to be mutinous, and stayed behind in a road with *Stephen Hare* their Master, and Mr. *Cavendish* saw her not after. But he, who went forth with a *Fleet*, came home with a *Ship*, and safely landed in *Plymouth*, *Sept. 9, 1588*. Amongst his Men three most remarkable, Mr. *John Way* their Preacher; Mr. *Thomas Fuller* of *Ipswich* their Pilote; and Mr. *Francis Pretty* of *Eyke* in this County, who wrote the whole History of their Voyage.

Thus having circumnavigated the whole Earth, let his Ship no longer be termed the *Desire*, but the *Performance*; He was the *third* Man, and *second* English Man, of such universal undertakings.

Not so successful his next and last Voyage, begun the 26th. of *August*, 1591, when he set sail with a *Fleet* from *Plymouth*, and coming in the *Magellan-straits* neer a place by him formerly named *Port-Desire*, he was the *November* following, casually severed from his Company, not seen or heard of aftervvard. Pity, so illustrious a life should have so obscure a death. But all things must be, as *Being* it self vvill have them to be.

Physicians.

WILLIAM BUTLER was born at * *Ipswich* in this County, vvhere he had one only brother, who going beyond sea turned Papist, for which cause this *VVilliam* was so offended with him, that he left him none of his Estate. I observe this the rather, because this *VVilliam Butler* was causlessly suspected for Popish inclinations. He was bred Fellow of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, where he became the *Aesculapius* of our Age. He was the first English man who quick'ned *Galenical Physick* with a touch of *Paracelsus*, trading in Chymical Receipts vvith great successe. His eye was excellent at the instant discovery of a cadaverous face, on which he vvould not lavish any Art: this made him at the first sight of sick Prince *Henry*, to get himself out of sight. Knowing himself to be the Prince of Physicians, he would be observ'd accordingly: *Complements* would prevail nothing with him, *intreaties* but little, surly threatnings would do much, and a witty jeere do any thing. He was better pleased with presents than money, loved what was pretty rather than what was costly, and preferred *rarities* before *riches*. Nearness he neglected into slovinlyness; and, accounting *cuffs* to be *manacles*, he may be said not to have made himself ready for some seven years together. He made his humour somness to become him, wherein some of his Profession have rather *aped* than *imitated* him, who had *moro-sitatem equabilem*, and kept the tenor of the same surliness to all persons. He was a good Benefactor to *Clare-Hall*, and dying 1621, he was buried in the Chancel of St: *Maries* in *Cambridge* under a fair Monument. Mr. *John Crane*, that expert Apothecary and his Executour, is since buried by him, and if some eminent Surgeon was interred on his other side, I would say, that Physick lay here in state with its two Pages attending it.

Writers.

HUMPHREY NECTON, was born (though *Necton* be in *Northfolk*) in this * County, and quitting a fair fortune from his Father, professed poverty and became a *Carmelite* in *Norwich*.

Two *Fishships* met in this Man, for he *Handselled* the *House-Convnt*, which *Philip Warin* of *Cowgate*, a prime Citizen, (and almost I could beleeve him Mayor of the City) did after the death of his Wife in a fit of sorrow give with his whole Estate to the *Carmelites*.

Secondly, He was the first *Carmelite*, who in *Cambridge* took the Degree of Doctor in Divinity. For some boggled much thereat as false *Heraldry in Devotion*, to super-induce a Doctoral

* In English Money 48800 pounds.

* So am I informed by Mrs Crane in Cambridge, to whose husband he left his Estate.

* Bale cent. 42 num. 24.

a Doctoral hood over a Friers Coull, till our *Necton* adventured on it. For though *Poverty* might not affect *Pride*, yet *Humility* may admit of *Honour*. He flourished under King *Henry* the Third, and *Edward* the First, at *Normich*, and was buried with great solemnity by those of his Order, Anno Dom. 1303.

* Bale de scrip.
Rit. & Phil.
etat. 14 ann.
450.

JOHN HORMINGER was born of good Parents in this * County, and became very accomplished in Learning. It happened that travelling to *Rome* he came into the company of *Italians* (the admirers only of themselves, and the *Slighters-General* of all other Nations,) vilifying *England*, as an inconsiderable Country, whose Ground was as barren, as the people *Barbarous*. Our *Horminger*, impatient to hear his Mother-land traduced, spake in her defence, and fluently Epitomized the commodities thereof. Returning home he wrote a Book *De Divitiis & Deliciis Angliæ*, of the Profit and Pleasure of *England*; which had it come to my hand, O how advantageous had it been to my present design! He flourished 1310.

THOMAS of ELY was born in this County. For though *Cambridge-shire* boasteth of *Ely* (so famous for the Cathedral) yet is there *Monks-Ely* in *Suffolk*, the Native Town of this *Thomas*, who followed the foot-steps of his Countryman *Necton*, being a *Carmelite* (but in *Ipswich*) and afterwards Doctor in the University of *Cambridge*, saith my * Author, of Both *Divinities*.

* Bale cent. 4.
num. 65.

But the same hand, which tieth, untieth this knot, giving us to understand that thereby are meant *Scholastical* and *Interpretative* Divinity, seeming to import them in that Age to have been distinct Faculties, till afterwards united, as the Civil and Common Law, in one profession.

Leaving his Native Land, he travelled over the seas with others of his Order, to *Bruges* in *Flanders*, and there kept Lectures and Disputations, as one *Gobelike* (a formidable Author) informeth my † Informer, till his death about 1320.

† Bale ut prius.

RICHARD LANHAM was born at a Market-Town well known for Cloathing in this County, and bred (when young) a *Carmelite* in *Ipswich*. He made it his only request to the *Treſect* of his Convent, to have leave to study in *Oxford*, which was granted him, and deservedly, employing his time so well there, that he proceeded Doctor with publick applause. *Lelands* Pencil paints him *Pious* and *Learned*, but *Bale* cometh with his sponge, and in effect deletes both, because of his great *Antipathy* to the *Wicklives*. However his Learning is beyond contradiction, attested by the Books he left to Posterity. Much difference about the manner and place of his death, some making him to decease in his Bed at * *Bristol*, others to be beheaded in *London* with *Sudbury* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and *Hales* Master of *St. Johns* of *Jerusalem* by the *Rebellious* Crew of *Wat Tyler*, who being a *Misogrammatist* (if a good Greek word may be given to so *Barbarous* a Rebel) hated every man that could write or read, and were the more incensed against *Lanham* for his eminent Literature. He died Anno Dom. 1381.

* Polidor. Virgil.

* Bale cent. 6.
num. 4.

JOHN KINYNGHAM was born in this * County, bred a *Carmelite* first in *Ipswich*, then in *Oxford*, being the 25th. *Prefect* of his Order, in *England* and *Ireland*, Confessor to *John* of *Gant* and his Lady. He was the first who encountred *Wickliffe* in the Schools at *Oxford*, disputing of Philosophical Subtilties, and that with so much Ingenuity, that *Wickliffe*, much taken with the Mans modesty, prayed * heartily for him that his Judgement might be convinced. But whether with so good success, wherewith *Peter Martyr* besought God on the same account for *Bernard* * *Gilpin*, I know not. He died a very aged man Anno 1399, and was buried at *York* far, I confesse, from *Ipswich* his first fixation. But it was usual for *Prefects* of Orders, to travel much in their *Visitations*.

* Idem ibidem.

* See the life
of Bernard
Gilpin.

* Camd. Brit.
in Suffolk.

JOHN LYDGATE was born in this County at a * Village so called, bred a *Benedictine* Monk in *St. Edmunds-Bury*. After sometime spent in our English Universities, he travelled over *France* and *Italy*, improving his time to his great accomplishment. Returning, he became Tutor to many Noble-mens sons, and both in Prose and Poetry was the best Authour of his Age. If *Chaucers* Coin were of a greater weight for deeper learning, *Lydgates* were of a more refined Standard for purer language, so that one might mistake him for a modern Writer. But because none can so well describe him as himself, take an Essay of his * Verses, excusing himself, for deviating in his Writings from his Vocation.

* History of
the life and
death of Ho-
llar, pag. 316.
and 317.

*I am a Monk by my profession,
In Berry, call'd John Lydgate by my name,
And wear a habit of perfection;
(Although my life agrees not with the same)
That meddle should with things spiritual;
As I must needs confess unto you all.
But seeing that I did herein proceed,
* At his command, whom I could not refuse,
I humbly do beseech all those that read
Or leasure have this story to peruse,
If any fault therein they find to be
Or error, that committed is by me;*

*That they will of their gentleness take pain,
The rather to correct and mend the same
Than rashly to condemn it with disdain,
For well I wot it is not without blame,
Because I know the Verse therein is wron;
As being some too short and some too long.
For Chaucer that my Master was, and knew
What did belong to writing Verse and Prose,
Ne're stumbled at small faults, nor yet did view
With scornful eye the Works and Books of those
That in his time did write, nor yet would taunt
At any man, to fear him or to daunt.*

* King Hen. 4.

Helived to be 60 years of age, and died about the year 1444, and was buried in his own Convent with this Epitaph,

*Mortuus saclo, superis superstes
Hic jacet Lydgate tumulatus urna,
Qui fuit quondam celebris Britanne
Fama Poetis.*

*Dead in this World, living above the skie.
Intomb'd within this Urn doth Lydgate lie
In former time fam'd for his Poetry
All over England.*

As for the numerous and various Books, which he wrote of several subjects,* Bale presenteth us with their perfect Catalogue.

JOHN BARNYNGHAM, born at a Village so named in this † County, was bred a Carmelite in Ipswich, and afterwards proceeded Doctor in Oxford, thence going to Serbon (the Cock-pit of controversies) was there admitted to the same Degree.

Trithemius takes notice of his parts and perfections, allowing him *Festivum ingenium & ad quodcunque deflexum*, having a *subtile* and *supple* wit, so that he could be what he would be, a great Master of Defence in the Schools, both to guard and hit. Bale saith, he saw his Works in Cambridge fairly written in four great Volumes. Weary with his long Race beyond the seas, he returned at last to the place whence he started, and retiring to his Convent, whereof he was Ruler at Ipswich, died there January 22, 1448.

JOHN OF BURY was an *Augustinian* in Clare, Doctor of Divinity in Cambridge, Provincial of his Order thorough England and Ireland, no mean Scholar and a great opposer of Reginald Peacock and all other Wicklevites. He flourished Anno 1460.

THOMAS SCROOPE was born at Bradley in this * County, (but extracted from the Lord Scroop in York-shire) who rolled through many professions.

- 1 He was a *Benedictine*, but found that Order too loose for his conscience.
- 2 A *Carmelite* of Norwich as a stricter profession.
- 3 An *Anchorite* (the dungeon of the prison of *Carmelitisme*) wherein he lived twenty years.
- 4 Dispensed with by the Pope, he became Bishop of Drummore in Ireland.
- 5 Quitting his Bishoprick, he returned to his solitary life, yet so, that once a week he used to walk on his bare feet and preach the Decalogue in the Villages round about.

Helived to be extreamly aged, for about the year 1425 cloathed in sack-cloath and girt with an iron chain, he used to cry out in the streets,

*That new Jerusalem, the Bride of the Lamb, was shortly to come down from Heaven,
prepared for her Spouse: Revel. 21 and that with great joy he saw the same
in the spirit.*

Thomas Waldensis the great Anti-Wicklevite, was much offended thereat; protesting, it was a scandal and disgrace to the Church. However our Scroope long out-lived him, and died aged well nigh 100 years, *Non sine sanctitatis opinione*, say both Bale and Pitt: And it is a wonder they meet in the same opinion. He was buried at Lestoffe in this County, Anno 1491.

Since the Reformation:

RICHARD SIRS was born in the edge of this County (yet so, that Essex seemeth

* De script.
Brit. centur. 2.
num. 7.
† Bale cent. 3.
num. 11.

* Bale de script.
Brit. cent. 3.
num. 53.
J. Pitt. de
script. Ang.
pag. 681. anno
1491.

to have no share in him) nigh *Sudbury* and was bred a Fellow of *St. Johns Colledge* in *Cambridge*. He proved afterwards a most profitable Preacher to the Honourable Society of *Grays-Inn*, whence he was chosen Master of *St. Katharine-hall* in *Cambridge*. He found the House in a mean condition, the *Wheel* of *St. Katharine* having stood still (not to say gone backwards) for some years together, he left it replenished with Scholars, beautified with Buildings, better endowed with Revenues. He was most eminent for that grace, which is most worth, yet cost the least to keep it, (*viz.*) *Christian humility*. Of all points of Divinity he most frequently pressed that of *Christs* Incarnation, and if the Angels desired to pry into that Mystery, no wonder if this *Angelical Man* had a longing to look therein. A Learned Divine imputed this good Doctors great humility to his much meditating on that point of *Christs* humiliation, when he took our flesh upon him. If it be true what some hold in Physick, that *Omne par nutrit suum par*, that the Vitals of our Body are most strengthened by feeding on such Meat as are likest unto them, I see no absurdity to maintain, that Mens souls improve most in those graces, whereon they have most constant meditation, whereof this worthy Doctor was an eminent instance. He died in the 58th year of his Age, Anno Domini 1631.

WILLIAM ALABLASTER was born at *Hadley* in this County, and by marriage was Nephew to Doctor *John Still*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*. He was bred Fellow in *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge*. A most rare Poet as any our Age or Nation hath produced: witnesse his Tragedy of *Roxana* admirably acted in that Colledge, and so pathetically; that a Gentle-woman present thereat (Reader I had it from an Author whose credit it is sin with me to suspect) at the hearing of the last words thereof, *sequar, sequar* so hideously pronounced, fell distracted and never after fully recovered her senses.

He attended Chaplain in *Calis-voyage* on *Robert* Earl of *Essex*, where he was so affected with the beauty of Popish Churches and the Venerable respect the Papists gave to their Priests, that he staggered in his own Religion. There wanted not those of the *Romish party* to force his fall, whom they found reeling; working on his Ambition, who complained of the slownesse of preferment in *England*, which followed not so fast as in due time to overtake his deserts; so that soon after he turned a Papist.

Yet it was not long before he was out of love with that perswasion; so that, whether because he could not comport with their discipline, who would have made him (who conceived himself at the top) begin again (according to their course) at the bottom of *Humane Learning*; Or, because (which I rather charitably beleeve) that upon second thoughts he seriously disgusted the *Romish superstition*, he returned into his own Country.

It was not long before he was made *Prebendary* of *St. Pauls*, and *Rector* of the rich Parsonage of *Tharfield* in *Hartford-shire*. He was an excellent *Hebrician* and well skilled in *Cabalistical Learning*, witnesse his *Clerum* in *Cambridge* when he commenced Doctor in Divinity, taking for his Text the first words of the first Book of *Chronicles*

Adam, Seth, Enos.

Besides the literal sense, as they are proper names of the Patriarchs, he mined for a mystical meaning, *Man* is put or placed for pain and trouble.

How well this agreeth with the Original belongs not to me to enquire; This I know, it had been hard (if not impossible) for him to hold on the same rate, and reduce the proper names in the *Genealogies* following to such an *Appellativeness*, as should compose a continued sense. He died Anno Domini 163..

SAMUEL WARD was born at *Haveril* in this County, where his Father had long been a painful Minister of the place, and I remember I have read this Epitaph written on his Monument in the Chancel there, which I will endeavour to translate;

*Quo si quis scivit scitiùs,
Aut si quis docuit doctiùs,
At rarus vixit sanctiùs;
Et nullus tenuit fortiùs.*

Grant some of knowledge greater store,
More Learned some in teaching;
Yet few in life did lighten more,
None thundred more in preaching.

He bred his son *Samuel* in *Cambridge* in *Sidney Colledge*, whereof he became Fellow, being an excellent Artist, Linguist, Divine and Preacher. He had a sanctified fancy, dexterous in designing expressive pictures, representing much matter in a little model.

From *Cambridge* he was preferred Minister in, or rather of *Ipswich*, having a care over and

and a love from all the Parishes in that populous place. Indeed he had a *magnifick Vertue* (as if he had learned it from the Load-stone, in whose qualities he was so knowing) to attract peoples affections. Yet found he foes as well as friends, who complained of him to the *High Commission*, where he met with some molestation.

He had three Brethren Ministers, on the same token that some have said, that these four put together, would not make up the abilities of their Father. Nor were they themselves offended with this *Hyperbole*, to have the *Branches* lessened, to greaten their *Root*. One of them, lately dead, was benefic'd in *Essex*, and following the counsel of the Poet,

Ridentem dicere verum, | What doth forbid but one may smile,
Quis vetat? | And also tell the Truth the while?

hath in a jesting way in some of his Books delivered much Smart-Truth of this present Times. Mr. *Samuel* died 163..

JOHN BOISE, Born at *Elmeseth* in this County, being son of the Minister thereof. He was bred first in *Hadley-School*, then in *St. Johns Colledge* in *Cambridge*, and was deservedly chosen Fellow thereof. Here he (as a *Volunteer*) read in his bed a Greek Lecture to such young * Scholars, who preferred *Antelucana studia* before their own ease and rest. He was afterwards of the *Quorum* in the translating of the Bible, and whilst *St. Chrysostome* lives Mr. *Boise* shall not die, such his learned pains on him in the edition of *Sir Henry Savil*. Being Parson of *Boxworth* in *Cambridge-shire* and Prebendary of *Ely*, he made a quiet End about the beginning of our Warlike disturbances.

* Thomas Galtaker one of them; See the narrative at the end of his Funeral Sermon.

Romish Exile Writers.

ROBERT SOUTHWEL was born in this County, as *Pitfeus* affirmeth, who although often mistaken in his *locality*, may be believed herein, as professing himself familiarly acquainted with him at *Rome*. But the matter is not much, where he was born, seeing, though cried up by men of his own Profession for his many Books in Verse and Prose, he was reputed a dangerous enemy by the State, for which he was imprisoned and executed, March the 3, 1595.

Benefactors to the Publick.

ELIZABETH, * third daughter of *Gilbert Earl of CLARE* and wife to *John Burgh* Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, I dare not say was born at, but surely had her greatest Honor from *Clare* in this County. Blame me not, Reader, if I be covetous on any account to recover the mention of her Memory, who Anno 1343 founded *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, since augmented by many Benefactors.

* Vincent in his corrections of Brooks his errors.

SIR SIMON EYRE, son of *John Eyre*, was born at *Brandon* in this County, bred in *London* first an *Upholster*, then a *Draper*. In which Profession he profited, that he was chosen Lord Mayor of the City 1445. On his own cost he built *Leaden-Hall* (for a *Common Garner* of Corn to the City) of squared * stone in form as it now sheweth, with a fair Chappel in the East side of the Quadrant. Over the Porch of which he caused to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me, The Lords right hand hath exalted me*. He is elsewhere stiled *Honorandus & famosus Mercator*. He left five thousand Marks, a prodigious sum in that age, to charitable uses, so that if my sight mistake not (as I am confident it doth not) his bounty like * *Saul* stands higher than any others from the shoulders upwards. He departed this life the 18th. of September, Anno Domini 1459. and is buried in the Church of *St. Mary Woolnoth* in *Lumbard-street*, *London*.

* Stow's Survey of London pag. 163.

* 1 Sam. 10. 13

THOMAS SPRING, commonly called the *Rich Clothier*, was I believe born, I am sure lived and waxed Wealthy at *Laneham* in this County. He built the *Carved* * Chappel of *Wainscot*, in the North-side of the Chancel, as also the Chappel at the South-side of the Church. This *Thomas Spring, senior*, died Anno 1510, and lieth buried under a Monument in the Chappel of his own erection.

* weavers Fur. Mon. pag. 767

Since the Reformation.

WILLIAM COPPINGER born at *Bucks-Hall* in this County, where his Family flourisheth

* *Stow's Survey of London*
Anno 1512.
* *Lake 19.8.*

flourisheth at this day in a good esteem. He was bred a *Fish-monger* in *London*, so prospering in his Profession that he became Lord Mayor Anno 1512. He gave the * half of his Estate (which was very great) to pious uses and relieving of the poor.

His bounty mindeth me of the words of *Zacharias* to our Saviour; * *Behold Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor, and if I have taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourefold.*

Demand not of me whether our *Coppinger* made such plentiful restitution, being confident there was no cause thereof, seeing he never was one of the *Publicans*, persons universally infamous for extortion: Otherwise I confess, that that *charity*, which is not bottom'd on *Justice*, is but built on a *foundred foundation*. I am sorry to see this Gentlemans ancient Arms (the Epidemical disease of that Age) substracted (in point of Honour) by the addition of a superfluous *Bordure*.

S. N.

Sir WILLIAM CORDAL, Knight. Where ever he was born, he had a fair Estate at *Long-Melford* in this County, and lieth buried in that fair Church under a decent Monument. We will translate his Epitaph, which will perfectly acquaint us, with the great Offices he had, and good offices he did to posterity:

*Hic Gulielmus habet requiẽ Cordellus, avito
Stemmata quẽ clarus, clarior ingenio
Hic studiis primos consumpsit fortiter annos,
Mox & Causarum strenuus actor erat.
Tanta illi doctrina inerat, facundia tanta,
Ut Parlamenti publica Lingua foret.
Postea factus Eques, Regina arcana Maria
Consilia, & Patria grande subibat opus.
Factus & est Custos Rotulorum, urgente senectã
In Christo moriens cepit ad astra viam.
Pauperibus largus victum vestemque ministrans,
Insuper Hospitiũ condidit ille domum.*

Here *Willtam Cordal* doth in rest remain,
Great by his birth, but greater by his brain,
Plying his studies hard his youth throughout,
Of Causes he became a Pleader stout.
His learning deep such cloquence did vent,
He was chose Speaker of the Parliament.
Afterwards Knight Q. *Mary* did him make,
And Counsellor, State-work to undertake;
And Master of the Rolls, well worn with age
Dying in Christ heaven was his utmost stage.
Diet and clothes to poor he gave at large,
And a fair * *Almshouse* founded on his charge.

* At *Melford*
afore-said.

† *J. Philpot* in
his Catal. of
the Masters of
the Rolls.

He was made Master of the Rolls November 5th. the Fifth of *Queen Mary*, continuing therein till the day of his death the † 23th of *Queen Elizabeth*.

Sir ROBERT HICHAM Knight, and Serjeant at Law, was born (if not at) near *Nacton* in this County, and was very skilful in our *Common-Law*. By his practice he got a great Estate, and purchased the fair Mannor of *Framlingham* of the Earl of *Suffolk*. Herein he met with many difficulties (*knots* which would have made another mans *Axe* turn edge to hew them off) so that, had he not been one of a sharp Wit, strong Brains, powerful Friends, plentiful Purse and indefatigable Diligence, he had never cleared the Title thereof to him and his heirs.

I am willing to beleieve that gratitude to God (who gave him to *made* thorough for many *Incumbrances* and land safely at last on the *peaceable possession* of his *Purchase*) was the main motive inclining him to leave a great part of his Estate to *pious uses*, and principally to *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*. He departed this life a little before the beginning of our Civil Wars.

Memorable Persons.

JOHN CAVENDISH Esq. was born at *Cavendish* in this County, bred at Court, a Servant in ordinary attendance on King *Richard* the Second, when *Wat Tyler* played *Rex* in *London*. It happ'ned that *Wat* was woundly angry with Sir *John Newton* Knight, (*Sword-Bearer* to the King then in presence) for devouring his distance, and not making his approaches mannerly enough unto him; Oh the pride of a self-promoting Pefant! Much buffling arising thereabout, Sir *William Walworth*, Lord Mayor of *London*, arrested *Wat* and with his Dagger wounded him; and being well stricken in years, wanted not *valour* but *vigour* to dispatch him. He is seconded by *John Cavendish* standing by, who twice or thrice wounded him mortally; my * Author complaining, That his death was too worthy, from the hands of honourable persons, for whom the *Axe* of the Hangman had been

* *Speed* in his
Chron. pag.
607.

too good. I would have said, *the Halter of the Hangman*. But it matters not, by whom a Traitor be kill'd, so he be kill'd.

Hereupon the Arms of *London* were augmented with a *Dagger*, and, to divide the Honour equally betwixt them, if the *Heaft* belonged to *Walworth*, the *Blade*, or *point* thereof at least, may be adjudged to *Cavendish*. Let me add that King *Richard* himself shewed much wisdom and courage in managing this matter, so that in our *Chronicles* he appeareth wiser *Youth* than *Man*; as if he had spent all the stock of his discretion in appeasing this tumult, which happened, Anno Dom. 1381.

Sir THOMAS COOK, Knight. | Sir WILLIAM CAPELL, Knight.

I present these pair of Knights in parallels, because I find many considerable occurrences betwixt them in the course of their lives;

1 Both were natives of this County, born not far asunder. Sir Thomas at *Lavenham*, Sir William at *Stoke-Neyland*.

2 Both were bred in *London*, free of the same Company of *Drapers*, and were Lord-Mayors of the City.

3 Both by Gods blessing on their industry attained great Estates, and were *Royal-Merchants* indeed. The later is reported by tradition (since by continuance consolidated into Historical truth) that, after a large entertainment made for King *Henry* the Seventh, he concluded all with a *Fire*, wherein he burnt many Bonds, in which the King (a Borrower in the beginning of his Reign) stood obliged unto him; (a sweet perfume (no doubt) to so thrifty a Prince) not to speak of his expensive *Froltick*, when at another time he drank a dissolved Pearl (which cost him many hundreds) in an health to the King.

4 Both met with many molestations, Sir Thomas being arraigned for lending money (in the reign of King *Edward* the Fourth) hardly escaped with his life (thank a good God, a just Judge and a stout Jury) though grievously fined, and long imprisoned. As for Sir William, *Empson* and *Dudley* fell with their bodies so heavy upon him, that they squeased many thousand pounds out of his, into the Kings Coffers.

5 Both died peaceably in Age and Honour, leaving great Estates to their Posterities. The *Cooks* flourishing lately at *Giddy-Hall* in *Essex*, in a Worshipful, as the *Capels* at *Hadham* in *Hartford-shire* now in an Honourable condition.

Nor must it be forgotten, that *Elizabeth*, daughter to Sir William Capel, was married to William Powlet Marquess of *Winchester*, and *Mildred*, descended from Sir Thomas Cook to William Cecil, Lord *Burleigh*, both their husbands being successively Lord Treasurers of *England*, for above fifty years. Sir Thomas Cook lieth buried in the Church of *Augustine-Friars*, *London*. Sir William Capel in the South-side of the Parish Church of *St. Bartholomews* (in a Chappel of his own addition) behind the *Exchange*, though the certain date of their deaths do not appear.

Lord Mayors.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1 John Michel	John Michel	Ekelingham	Stock-Fishmonger	* 1422.
2 Henry Barton	Henry Barton	Myldenhall	Skinner	1428.
3 Roger Oteley	Will. Oteley	Ufford	Grocer	1434.
4 John Paddesley	Simon Paddesley	Bury St. Edmunds	Gold-smith	1440.
5 Simon Eyre	John Eyre	Brandon	Draper	1445.
6 William Gregory	Roger Gregory	Myldenhall	Skinner	1451.
7 Thomas Cook	Robert Cook	Lavenham	Draper	1462.
8 Richard Gardiner	John Gardiner	Exning	Mercer	1478.
9 William Capel	John Capel	Stoke-Neyland	Draper	1503.
10 William Coppinger	Walter Coppinger	Buckshale	Fish-monger	1512.
11 John Milborn	John Milbourn	Long-Melford	Draper	1521.
12 Roger Martin	Lawrence Martin	Long-Melford	Mercer	1567.
13 John Spencer	Richard Spencer	Walding-Field	Cloath-worker	1594.
14 Stephen Some	Thomas Some	Bradley	Grocer	1598.

* See Judge Markham his life in *Nottingham-shire*.

* He was Mayor again 1436

Reader, this is one of the twelve pretermitted Shires, the Names of whose Gentry were not returned into the Tower in the reign of King *Henry* the Sixth.

Sheriffs.

Know that this County and Northfolk had both one Sheriff until the seventeenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a List of whose names we formerly have presented in the description of Northfolk.

Name	Place	Armes.	Name	Place	Armes.
Reg. ELIZ			Reg. JACO.		
Anno			Anno		
17 Rob. Ashfield, ar.	Netherhall	Sable, a Fesse engrailed betwixt 3 flower de Lises, Arg.	1 Nico ^l . Bacon, miles.	ut prius	
18 Ioh. Higham, arm.		Sable, a Fesse chequer Or and Azure betwixt 3 Naggs heads erased, Argent.	2 Edm. Bokemham, armiger.		
19 Will. Spring, mil.	Lanham	Argent, on a Cheveron between 3 Martlets Gules, as many Cinquefoiles of the Field.	3 Tho. Playters, arm.	Sotterley	Bendy wavy of six Argent and Azure.
20 Rob. Jermin, mil.	Rushbrook	Sable, a Cressant betwixt 2 Mullets, Argent.	4 Antho. Penning, ar.		Sable, a Cheveron between 3 Leopards-heads, Or.
21 Philip. Parker, mil.	Arwerton	Argent, a Lion passant Gules betwixt 2 Bars Setheron 3 Bezants, in Chief as many Bucks heads cabosed of the third.	5 Ioho. Wentworth, armiger.		
22 Th. Bernardiston, m.	Kedington	Azure, a Fesse Dauncette Ermin betwixt 6 Crozlets, Argent.	6 Lionel Talmarth, ar.	ut prius	
23 Nich. Bacon, mil.	Culfaith	Gules, on a Chief Argent 2 Mullets, Sable.	7 Geo. le Hunt, miles.		
24 Will. Drury, mil.	Halsted	Argent, on a Chief Vert, the letter Tau betwixt 2 Mullets pierced Or.	8 Thom. Tilney, arm.	ut prius	
25 Carol. Framlingham, miles.		[Cres. de Luce, Or.	9 Calthorp Parker, mil.	ut prius	
26 Ioh. Gurdon, arm.	Affington	S. 3 Leopards heads passant flow-	10 Martin Stutevil.	ut prius	
27 Will. Clopton, ar.	ut prius	Sable, a Bend Argent betwixt 2 Cotises dauncette, Or.	11 Rob. Brook, miles.		A M P.
28 Geo. Clopton, ar.		Arg. a Lion ramp. gardant Gules.	12 Rob. Barker, mil.		Per fess embattled Or and Azure 3 martlets counterchanged.
29 Franc. Jermy, arm.		Argent, a Cheveron betwixt 3 Griffins-heads erased, Gules.	13 Tho. Clench, arm.		
30 Phil. Tilney, arm.	Shelleigh	Party per Pale Argent, and Gu.	14 Lio. Talmarth, m. B.	ut prius	Azure, a Cheveron Argent.
31 Will. Walgrave, m.	Buers	Sable, 2 Bars engrailed Argent.	15 Edw. Lewkenor, m.		
32 Tho. Rowe, arm.		Ar. a chev. engr. Az. bet. 3 scallops	16 Io. Wentworth, m.	ut prius	Azure, a Lion passant Or, between 3 Flower de Luce, Ar.
33 Nic. Garnish, arm.		Argent, Frety Sable.	17 Hen. North, miles.		
34 Lionel Talmarth, armiger.	Helminghā	† Or, 3 Bulls-heads coupee Sable.	18 Will. Spring, miles.	ut prius	
35 Rob. Forth, arm.		* Ar. on a fess Gu. 3. Garbs Or, between 2 cheverons Az. charged with Escallops, Arg.	19 Will. Wetle, arm.		
36 Tho. Crofts, arm.	Saxmundhā	Argent, a Bend Gules cotised Sable, 3 wings of the first.	20 Rob. Brook, arm.		
37 Will. Spring, mil.	ut prius	Gules, 2 Lions passant Ermin crowned Or.	21 Nat. Bernardiston, m.	ut prius	
38 Tho. Eden, arm.		Party per pale Or and Gules, 3 Lions passant regardant, armed Sable, langued Argent, a Bordure interchanged.	22 Galf. Pittman, arm.		
39 Antho. Wingfield, Letheringham		Berrully, Argent and Gules, a Lion rampant Sable.	Reg. CAROL.		
40 Hen. Warner, ar.	Playford		Anno		
41 Antho. Felton, ar.	Christ Church in Ipswich.		1 Sam. Aylemer, arm.	Cleydon	[Cornish choughs proper. Argent, a Cross Sable betwixt 4 S. a Chev. betwixt 3 Owles, Ar. S. 2 swords in Saltire Ar. billed betw. 4 flowers de luce Or, within a Bordure compone of the second and purpure.
42 Edw. Bacon, arm.	ut prius		2 Rob. Crane, miles.	Chyston	Ar. a Fess betw. 3 Crosses crozlets fitchee Gu.
43 Edwin. Withipol.			3 Will. Same, miles.		* Gules, a Cheveron betwixt 3 Mallets, Or.
44 Tho. Scutville, arm.	Dallam		4 Edw. Bacon, miles.	ut prius	
Nicol. Bacon, miles	ut prius		5 Ioha. Barker, arm.	ut prius	
			6 Ioha. Rouse, miles.	ut prius	
			7 Phil. Parker, mil.	ut prius	
			8 Ed. Duke, armiger.	Brampton	Ar. a Cheveron betwixt 3 fernes Argent membred Gules.
			9 Ioh. Clench, arm.		Or, 3 Quaterfoiles, Gules.
			10 Sim. Dewes, miles.	Stow-Hall	
			11 VVill. Spring, arm.	ut prius	
			12 Will. Castleon, ar.		
			13 Maur. Barrowe, ar.	ut prius	
			14 Ioha. Cotton, arm.		
			15 Tho. Bloffe, arm.		

Queen ELIZABETH.

18 JOHN HIGHAM Arm.] I find this passage in the Ingenious Michael Lord Montaigne in France, in his Essay * of Glory,

I have no name which is sufficiently mine. Of two I have the one common to all my Race, yea and also to others. There is a Family at Paris, and another at Montpellier, called Montaigne, another in Brittany, and one in Zantoigne, surnamed de la Montaigne. The removing of one only syllable, may so confound our Web, as I shall have a share in their Glory, and they perhaps a part of my shame. And my Ancestors have heretofore been surnamed HEIGHAM, or HIQUEM a surname which also belongs to an House well known in England.

Indeed the Highams (so * named from a Village in this County) were, (for I suspect them

Lib. 2. cap. 16.

Camd. Brit.
[in English]
in Suffolk

them extinct) a right Ancient Family, and *St Clement Heigham*, (Ancestor to this *John* our Sheriff,) who was a Potent Knight in his Generation, lies buried under a fair Tomb in *Thorning-Church* in *Northfolk*.

20 ROBERT JERMIN, Miles.] He was a Person of singular Piety, a bountiful Benefactor to *Emanuel-Colledge*, and a man of great command in this County. He was Father to *Sir Tho. Jermin* (Privy Concellour and *Vice-Chamberlain* to King *Charles* the First) Grandfather to *Thomas* and *Henry Jermin* Esquires. The younger of these being Lord Chamberlain to our present Queen *Mary*, and sharing in her Majesties sufferings during her long Exile in *France*, was by King *Charles* the Second deservedly advanced Baron, and Earl of *St. Albans*.

23 NICHOLAS BACON Miles.] He was son to *Sir Nicholas* and elder Brother to *Sir Francis Bacon*, both Lord Chancellors of *England*, and afterward by King *James* in the ninth of his reign on the 22 of *May* created the first Baronet of *England*.

36 THOMAS CROFTS, Armiger.] He was a Man of Remark in his generation; Father to *Sir John Crofts*, Grand-father to . . . *Crofts*, who for his Fidelity to his Sovereign during his suffering condition, and for several Embassies, worthily performed to the King of *Poland* and other Princes, was created Baron *Crofts* by King *Charles* the Second.

CHARLES the First.

15 SIMONDS DEWES Miles.] This *Sir Simonds* was Grand-child unto *Adrian Dewes* descended of the Ancient Stem of *Des Ewes* Dynasts or Lords of the Dition of *Kessel* in the Dutchy of *Gelderland*: who came first thence, when that Province was wasted with Civil War in the beginning of King *Henry* the Eighth.

He was bred in *Cambridge* as appeared by his printed speech (made in the long Parliament) wherein he indeavoured to prove it more Ancient than *Oxford*. His Genius addicted him to the study of Antiquity. Preferring *Rust* before *Brightness*, and more conforming his mind to the Garbe of the former than mode of the moderne times. He was studious in *Roman Coin* to discriminate true ones from such as were cast and counterfeit. He passed not for Price to procure a choice piece, and was no less careful in conserving than curious in culling many rare Records. He had plenty of pretious Medals, out of which a methodical Architect might contrive a fair Fabrick for the benefit of posterity. His Treasury afforded things as well new as old, on the token that he much admired that the Ordinances and Orders of the late Long Parliament did in Bulks and number exceed all the Statutes made since the Conquest. He was loving to Learned Mento whom he desired to do all good offices, and died about the year of our Lord 1653.

The Fare-wel.

To conclude our description of *Suffolk*, I wish that therein Grain of all kinds may be had at so reasonable rates, that rich and poor may be contented therewith. But if a Famine should happen here, let the poor not distrust Divine providence, whereof their Grand-fathers had so admirable a testimony 15 .. When in a general dearth all over *England*, plenty of Pease did grow on the Sea-shore near *Dunwich* (never set or sown by humane industry) which being gathered in full ripeness, much abated the high prices in the Markets, and preserved many hundreds of hungry Families from famishing.

Dukes, Margs & Earls of Suffolk

Several of the *Uffordes* — Earls

Several of the *De La Poles* Earls, one of ^{ch} was Duke & Marg.

Hon Charles Brandon (one of whose wives was sister of *Hon S*) — Duke

Hon Henry Brandon his Son — Duke succeeded by

Ed. 6. *Charles* his brother — Duke he died y^e same day with his broth. of y^e *Swab* sickness

Ed. 6. *Henry Grey* (Marg. of *Dorset* who married y^e half sister of the 2 last Dukes, & daughter of *Charles Brandon*, by *Mary* sister of *Hon S*) Duke, but he was beheaded & at 2. *Mary*

Earls of *Suffolk*
Jan. Tho. Howard
 — Earl
 succeeded by
C. 1 Theophilus his
Son — Earl
 succeeded by
C. 1 James his Son
 — Earl
 succeeded by
W. 3 George his Bro
 — Earl
 succeeded by
W. 3 Henry his Bro
 — Earl
 succeeded by
J. A. Henry his Son
 — Earl
 succeeded by
Geo. 1 Charles his Son
 — Earl
 succeeded by
Geo. 1 Edward his Son
 — Earl
 succeeded by
Geo. 2 Charles his Bro
 — Earl
 succeeded by
Geo. 2 Henry his Son



SURREY hath *Middlesex* (divided by the *Thames*) on the North, *Kent* on the East, *Sussex* on the South, *Hant & Bark-shires* on the West. It may be allowed to be a *Square* (besides its *Angular* expaniation in the South-west) of two and twenty miles, and is not improperly compared to a *Cynamon-tree* whose *Bark* is far better than the *Body* thereof. For the skirts and borders bounding this Shire are rich and fruitful, whilst the ground in the inward parts thereof is very hungry and barren, though by reason of the *clear Air* and *clean wayes* full of many gentile habitations.

Naturall Commodities.

Fullers-Earth.

The most and best of this kind in *England* (not to say *Europe*) is digged up nigh *Rygate* in this County. It is worth 4 *d.* a *Bushe*l at the *Pit*, 16 *d.* at the *Wharfe* in *London*, 3 *s.* at *Newbury*, and Westward twice as dear. Double the use thereof in making *Cloath*, to scoure out *stains*, and to thicken it, or (to use the *Trades-mans* term) to bring it to proof. Though the transporting thereof be by Law forbidden, yet private profit so prepondereth the publick, that Ships ballasted therewith are sent over into *Holland*, where they have such *Magazins* of this *Earth*, that they are ready (on their own rates) to furnish us therewith, if there should be any occasion.

And now we are mentioning of *Earth*, near *Non-such* is a Vein of *Potters-Earth*, much commended in its kind, of which *Crusibles* are made for the melting of *Gold*, and many other necessary *utensils*.

Wall-Nuts.

As in this County, and in *Cash-Haulton* especially, there be excellent *Trouts*: so are there plenty of the best *Wall-nuts* in the same place, as if Nature had observed the Rule of *Phylick*, *Post Pisces Noces*. Some difficulty there is in cracking the Name thereof, why *Wall-Nuts*; having no affinity with a *VWall*, whose substantial trees need to borrow nothing thence for their support. Nor are they so called, because walled with shels, which is common to all other Nuts. The truth is, *Gual* or *VWall* to the old *Dutch* signifieth strange or exotick, (whence *VVelsch*, that is *Foreigners*) these Nuts being no natives of *England* or *Europe*, and probably first fetch'd from *Persia*, because called *Nux Persique* in the *French* tongue.

Surely, some precious worth is in the *Kernels* thereof (though charged to be somewhat obstructive and stopping of the stomach) because provident nature hath wrapped them in so many coverts; a thick green one (falling off when ripe) an hard yellowish, and a bitter blackish one. As for the timber of the *VWall-nut-tree*, it may be termed an *English Shittim-wood* for the fineness, smoothness, and durableness thereof, whereof the best *Tables*, with stocks of *Guns* and other manufactures are made.

Box.

The best, which *England* affords, groweth about *Darking* in this County, yet short in goodness of what is imported out of *Turky*. Though the smel and shade thereof be accounted unwholesome; not only pretty toys for children, but useful tooles for men, and especially *Mathematical Instruments* are made thereof. But it is generally used for *Combes*, as also by such a grave *Pictures & Arms* in wood, as better because harder than *Pear-tree*, for that purpose. For mine own part, let me speak it with thankfulness to two good Lords and Patrons, it hath not cost me so much in Wood and Timber of all kinds, for the last ten years, as for *Box* for one twelve-moneth.

Manufactures.

Gardening.

I mean not such which is only for pleasure (whereof *Surrey* hath more than a share with other

other *(hires)* to feast the *sight* and *smell* with *flowers* and *walks*, whilst the rest of the body is famished, but such as is for *profit*, which some seventy years since was first brought into this County, before which time great deficiency thereof in England.

For we fetcht most of our *Cheeries* from *Flanders*, *Apples* from *France*, and hardly had a *Messe* of *Rath-Ripe* *pease* but from *Holland*, which were dainties for Ladies, they came so far and cost so dear. Since *Gardening* hath crept out of *Holland* to *Sandwich* in *Kent* and thence into this County, where though they have given *six pounds* an *Aker* and upward, they have made their *Rent*, lived comfortably and set many people on work.

Oh, the incredible profit by *digging* of *Ground*! For though it is confes'd that the *Plough* beats the *Spade* out of distance for speed (almost as much as the *Press* beats the *Pen*) Yet what the *spade* wants in the *Quantity* of the *Ground*, it manureth, It recompenceth with the plenty of the *Fruit* it yeildeth; that, which is *set*, multiplying a hundred fold more than what is *sown*.

'Tis incredible how many *poor people* in *London* live thereon, so that in some seasons, *Gardens* feed more *poor people* than the *Field*. It may be hoped that in process of time *Anis-seeds*, *Cumin-seeds*, *Caraway-seeds*, (yea *Rice* it self) with other *Garden VVare* now brought from beyond the seas, may hereafter grow in our *Land*, enough for it's use, especially if some ingenious *Gentlemen* would encourage the *Industrious Gardiners* by letting *Ground* on reasonable rates unto them.

Tapestry.

Pass we from *Gardening* a kind of *Tapestry* in *Earth*, to *Tapestry*, a kind of *Gardening* in *Cloath*. The making hereof was either unknown, or un-used in *England*, till about the end of the reign of King *James*, when he gave *two thousand pounds* to Sir *Francis Crane*, to build therewithan House at *Moreclark* for that purpose. Here they only imitated *Old Patterns*, until they had procured one *Francis Klein* a *German* to be their *Designer*.

This *F. Klein* was born at *Rostock*, but bred in the Court of the King of *Denmark* at *Copenhagen*. To improve his skill he travelled into *Italy*, and lived at *Venice*, and became first known unto Sir *Henry VVootton*, who was the English *Lieger* there. Indeed there is a stiff contest betwixt the *Dutch* and *Italians* which should exceed in this *Mystery*, and therefore *Klein* endeavoured to unite their perfections. After his return to *Denmark* he was invited thence into *England* by Prince *Charles*, a *Virtuoso*, judicious, in all *Liberal-Mechanical Arts*, which proceeded on *due proportion*. And though *Klein* chanced to come over in his absence, (being then in *Spain*) yet King *James* gave order for his entertainment allowing him liberal accommodations, and sent him back to the King of *Denmark* with a Letter, which for the form thereof, I conceive not unworthy to be inserted, trans-scribing it with my own hand, as followeth, out of a Copy compared with the Original,

Jacobus Dei Gratia magnæ Britannia, Francia & Hibernia Rex, fidei Defensor, Serenissimo Principi ac Domino, Domino Christiano Quarto eadem gratia Dania, Norvegia, Vandalorum & Gothorum Regi, Duci Slesuici, Holsatia, Stormaria, & Ditmarsia, Comiti in Oldenburg & Delmenhorst, Fratri, Compatri, Consanguineo, & Affini nostro charissimo salutem & felicitatem Serenissimus Princeps Frater, Compater, Consanguineus & Affinis charissimus.

Cum Franciscus Klein Piëtor, qui litteras nostras fert, in animo habere indicasset, (si Vestra modo Serenitate volente id fieret) filio nostro Principi Wallia operam suam locare, accepimus benevolè id a Vestra Serenitate fuisse concessum, data non solum illi quamprimum videretur discedendi venia, verùm etiam sumptibus erogatis ad iter, quo nomine est quod Vestra Serenitati gratias agamus. Et nos quidem certiores facti, de illius in Britanniam jam adventu, quan-

quanquam absente filio nostro, satis illi interim de rebus omnibus prospeximus. Nunc vero negotiorum causâ in Daniam reversurus, tenetur ex pacto quam primum id commodè poterit ad nos revenire ; Quod ut ei per vestram Serenitatem facere liceat peramanter rogamus. Vestra interea omnia, fortunas, valetudinem, Imperium Deo commendantes Optimo Maximo.

Datum è Regia nostra Albaula die Julii 8 Anno 1623.

Serenitatis Vestræ Frater Amantissimus

JACOBUS Rex.

I perceive that Princes, when writing to Princes *subscribe* their names, and generally *supercribe* them to subjects. But the K. of Denmark detained him all that Summer, (none willingly part with a Jewel,) to perfect a *piece* which he had begun for him before. This ended, then over he comes, and settled with his Family in London, where he received a *Gratuity* of an hundred pounds per annum, well paid him, until the beginning of our Civil Wars. And now *Fervet opus* of Tapestry at More-clark, his *designing* being the soul, as the *working* is the body of that Mystery.

Buildings.

There are two most beautiful Palaces in this County, both built by Kings. First Richmond by King Henry the Seventh, most pleasantly seated on the Thames. A building much beholding to Mr. Speed, representing it in his Map of this County. Otherwise (being now plucked down) the form and fashion thereof had for the future been forgotten.

* Camden in the description of Surrey.

None-such the other, built by King Henry the Eighth, whereof our English * Antiquary hath given such large commendations. Indeed what *Sebastianus Cerlius*, most skilful in building, spake of the *Tantheon* at Rome, may be applyed to this Pile, that it is *Ultimum exemplar consummate Architecturæ*.

But grant it a *Non-such* for building (on which account this and Windsor Castle are onely taken notice of in the description of *Sebastian Braune*) yet in point of clean and neat situation, it hath *Some-such*, not to say some *Above-such*. Witness *Wimbledon* in this County, a *daring Structure*, built by Sir Thomas Cecil, in *eighty eight*, when the *Spanjards* invaded, and (blessed be God) were conquered by our Nation.

Medicinal Waters.

Ebbsam.

They were found on this occasion some *two and forty years* since (which falleth out to be 1618.) One *Henry Wicker* in a dry Summer and great want of water for Cattle, discovered in the Concave of a Horse or Neats-footing, some water standing. His suspicion that it was the state of some Beast, was quickly confuted by the clearness thereof. With his Pad-staffe he did dig a square hole about it, and so departed.

Returning the next day, with some difficulty he recovered the same place, (as not sufficiently particularized to his memory in so wide a Common) and found the hole, he had made, filled and running over with most clear water. Yet Cattle (though tempted with thirst) would not drink thereof, as having a Mineral tast therein.

It is resolved that it runneth through some veins of Alume, and at first was only used outwardly for the healing of Sores. Indeed *simple wounds* have been soundly and suddenly cured therewith, which is imputed to the *Abstersiveness* of this Water, keeping a wound clean, till the Balsome of Nature doth recover it. Since it hath been inwardly taken, and (if the Inhabitants may be believed) diseases have here met with their Cure, though they came from contrary causes. Their convenient distance from London addeth to the Reputation of these Waters, and no wonder if Citizens comming thither, from the *worst of smoakes* into the *best of Airs*, find in themselves a perfective alteration.

The Wonders.

There is a River in this County which at a place called the *Swallow*, sinketh unto the Earth and *surgeth* again some two miles off nigh *Letherhead*, so that it runneth (not in an intire stream but) as it can find and force its own passage the interjacent distance under the Earth. I listen not to the Country people telling it was experimented by a Goose which was put in, and came out again with *life* (though without feathers;) But hearken seriously to those who judiciously impute the sudden *subsidence* of the Earth in the *interstice* aforesaid to some *underground hollownes* made by that water in the passage thereof. This River is more properly termed *Mole*, then that in *Spain* is on the like occasion called *Anas*, that is, a *Duck* or *Drake*. For *Moles* (as our *Surrey-River*) work under ground, whilst *Ducks* (which *Anas* doth not) dive under water. So that the River *Alpheus* may more properly be intituled *Anas*, if it be true what is * reported thereof; that, springing in *Peloponesus*, it runneth under the *Sea* and riseth up again in *Sicily*.

* *Virgil. Æ. 3.*

Nor may we forget a *Vault* (wherein the finest *sand* I ever saw) nigh *Rygate*, capable conveniently to receive *five hundred Men*, which *subterranean-Castle* in ancient time was the Receptacle of some great Person, having several Rooms therein. If it be merely *Natural* it doth curiously imitate *Art*; if purely *Artificial*, it doth most lively simulate *Nature*.

Proverbs.

The vale of Holms-dale, } This proverbial Ryme hath one part of *History*, the
Never won, ne ever shall. } other, of *Prophecy* therein; and if on examination, we find
the first to be true, we may believe the other the better.

Holms-dale lieth partly in this Shire, and partly in *Kent*. And indeed hath been happy in this respect, that several battles being fought therein and thereabouts, betwixt our *Saxon Kings* (the true owners of the Land) and the *Danes*, the former proved victorious. Thus was not *Holms-dale* won *pro una & altera & tertia vice*.

But I hope I may humbly mind the men of *Holms-dale* that when King *William the Conqueror* had vanquished King *Harold* at *Battail* in *Suffex*, he marched with his Army directly to *London* through the very middle and bowels of *Holms-dale*; and was it not *Won* at that time? However, if this *Vale* hath not been *Won* hitherto, I wish and hope it never may be hereafter, by a *Forreign-Nation* invading it.

Princes.

HENRY eldest son of *K. Henry* the Eighth and Queen *Katharine* Dowager, was born at * *Richmond* in this County, Anno Domini 1509. on the first of *January*. As his Parents were right glad for this *Newyears-gift* of Heavens sending, so the greater their grief when within two moneths he was taken away again. The untimely death of this Prince, as also of another son by the same Queen (which lived not to be Christ'ned) was alleaged by King *Henry* the Eighth in the publick Court held in *Black-Friars, London*, about his Divorce; as a punishment of God upon him, for begetting them on the Body of his Brothers wife. This short-liv'd Prince *Henry* was buried in *Westminster* the twenty-third of *February*.

* *Speeds Chro.*
page 789.

HENRY of *OATLANDS*, (so I have heard him called in his Cradle) fourth and youngest son of King *Charles* the First and Queen *Mary*, was born at *Oatlands* in this County Anno 1640. This I thought fit to observe both because I find *St. James's* by some mistaken for the place of his Birth, and because that house wherein he was born is buried in effect, I mean taken down to the ground. He was commonly called Duke of *Glocester* by a *Court Prolepsis* (from the King, manifesting his intentions in due time to make him so) before any Solemn Creation. Greatness being his only guilt, that he was the son of a good King (which many men would wish, and no child could help.)

The then present Power, more of covetousness than kindness (unwilling to maintain him either like or unlike the son of his Father) permitted him to depart the Land, with scarce tolerable Accommodations and the promise of a [never-performed] Pension; for his future Support. A passage, I meet with in my worthy * Friend concerning this Duke, deserveth to be written in letters of Gold.

* *Dr. Hlyn* in
his life and
reign of King
Charles pag.
117.

In the year 1654, almost as soon as his two Elder Brethren had removed themselves into Flandres, he found a strong practise in some of the Queens Court to seduce him to the Church of Rome, whose temptations he resisted beyond his years, and thereupon was sent for by them into Flandres.

He had a great appetite to Learning and a quick digestion, able to take as much as his Tutors could teach him. He fluently could speak many, understood more Modern Tongues. He was able to express himself in matters of importance presently, properly, solidly, to the admiration of such who trebled his Age. Judicious his Curiosity to inquire into Navigation, and other Mathematical Mysteries. His *Courtesie* set a lustre on all, and commanded mens Affections to love him.

His life may be said to have been *All* in the night of affliction, rising by his Birth a little before the setting of his Fathers, and setting by his Death a little after the rising of his Brothers peaceable Reign. It seems Providence, to prevent Excess, thought fit to temper the general mirth of England with some mourning. With his Name-sake Prince Henry he compleated not twenty years, and what was said of the *Uncle, was as true of the Nephew: *Fatuus a morte defendit ipsa insulfitas: si cui plus ceteris aliquantulum salis insit (quod mitemini) statim putrescit.*

He deceased at *Whitehall* on Thursday the 13th. of September 1660, and was buried (though privately) solemnly, *Veris & spirantibus lacrymis*, in the Chappel of King Henry the Seventh.

Martyrs.

I meet with few (if any) in this County, being part of the Diocess of Politick Gardiner. The Fable is well known of an Ape, which having a mind to a Chest-nut lying in the fire, made the foot of a Spannel to be his tongs, by the proxy whereof he got out the Nut for himself. Such the subtlety of Gardiner, who minding to murder any poor Protestant, and willing to save himself from the scorching of general hatred, would put such a person into the fire by the hand of Bonner, by whom he was sent for up to London and there destroyed.

Confessors.

ELEANOR COBHAM daughter to the Lord Cobham of Sterborough-Castle in this County, was afterwards married unto Humphrey Plantaginet, Duke of Gloucester. This is she who, when alive, was so persecuted for being a *wickliffite* and for many hainous crimes charged upon her. And since her memory hangs still on the file betwixt Confessor and Malefactor. But I believe that the voluminous paines of M^r. Fox in vindicating her innocency against the Cavils of *Alane Cope* and others, have so satisfied all indifferent people that they will not grudge her position under this Title. Her troubles happened under King Henry the Sixth, Anno Domini 14...

Prelates.

NICHOLAS of FERNHAM, or, *de Fileceto*, was born at Fernham in this County, and bred a Physician in Oxford. Now our Nation esteemeth Physicians, little Physick, little worth, except far fetcht from foreign parts. Wherefore this Nicholas to acquire more skill and repute to himself, travelled beyond the Seas. First he fixed at Paris, and there gained great esteem, *accounted *Famosus Anglicus*. Here he continued until that University was in effect dissolved, thorough the discords betwixt the Clergy and the Citizens. Hence he removed, and for some years lived in Bononia. Returning home his fame was so great, that he became *Physician to King Henry the Third. The Vivacity and health of this Patient (who reigned longer than most men live) was an effect of his care. Great were the gifts the King conferred upon him, and at last made him Bishop of Chester. Wonder not, that a Physician should prove a Prelate, seeing this Fernham was a general Scholar. Besides, since the Reformation, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we had J. Coldwel, Doctor of Physick, a Bishop of Sarum. After the Resignation of Chester he accepted of the Bishoprick of Durham. This also he surrendred, (after he had sitten nine years in that See) reserving only three *Mannors for his maintenance. He wrote many Books, much esteemed in that Age, of the practice in *Thysick and use of Herbs, and died in a private life 1257.

* Sir Francis
Nettersole in
his Fun. Orat.
on Prince
Henry, pag. 16.

* M. Paris in
anno 1229.

* Bale de
script. Brit.
pag. 293.

* Isackson's
Chron.

* Bale ut sup.

WALTER de MERTON was born at Merton in this County, and in the reign of King Henry the Third, when *Chancellors* were *chequered in and out*, three times he discharged that Office.

- 1 Anno 1260 placed in by the King, *displac'd* by the Barons, to make room for Nicholas of Ely.
- 2 Anno 1261. when the King (counting it no *Equity* or *Conscience*, that his Lords should obtrude a *Chancellor* on him) restored him to his place, continuing therein some three years.
- 3 Anno 1273. when he was replaced in that Office for a short time.

He was also preferred Bishop of *Rocheſter*, that a rich Prelate might maintain a poor Bishoprick. He founded *Merton-Colledge* in *Oxford*, which hath produced more famous School-men, than all *England* (I had almost said *Europe*) besides. He died in the year 1277, in the fifth of King *Edward* the First.

THOMAS CRANLEY was in all probability born at, and named from *Cranley* (in *Blackheath Hundred*) in this County. It confirmeth the conjecture, because I can not find any other Village so named in all *England*. Bred he was in *Oxford*, and became the first Warden of New* Colledge, thence preferred Arch-bishop of *Dublin* in *Ireland*. Thither he went over 1398, accompanying *Thomas Holland* Duke of *Surrey* and Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and in that Kingdom our *Cranley* was made by King *Henry* the Fourth *Chancellor* and by King *Henry* the Fifth *Chief Justice* thereof. It seems, he finding the Irish possessed with a rebellious humour, bemoaned himself to the King in a terse Poem of 106 Verses, which *Leland* perused with much pleasure and delight. Were he but half so good, as some make him, he was to be admired. Such a Case, and such a Jewel, such a presence and a Prelate clear in Complexion, proper in Stature, bountiful in House-keeping and House-repairing, a great Clerk, deep Divine, and excellent Preacher. Thus far we have gone along very willingly with our* Author, but now leave him to go alone by himself, unwilling to follow him any farther for fear of a tang of *Blasphemy*, when bespeaking him, *Thou art fairer than the children of men, full of grace are thy lips, &c.*

Anno 1417 he returned into *England* being fourscore years old, sickned and died at *Faringdon*, and lieth buried in *New-Colledge* Chappel, and not in *Dublin*, as * some have related.

NICHOLAS WEST was born at* *Putney* in this County, bred first at *Eaton*, then at *Kings-Colledge* in *Cambridge*, where (when a youth) he was a *Rakel* in grain. For, something crossing him in the Colledge, he could find no other way to work his Revenge than by secret setting on fire the Masters lodgings, part whereof he burnt to the ground. Immediately after this Incendiary (and was it not high time for him?) left the Colledge, and this little *Heroſtratus* lived for a time in the Country, debauched enough for his conversation.

But they go far who turn not again. And in him the Proverb was verified; *Naughty Boyes ſometim'es make good Men*, he seasonably retrenched his wildness, turn'd hard Student, became an eminent Scholar and most able States-man, and after smaller promotions was at last made Bishop of *Ely*, and often employed in foreign Embassies. And now, hath it been possible, he would have quenched the fire he kindled in the Colledge with his own tears, and in expression of his penitence became a worthy Benefactor to the house, and re-built the masters Lodgings firm and fair from the ground. No Bishop of *England* was better attended with Menial Servants, or kept a more bountiful house, which made his death so much lamented, Anno Dom. 1533.

Since the Reformation.

JOHN PARKHURST was born at* *Gilford* in this County, bred first in *Magdalen* then in *Merton-Colledge* in *Oxford*. Here it was no small part of praise, that he was Tutor, yea *Mecenas*, to *John Jewel*. After his discontinuance returning to *Oxford*, it was no small comfort unto him to hear his Pupil read his Learned *humanity-Lectures* to the *Somato Christians*, (Reader I coyn not the word my self, but have took it in Payment from a good* hand) that is, to those of *Corpus Christi* Colledge, to which house then *Jewel* was removed. Hereupon M^r. *Parkhurst* made this Distich;

* New-Coll.
Register
anno 1386.

* T. Marlebur-
genſis of the
Writers of I e-
land.

* J. Bale &
J. Pitt.

* Mr. Hatchers
Manuscript of
the Fellows of
Kings Coll.

* Bale de ſcrip.
Brit. and God-
win in the
Bishops of
Norwich.
* Dr. Hum-
breds in the
Latin life of
Jewel pa. 26.

*Olim discipulus mihi, chare Juelle, fuisti, | Dear Jewel, Scholar once thou wast to me,
Nunc ero discipulus te renuente tuus. | Now gainst thy will I Scholar turn to thee.*

Indeed he was as good a Poet as any in that Age, and delighted to be an *Anti-Epigrammatist* to John * *VWhite* Bishop of *VWinchester*, whom in my opinion he far surpassed both in *Phrase* and *fancy*.

* See Fox his
AAs and mon.
pag. 1471.

Mr. *Parkhurst*, when leaving *Oxford*, was presented Parson, shall I say, or Bishop of *Cleve* in *Glocester-shire*, as which may seem rather a Diocess than a Parish for the rich Revenue thereof. But let none envy *Beneficium optimum beneficiario optimo*, A good living to an incumbent who will do good therewith. He laid himself out in works of *Charity* and *Hospitality*. He used to examine the * Pockets of such *Oxford* Scholars as repaired unto him, and alwayes recruited them with necessaries, so that such who came to him with heavy hearts and light purses, departed from him with light hearts and heavy purses.

* Dr. Humphry
in the Latin
life of Jewel
pag. 30.

But see a sudden alteration. King *Edward* the Sixth dies, and then he, who formerly entertained others, had not a house to hide himself in. *Parkhurst* is forced to post speedily and secretly beyond the Seas, where he remained all the reign of Queen *Mary*, and providing for his return in the First of Queen *Elizabeth*, was robbed of that little he had, by some Searchers appointed for that purpose. Were not these Thieves themselves robbed, I mean of their expectation, who hoped to enrich themselves by Pillaging an *Exile* and a Poet? It grieved him most of all that he lost the fair * Copy of his *Epigrams*, though afterwards with much ado he recovered them from his foul papers. These at last he put in print *Et juvenilem foetum senex edidit*, without any trespass on his gravity, such his Poems being so witty that a young man, so harmless that an old man need not be of them ashamed.

* Idem pag. 59.

Being returned into *England* he was by Queen *Elizabeth* preferred to the Bishoprick of *Normich*, and was consecrated * *Sept.* the 1, 1560. 14 years he sate in that See, and died 1574.

THOMAS RAVIS was born of worthy Parentage at † *Maulden* in this County, bred in *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, whereof he was Dean, and of which Univerfity he was twice *Vice-Chancellor*. Afterwards, when many suitors greedily sought the Bishoprick of *Glocester* then vacant, the Lords of the Council * requested Doct. *Ravis* to accept thereof.

As he was not very willing to go thither, so (after his three years abode there) those of *Glocester* were unwilling he should go thence, who in so short a time had gained the good liking of all sorts, that some who could scant brook the name of Bishop were * content to give (or rather to pay) him a good Report.

Anno 1607 he was removed to *London*, and there * died on the 14th. of *December* 1609. and lieth buried under a fair Tomb in the wall at the upper end of the North-part of his Cathedral.

ROBERT ABBOT D. D. was born at *Guilford* in this County, bred in *Bailiol-Colledge* in *Oxford*, whereof he became *Principal*, and *Kings Professor* of *Divinity* in that Univerfity. What is said of the *French*, so graceful is their *Garbe*, that they make any kind of Cloathes become themselves, so general was his Learning, he made any liberal imployment beseem him, *Reading*, *VVriting*, *Preaching*, *Opposing*, *Answering*, and *Moderating*, who could dis-intangle *Truth* though complicated with errors on all sides. He so routed the reasons of BISHOP, the *Romish* Champion, that he never could rally them again. Yet *Preferment* (which is ordered in Heaven) came down very slowly on this Doctor, whereof several Reasons are assigned,

- 1 His Humility affected no high Promotion.
- 2 His Foes traduced him for a *Puritan*, who indeed was a right godly Man and cordial to the *Discipline*, as *Doctrine* of the Church of *England*.
- 3 His Friends were loath to adorn the Church with the spoil of the Univerfity and marre a *Professor* to make a *Bishop*.

However preferment at last found him out, when he was consecrated B. of *Salisbury*, *Decemb.* 3. 1615. Herein he equaled the felicity of *Seffridus* B. of *Chichester*, that being himself a Bishop he saw his brother *George* at the same time Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Of these two, *George* was the more plausible Preacher, *Robert* the greater Scholar; *George* the abler States-man, *Robert* the deeper Divine; Gravity did frown in *George* and smile in *Robert*.

But alas! he was hardly warm in his *see*, before cold in his Coffin, being one of the five Bishops, which *Salisbury* saw in six years. His death happened Anno 1617.

GEORGE

* B. Godwin in
his Bishops of
Normich.

† So expressed
in his Epitaph
on his monu-
ment in St.
Pauls.

* Sir J. Har-
rington in his
Additional
supply to B.
Godwins Ca-
talogue of
Bishops pa. 32.

* B. Godwin
in his Bishops
of *London*.

* Idem ibidem.

GEORGE ABBOT was born at *Guilford* in this County, being one of that happy *Ternion* of Brothers, whereof two eminent Prelats, the third, Lord Mayor of *London*. He was bred in *Oxford*, wherein he became Head of *University-Colledge*; a pious man, and most excellent Preacher as his Lectures on *Jonah* do declare.

He did first *creep*, then *run*, then *fly* into preferment, or rather preferment did fly upon him without his expectation. He was never incumbent on any Living with *cure of soules*, but was mounted from a *Lecturer* to a *Dignitary*, so that he knew well what belong'd to the *stipend* and *benevolence* of the one; and the *dividend* of the other, but was utterly unacquainted with the taking of *Tithes*, with the many troubles attending it, together with the causeless molestations which *Persons Presented* meet with in their respective Parishes. And because it is hard for one to have a *Fellow-suffering* of that, whereof he never had a *suffering*, this (say some) was the cause that he was so harsh to Ministers when brought before him.

Being Chaplain to the Earl of *Dunbar* then *Omni-prevalent* with King *James*, he was unexpectedly preferred Archbishop of *Canterbury*, being of a more fatherly presence than those who might almost have been his Fathers for age in the Church of *England*. I find two things much charg'd on his memory: First, that in his house he respected his *Secretary* above his *Chaplains*, and out of it alwayes honoured *Cloaks* above *Cassocks*, *Lay* above *Clergie-men*. Secondly, that he connived at the spreading of non-conformity, in so much that I read in a modern Author,

*Had Bishop *Laud succeeded Bancroft and the project of Conformity been followed without interruption, there is little question to be made, but that our Jerusalem (by this time) might have been a City at unity in it self.*

* The Observer rescued,
Page 272.

Yet are there some of Archbishop *Abbot* his relations, who (as I am informed) will undertake to defend him, that he was in no degree guilty of these crimes laid to his charge.

This Archbishop was much humbled with a casual homicide of a keeper of the Lord *Zouch's* in *Bramzel-Park*, though soon after he was solemnly quitted from any irregularity thereby.

In the reign of King *Charles* he was sequestred from his Jurisdiction; say some, on the old account of that homicide, though others say, for refusing to Licence a Sermon of *D^r. Sibthorps*. Yet there is not an Express of either in the Instrument of Sequestration, the Commission only saying in the general, *That the said Archbishop could not at that present in his own person, attend those services, which were otherwise proper for his cognizance and Jurisdiction.*

For my own part I have cause to believe that as *Vulnus semel sanatum novo vulnere recrudescit*, so his former obnoxiousness for that casualty was renewed on the occasion of his refusal to Licence that Sermon with some other of his *Court-un-compliances*. This Archbishop died Anno Dom. 1633. having erected a large Hospital with liberal maintenance at *Guildford* the place of his nativity.

RICHARD CORBET D.D. was born at *Ewel* in this County, and from a Student in, became Dean of, *Christ-Church*, then Bishop of *Oxford*. An high *VVit*, and most excellent Poet, of a courteous carriage and no destructive nature to any who offended him, counting himself plentifully repaired with a jest upon him. He afterwards was advanced Bishop of *Norwich*, where he died Anno Dom. 1635.

States-men.

THOMAS CROMWEL was born at *Putney* in this County, of whom I have given measure *pressed down and running over* in my *Church-History*.

WILLIAM HOWARD, son to *Thomas Howard*, second of that Surname, Duke of *Norfolk*, was by Queen *Mary* created Baron of *Effingham* in this County, and by her made Lord Admiral of *England*, which place he discharged with credit. I find, he was one of the first *Favourers and Furtherers with his purse and countenance of the strange and wonderful discovery of *Russia*. He died Anno Domini. 154..

CHARLES HOWARD, son to the Lord *William* aforesaid, succeeded him (though not immediately) in the Admiralty. An hearty Gentleman, and cordial to his Sovereign, of a most proper person, one reason why Queen *Elizabeth* (who though she did not value a Jewel by, valued it the more for, a fair Case) reflected so much upon him. The

* Hackluyt in his Sea-voyages, in his Epistle Dedicatory.

¶ *Idem ut prius.*

first evidence he gave of his prowess was, † when the Emperors sister the Spouse of *Spain* with a Fleet of 130 Sailes, stoutly and proudly passed the narrow Seas, his Lordship accompanied with ten ships onely of Her Majesties Navy Royal environed their Fleet in a most strange and warlike sort, enforced them to *stoop gallant*, and to vail their Bonnets for the Queen of *England*.

* *Camd. Eliz.*
in 88.

His service in the *eighty eighth* is notoriously known, when at the first news of the *Spaniards* approach, he towed at a cable with his * own hands to draw out the *harbour-bound-ships* into the Sea. I dare boldly say, he drew more though not by his person by his presence and example, than any ten in the place. True it is, he was no deep Sea-man (not to be expected from one of his Extraction) but had skill enough to know those who had more skill than himself, and to follow their instructions, and would not sterve the Queens service by feeding his own sturdy wilfulness, but was ruled by the experienced in Sea-matters, the Queen having a *Navy of Oak*, and an *Admiral of Osier*.

His last eminent service was, when he was Commander of the Sea- (as *Essex* of the Land-) forces at the taking of *Cadiz*, for which he was made Earl of *Nottingham* the last of the Queens creation.

His place was of great profit (Prizes being so frequent in that age) though great his necessary, and vast his voluntary expences, keeping (as I have read) seven standing Houses at the same time, at *London*, *Rigate*, *Effingham*, *Blechenley*, &c. so that the wonder is not great if he died not very wealthy.

* *Mason de*
Ministerio An-
glicano.

He lived to be very aged, who wrote *Man* (if not married) in the first of *Q. Elizabeth*, being an invited guest at the solemn Consecration of *Matthew Parker* at *Lambeth*, and many years after by his testimony * confuted those lewd and loud lies, which the *Papists* tell of the *Naggs-head* in *Cheap-side*. He resigned his Admiralty in the reign of King *James*, to the Duke of *Buckingham*, and died towards the later end of the reign of the King afore-said.

Sea-men.

* *Mrs Dugdale*
in his Illustrations of *Warrick-shire*,
title *Kensel-*
worth-Castle,

Sir ROBERT DUDLEY Knight, son to *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leicester* by *Douglas* *Shefeld* (whether his Mistris or Wife, God knoweth, many men being inclinable charitably to believe the later) was born at * *Shene* in this County, and bred by his mother (out of his Fathers reach) at *Offington* in *Suffex*. He afterwards became a most compleat Gentleman in all futeable accomplishments, endeavoring in the reign of King *James* to prove his legitimacy, and meeting with much opposition from the Court in distast he left his Land, and went over into *Italy*. But *Worth* is ever at home and carrieth its own welcome along with it. He became a Favorite to the Duke of *Florence*, who highly reflected on his Abilities, and used his directions in all his Buildings. At this time *Ligorn* from a Child started a Man without ever being a Youth, and of a small Town grew a great City on a sudden, and is much beholding to this *Sir Robert* for its fairness and firmness as chief contriver of both.

But by this time his Adversaries in *England* had procured him to be call'd home by a special *Privy Seal* which he refused to obey, and thereupon all his Lands in *England* was seised on by the King, by the Statute of *Fugitives*. These his losses doubled the love of the Duke of *Florence* unto him. And indeed *Sir Robert* was a much meriting person on many accounts, being an

- Excellent {
- 1 *Mathematician*, especially for the practical part thereof in *Architecture*.
 - 2 *Physician*, his *Catholicon* at this day finding good esteem amongst those of that Faculty.
 - 3 *Navigator*, especially in the Western Seas.

Indeed long before his leaving of *England* whilst as yet he was *Rectus* in *Curia*, well esteemed in Queen *Elizabeths* Court, he sailed with three small Ships to the Isle of *Trinidad*, in which Voyage he sunk and took * nine Spanish ships, whereof one an *Armada* of 600 Tunn.

* *Hackluyt's*
voyages, second Part,
pag. 574.

It must not be forgotten how he was so acceptable to *Ferdinand* the Second Emperor of *Germany*, that by his Letters Parents bearing date at *Vienna*, *March* the 9, 1620, he conferred

ferred on him and his Heirs the Title of a Duke of the Sacred Empire. Understand it a Title at large (as that of Count *Arundels*) without the Affignation of any proper place unto him. How long he survived this Honour it is to me unknown.

Writers.

NICHOLAS OCKHAM was bred a *Franciscan* in *Oxford*, and became the *eighteenth* publick Lecturer of his *Convent* in that University. He is highly praised by the Writers of his own Order for his Learning, whom I do believe, notwithstanding *Bale** writeth so bitterly against him. He flourished Anno 1320.

WILLIAM OCKHAM was born in this* County, in a Village so called of *Oakes*; and indeed our *William* was all *Heart of Oake*, as soon will appear.

He was first bred under *John Scotus*, and afterwards served him as *Aristotle* did his Master *Plato*, disproving his Principles, and first setting on foot a new sort of *Sophistry*. Then it was hard to hear any thing in the Schooles for the high railing betwixt the

REALS, headed by <i>John Duns</i> <i>Scotus</i> .	NOMINALS fighting under their General <i>Ockham</i> .
--	--

Neither of them conducing much to the advance of Religion.

Our *Ockham* flushed with success against *John Scotus*, undertook another *John* of higher Power and Place, even Pope *John* the three-and-twentieth, and gave a mortal wound to his Temporal Power over Princes. He got a good Gardian, viz. *Lewis* of *Bavaria* the Emperor, whose Court was his *Sanctuary*, so that we may call him a *School-man-Courtier*. But he was excommunicated by the Pope, and the *Masters of Paris* condemned him for a Heretick, and burnt his Books. This I conceive was the cause, why *Luther* was so vers'd in his Works, which he had at his fingers ends, being the sole Schoolman in his Library, whom he esteemed.

However, at last the Pope took Wit in his Anger finding it no policy to enrage so sharp a Pen, and though I find no *Recantation* or publick *Submission* of *Ockam*, yet he was restored to his state, and the repute of an *Acute School-man*. Now because he is generally complained of, for his *Soul* of *opposition*, (gain-saying what ever *Scotus* said) it will serve to close his Epitaph, what was made on a great *Paradox-monger*, possessed with the like contradicting spirit.

<i>Sed jam est mortuus, ut apparet,</i> <i>Quod si viveret id negaret.</i>	But now he's dead, as plainly doth appear, Yet would denie it, were he living here.
---	--

He flourished under King *Edward* the Third, and dying 1330 was buried at * *Monchen* in *Bavaria*.

JOHN HOLBROOK was (as *Leland* relates) a profound Philosopher and Mathematician much esteemed with the English Nobility, for his rare accomplishments, and yet is his short Character blemished in * *Bale* with a double

Ut fertur {	One relating to the Place of his Birth, yet so, as <i>Surrey</i> is assigned most probable.
	The other to the time wherein he flourished.

The last is a wonder to me, that so exact a Critick, who had with great pains reduced the *Tables* of *Alphonsus* most artificially to Months, * *Dayes*, and *Hours*, should have his own memory left at such a loss, as to the *Timeing* thereof, that Authors, (hopeless to hit the mark of the year) aim only at the Butt of the Age, and conjecture him to have been eminent in the *fourteenth Century*.

GEORGE RIPLEY was born, saith my * Author, at *Riply* in this County. But on the serious debate thereof, he clearly appeareth a *Native* of *York-shire*, and therefore we remit the Reader to that County, where he shall find his large Character.

Since the Reformation.

HENRY HAMMOND D. D. was born at *Chertsey* in this County, his Father being Doctor of *Physick*, and Physician to King *James*. He was bred in *Eaton-School*, where
Judicious

* De script.
Brit. centur. 5.
num. 17.
* Camd. Brit.
in this County.

* Bale de script.
Brit. centur. 5.
num. 18.

* De script.
Brit. cent. 7.
num. 9.

* Idem Ibid.

* Camd. Brit.
in this County.

Judicious Mr. *Bust* (so skilful in reading other *Boyes*) could not *spell* his Nature, but being *possed* with the *Riddle* of his portentous *Wit* at last even left him to himself, which proved the best. Hence he became Fellow of *Magdalen-Colledge* in *Oxford* till preferred Canon of *Christ-Church* and Oratour of the University.

He may be called an *Angelical Doctor*, as justly as he, who is generally so stiled. First, For his *Countenance* and *Complexion*, *White* and *Ruddy*; resembling the common portraictures of *Cerberins*. Secondly, His *Sanctity*, spending his life in Devotion. His *eating* and *drinking* were next to nothing, so exemplary his *Abstinence*; And he alwayes embraced a single life. Thirdly, *Meekness*. *Michael** *durst not* (the valour of an Arch-Angel is frightened at a sin) *bring a railing accusation against Satan*: Herein only our Doctor was a Coward; he feared to *revile* any of an opposite judgement. Fourthly, his *Charity*; He was the *Tutelar Angel* to keep many a poor Royalist from famishing, it being verily beleaved, that he yearly gave away more than two hundred pounds.

Lastly, for his *Knowledge*; Such the Latitude of his Learning and Languages. As *Distillers* extract *Aqua Vita*, or *Living Water*, from the dregs of *Dead Beer*: So he from the rotten writings of the *Rabbins* drew many Observations to the advance of Christianity.

He could turn his *Plow-Shares* and *Pruning-Hooks* into *Swords* and *Spears* in his *Controversial Treatises*, and could again at pleasure convert his *Swords* and *Spears* into *Plow-shares* and *Pruning-Hooks* in his *Comments* and *Practical Cathedisme*.

He was well vers'd in all *Modern Pamphlets* touching *Church-Discipline*. When some of the *Royal Disputants* (in the Treaty at *Uxbridge*) in some sort did *over-shoot* their Adversaries, this Doctor could lay his Arguments level against them, and discourse with the *Parliament-Divines* in their own *Dialect*.

But alas! he was an *Angelical man*, no *Angel*; Witness his death of the *Students disease*, the *Stone*. He died at *Westwood* in *Worcester-shire* at the house of the Lady *Packington*; his *PELLA*, where he peaceably reposed himself whilst all our English *Jerusalem* was in *Combustion*. One thousand pounds well nigh were due unto him at his death, yet there appeared neither *specialty*, nor any mans hand amongst his Writings; so confident he was that his consciencious debtors would *faithfully* pay, what was *freely* lent them. By his Will he impowered Dr. *Humphrey Henchman* (since Bishop of *Sarum*) his sole Executor to expend according to his discretion in the relief of poor people, not exceeding two hundred pounds. Let this his short Character be *pitch'd up* like a *Tent* for a time, to be *taken down* when a *firmer Fabrick* (which, as I am informed, a more able Pen is about) shall be erected to his memory. He died Anno Domini 1659.

Romish Exile Writers.

NICHOLAS SANDERS was born at* *Charlewood* in this County (where his Family still continueth worshipful) bred Bachelour of the Laws in *New-Colledge*. Going over beyond the seas, he was made D. D. at *Rome*, and afterwards *Kings-Professor* thereof at *Lovain*.

Pity it was, he had not more honesty or less Learning, being *Master of Art* in *malice*, not hoping the whole body of his lies should be believed, but, being confident the least finger thereof finding credit could prove heavy enough to crush any innocence with posterity; presuming the rather to write passages *without truth*, because on a subject beyond memory.

He thought it would much advantage his Cause, to call the Church of *England* *Schismatick* first in that his libellous Treatise. But what said St. *Augustine* in a Dispute with one of the † *Donatists*? *Utrum schismatici nos simus an vos, non ego nec tu, sed Christus interrogetur ut judicet Ecclesiam suam*.

Indeed the controversie consisting much in matter of fact, let Records and Histories be perused, and it will appear that our English Kings, after many intolerable provocations, and intrenchments on their Crown from the Church of *Rome*, at last (without the least invading of others) conserv'd their own right. Partly, as Supreme Princes calling together their Clergy, by their advice to reform the errors therein; partly to protect their subjects from being ruined, by the Canons and Constitutions of a foreign power.

But this subject hath lately been so handled by that Learned Baronet Sir Roger *Twysden*, that

* Luke 9.

* Register of New-Colledge, anno 1548.

† Contra literas Iuliani, lib. 2. cap. 8 tom. 7.

that, as he hath exceeded former, he hath saved all future pains therein. To return to *Sanders*, it is observeable, that he who surfeited with falsehoods, was famished for lack of food in *Ireland*. We must be *sensible*, but may not be *ensorious* on such accidents; those deserving to forfeit the eyes of their souls, who will not mark so remarkable a judgement, which happened Anno Domini 1580.

Benefactors to the Publick.

I meet with none besides Bishop *Merton* (of whom I have spoken) eminent before the Reformation. Since it we find

HENRY SMITH, who was born at * *Wandsworth* in this County. Now, Reader, before I go any further, give me leave to premise and apply a passage in my apprehension not improper in this place.

Luther Commenting on those words *Gen. 1. 21. And God created great Whales*, rendereth this reason why the creation of *Whales* is specified by name; *Ne territi magnitudine crederemus ea spectra esse*, Lest affrighted with their greatness we should believe them to be only *Visions* or *Fancies*. Indeed many simple people who lived (where *Luther* did) in an *In-land Country* three hundred miles from the sea, might suspect that *Whales* (as reported with such vast dimensions) were rather *Fables* than *Realities*. In like manner being now to relate the Bounty of this *Worthy Person*, I am affraied that our *Infidel Age* will not give credit thereunto, as conceiving it rather a *Romanza* or *Fiction* than a thing really performed, because of the *prodigious greatness* thereof. The best is, there are thousands in this County can attest the truth herein: And such good deeds publickly done are a pregnant proof to convince all Denyers and Doubters thereof.

This *Henry Smith Esq.* and Alderman of *London* gave to buy Lands for a perpetuity for the relief and setting the Poor to work

In {	<i>Croidon one thousand</i>	} pounds.	In {	<i>Darking one thousand</i>	} pounds
	<i>Kingston one thousand</i>			<i>Farnham one thousand</i>	
	<i>Guilford one thousand</i>			<i>Rigate one thousand</i>	

In *Wandsworth* to the Poor five hundred.

Besides many other great and liberal legacies bequeathed to pious uses, which I hope by his *Executors* are as conscionably employed, as by him they were charitably intended. He departed this life the 13th. of *January* 1627. in the seventy-ninth year of his Age, and lieth buried in the Chancel of *Wandsworth*.

Memorable Persons.

ELIZABETH WESTON. We must gain by degrees what knowledge we can get of this eminent Woman who no doubt was

R E M.

- 1 Of *Gentile Extraction*, because her Parents bestowed on her so liberal and costly Education.
 - 2 A *Virgin*, because she wrote a book of Poetry called *Parthenicon*.
 - 3 A great Scholar, because commended by two grand Criticks.
 - 4 She must flourish by proportion of time about 1600.
- Hear what *Janus Douſa* saith of her,

*Angla vel Angelica es, vel proſus es Angelus; immò,
Si ſexus vetat hoc, Angelus eſt animus.*

Joſeph Scaliger praiſeth her no leſs in proſe, *Parthenicon Elizabethæ Weſtoniæ, Virginis Nobiliſſimæ, Poetriæ florentiſſimæ, linguarum plurimarum peritiſſimæ*. And again ſpeaking to her, *Penè prius mihi contigit admirari ingenium tuum quàm noſſe*.

It ſeems her fame was more known in foreign parts than at home. And I am aſhamed that for the honour of her Sex and our Nation I can give no better account of her. However, that her memory may not be *harbourleſs*, I have lodged her in this County (where I find an Ancient and Worſhipful Family of the *weſtons* flourishing at *Sutton*) ready to remove her at the firſt information of the certain place of her Nativity.

Here

* So teſtifieth his monument in the upper end of the Chancel of *Wandsworth*.

Here we may see how capable the weaker Sex is of Learning if instructed therein. Indeed when a Learned Maid was presented to King James for an English rarity, because she could speak and write pure *Latine*, *Greek* and *Hebrew*, the King returned, *But can she spin?* However in persons of Birth and quality, Learning hath ever been beheld as a rare and commendable accomplishment.

The Names of the Gentry of this County, returned by the Commissioners in the 12 year of King Henry the Sixth, Anno Dom. 1433.

H. Bishop of Winchester Cardinal of England.

Robert de Ponyges Chivaler.

Joh. Fereby, one of the Knights of the Shire.

} Commissioners to take the Oaths.

Regin. Cobham, de Lingfeld, mil.	Rob. Atte Sonde de Dorking.	Lebeth.
Joh. Kigele de Waike-ton, mil.	Joh. Walleys, de eadem.	Henr. Coleman, de Farnham.
Hen. Norbury de Stokedeberd, m.	Joh. Fontaines de Clopham, ar.	VVillielmi Hayward, de eadem.
Joh. Leboys de Farnham, mil.	Joh. Bitterle de Wandsworth, ar.	Johannis Lilborn, de eadem.
Joh. Weston de Papeworth, arm.	Radul. Wymbledon de Ashestede	Johannis Redingberse de Craule
Th. Wintersbul de Wintersbul, ar.	Ric. Parker de Bysfete, armigeri.	VVillielmi Brigges de Sanderstede
Tho. Husele de Southwark, arm.	Tho. Neweton de Crockfeld, arm.	Richardi Lynde, de eadem.
Johan. Corue de Mercham	Will. Norman de Lambeth, ar.	Thoma Best de Caterham.
Rob. Skirnde Kingeston	Joh. Henham de Southwark, ar.	Thoma Basset de Culesdon.
Rob. Fitz-Robert de Bernas	Will. Arberton de Chamberwel.	Roberti Rokenham, de eadem.
Joh. Gainsford de Crowherst, ar.	Nich. Randolf de Leddrede, ar.	Richardi Colcob, de eadem.
Will. Uvedale de Tichsay arm.	Tho. Grosham, de eadem.	Richardi Herteswode, de Lye.
Nich. Carewe de Bedington.	Joh. Exham de Ewel.	VVillielmi Rode de Guldeford.
Joh. Arderne de Lye, armigeri.	Petri Swifede Lambhith, Gent.	Richardi Atte Lee de Godeston.
Rog. Elingbrig de Croydon, ar.	Joh. Thorp de Thorp, armiger.	Roberti Dogge de Croyden.
Th. Codeington de Codington, a.	Joh. Milton de Egham.	Jacobi Janyn, de eadem.
Joh. Terd de Chayham, arm.	Joh. Bowet de Bokham magna, ar.	Rich. Laurence de Chidingfold.
Will. Kygble de Waweton, arm.	Laurent. Donne de Effingham.	Willielmi Hichecock de Alfold.
Joh. Burg de Waleton, armiger.	Tho. Slifeld de Bokham magna, a.	Johannis Raynold de Donesfold.
Joh. Merston de Cobbesham, arm.	Tho. Donne de Coneham.	Johannis Wadebroke de Wybryg.
Will. Otteworth de Parochia Se-	Joh. Donne de eadem.	Richardi Tymme de Coneham.
morte, armiger.	Will. Craule de Dutesfeld.	VValteri Atte Denne de Sutton.
Arth. Ormesby de Southwark, ar.	Rob. Marche de eadem.	Johannis Charlewode.
Will. Weston de Okeham, arm.	Joh. Atte Lee de Adington.	Henrici Aleyn de Mersham.
Thoma Stoughton	Johannis Leicestre de Kersalton.	Johannis Campton de Chayham.
Ade Lene Lord de Southwark, ar.	Johannis Drux de Ditton.	Johannis Asher de Godaming.
Will. Godyng de eadem armig.	Roberti Mildnale de Kingeston.	VVill. Inningfeld de Lingesfeld.
Nich. Hogh, de eadem.	Johannis Chinnore, de eadem	Thoma Sandre de Cherlewode.
Joh. Malton, de eadem.	Tho. Overton de Merton, arm.	Richardi Baker de Pekeham.
Joh. Godrick de Bermondsey, ar.	Will. Lovelase, de eadem.	Richardi Ode de Camerwel.
Tho. Kenle de Southwark, arm.	Tho. Hereward de Morwe.	Johannis Skinner de Reygate.
Rob. Strickland de Walworth.	Walteri Broke, de eadem.	Richardi Knight, de eadem.
Rich. Tyler de Southwark.	Thoma Palshud, de eadem.	Stephani Balhorn de Dorking.
Joh. Hanksmode, de eadem.	Richardi Combe, de eadem.	Johannis Vincent de Maldon.
Joh. Newedgate, de eadem, ar.	Richardi Eton, de eadem.	Thoma Vincent de Coneham.
Will. Sidney de Cranle.	Huronis Ashbury, de eadem.	Johannis Lake de Kingston.
Will. Newgate de eadem, arm.	Nich. Fitz-John, de eadem, ar.	Thoma Broker de eadem.
Hen. Snokesbul de eadem, ar.	Thoma Bule de Wonerham, ar.	VVillielmi Stoley, de eadem.
Joh. Burcestre de Southwark, ar.	Roberti Nytimber de VVatton	Johannis Lake, de eadem.
Joh. Burdeux de West-Bench-	Rob. Bronnesbury de Bermondsey	VValteri VVoderove, de eadem.
worth, armiger.	Roberti Charingworth de Lam-	Thoma Setton de Ewel.
David. Swan de Dorking, arm.	hith	Thoma Cheteman de Ebbesham.
Wil. Ashurst de East-Benchworth	Thoma Hering de Croydon.	Johannis Kighle de VVawaton,
Tho. Ashurst de Dorking	Richardi Ludlow de Hendle in	junior.

Rogeri Longland de Croyden.
Richard Hayward de Foting.

Thoma Ingram de Shire.
Johannis Frolbury, de eadem.

Roberti Tome de VValton.
Richard Ofseler de Coneham.

Sheriffs of Surrey.

Of both.

Of Suffex.

HENRI. II.

Anno

- 1 Robertus Belet
- 2 Paganus
- 3 Paganus
- 4
- 5 Paganus
- 6
- 7 Paganus
- 8 Paganus
- 9 Paganus
- 10 { Gervasius Cornhil
- 11 { Rogerus Hai
- 12 Gervasius de Cornhil
- 13 Gervasius de Cornhil
- 14 Hugoni de Dour
- 15 Gerva. de Cornhil, for 14 years.
- 16 { Idem &
- 17 { Hen. de Cornhil, filius ejus
- 18 Henr. de Cornhil, for 4 years.

12 Roger. Hay

RICHARD. I.

Anno

- 1 Henricus de Cornhil
- 2 Idem
- 3 Idem
- 4 Radul. de Cornhil
- 5 Idem
- 6 Will. de St. Mar. Ecclesia.
- 7 { Idem
- 8 { Willielmus Panus
- 9 { Galfre. Peverel
- 10 { Robertus de Turnham
- 11 { Alanus de Withton
- 12 { Robertus
- 13 { Alanus
- 14 Willielmus Marefcal

JOHAN. Rex.

Anno

- 1 { Robertus de Turnham
- 2 { Alanus de Wichenton
- 3 Johannes Chaper
- 4 Robertus Turnham

- 3 Johannes Chaper
- 4 Williel. Marefcal

- 5 Willielmus de Chaignes
- 6 { Richardus de Maifi
- 7 { Willielmus de St. Laudo
- 8 Idem
- 9 Willielmus de Cahaigues.

- 1 Hugo Wareluilla
- 2 Magerus Maleuvenant
- 3
- 4 Radulphus Picot
- 5 Radulphus Picot
- 6
- 7 Episc. Chichester. Hilarius
- 8 Hilarius Episc. Chichester.
- 9 Hen. Archi-diaconus
- 10 Rogerus Hai
- 11 Rogerus Hai
- 12
- 13 Rogerus Hai
- 14 Idem
- 15 Idem
- 16 Reginaldus de Warrenn, for 7 years.
- 17 Rogerus filius Renfridi, for 11 years.

- 1 Philippus Ruffus
- 2 Philippus de Tresgar
- 3 Idem
- 4 Johannes Marefcal
- 5 Idem
- 6 Willielmus Marefhal
- 7 { Willielmus Marefcal
- 8 { Stephanus de Pountfold
- 9 { Willielmus Marefcal
- 10 { Stephanus de Poudfold
- 11 { Willielmus
- 12 { Stephanus
- 13 Mich. de Apletricham.

- 1 { Willielm. Marefcal
- 2 { Mich. de Appeltricham
- 3 Robertus de Turnham

- 4 { Mich. de Apletricham
- 5 { Johannes Ferles.

Sheriffs of Surrey.	Of both.	Of Suffex.
<i>Anno</i>	<i>Anno</i>	<i>Anno</i>
10 Robertus de Beregefeld	9 Idem	10 Johannes <i>filius</i> Hugonis
11 Robertus de Milborn		11 Willielm. Bricwre
12 Robertus de Beregefeld		12 Johannis <i>filius</i> Hugonis
13 { Johanna <i>filius</i> Hugonis		{ Matth. <i>filius</i> Herbert
13 { Robertus Beregefeld		13 { Gilbertus de Barrier
14 Gilbert. de Barrier		14 Matth. <i>filius</i> Herbert
{ Johannes <i>filius</i> Hugonis		{ Matth. <i>filius</i> Herbert
15 { Robertus de Beregefeld		15 { Gilbert. le Barrier
16 Gilbert. de Baryer		16 Matth. <i>filius</i> Herbert
17 Reginald. de Cornhil		{ Matth. <i>filius</i> Herbert
		17 { Gilbert. Barrier
	HENR. III.	
	<i>Anno</i>	
1		1
2 Gilbertus Barrarius		2 Matth. <i>filius</i> Herberti
{ Wil. de Warren C. <i>Surr.</i>		3 Gilbertus Barrarius
3 { Willielmus de Mara		
{ Wil. de Warrena C. <i>Sur.</i>		4 { Matth. <i>filius</i> Herberti
4 { Willielmus de Maram,		{ Gilbertus Barrarius, <i>for</i>
<i>for 6 years.</i>		<i>6 years.</i>
10 {		{ Matth. <i>filius</i> Herberti
11 Johannes Oracesdon		10 { Herbert <i>filius</i> Walteri
12 Johannes de Gatesden,		<i>for 4 years.</i>
<i>for 4 years.</i>		14
16		{ Robertus de Laudelawe
17 Williemus Brunus		15 { Henricus de Winterhul
18 Idem		16 Idem
		17 Petrus de Rival
		18 Id. & Hen. de Cancel
	19 { Simon de Echingham	
	{ Joelus de Germano	
	{ Simon de Echingham	
	20 { Henry de Bada	
	{ Johannes de Gatesden	
	{ Joel de Sancto Germano	
21 { Johannis de Gatesdon		21 { Johann. de Gatesdon
{ Joel de Sancto Germano		{ Philip. de Crofts
{ Johannes de Gatesden		22 { Idem
22 { Nicholaus de Wancy		23 Johannes de Gatesden
23		{ Johannes de Gatesden
{ Johannes de Gatesden		24 { Philippus de Crofts
24 { Nicholaus de Wancy		25
25 Gregorius de Arsted		26 Philippus de Crofts
26 Idem		
	27 Radul. de Kaymes <i>for 3 ye.</i>	
	30 Rob. de Savage. <i>for 4 years.</i>	
	34 Nic. de Wancy, <i>for 3 years</i>	
	37	
	38 Will. & Mich. de Vere	
	39	
	40 Galfr. de Grues	
	41 Idem	
	42 Gerard. de Cuncton	
	43 David. de Jarpennil	
		46 Rogerus

Sheriffs of Surrey.

Of both.

Of Sussex.

Anno	Anno	Anno
	44 Johannes de Wanton	
	45 Idem	
46 Rogerus de VVikes, for 6 years	46 VVilliellmus de Lazouch, for 3 years.	46 Robertus Agwilon for 6 years.
	52 Rogerus de Loges, for 3 years.	
55 Matth. de Hasting		55 Bartholomeus de Hasting
56 Idem		56 Idem
E D W. I.		
	Anno	
	1 Matth. de Hastings	
	2 Idem	
	3 VVilliellmus de Herne	
	4 Johannes VVanton, for 3 years.	
	7 Emerindus de Cancellis	
	8 Idem	
	9 Nicholaus de Gras, for 5 years.	
	14 Richardus de Pevensey	
	15 Idem	
	16 VVill. de Pageham, for 5 years.	
17 Rogerus de Lukenor, for 4 years.	21 Robertus de Gla morgan for 6 years.	
	27 Joh. Albel, for 4 years.	
	31 VValter de Gedding	
	32 Idem	
	33 Robertus de le Knoles for 3 years.	

Sheriffs of Surrey, and Sussex.

E D W. II.		
Anno	Anno	Anno
1 Walter de Gedding	14 Henricus Husey	14 Wiliellmus de Northo, & Godfridus de Henston
2 VVilliellmus de Henle & Robertus de Stangrave	15 Nicholaus Gentil	15 Hugo. de Bowcy, & Wiliellmus de Northo
3 VVilliellmus de Henle, & Robertus de Stangrave	16	16 Andreas Peverel, & Hugo. de Bowcy
4 Idem	17 Petrus de VVorldham, & Andrean Medested, for 3 years.	17 Idem
5 VVilliellmus de Henle	E D W. III.	18 VVilliellmus de Northo
6 VVilliellmus de Henle & VVilliellmus de Mere	Anno	19 Regind. de Forester for 3 years.
7 Petrus de Vienne	1 Nicholaus Gentil	22 Rogerus Daber
8 Idem	2 Nicholaus Gentil, & Robertus de Stangrave, for 3 years.	23 Tho. Hoo, for 3 years
9 VVilliellmus Merre	5 Johannes Dabnam	26 Richardus de St. Oweyn
10 VValterus le Gras	6 VVilliellmus Vaughan	27 Idem
11 VValterus le Gras, & Petrus de VVorldham	7 Idem	28 Simon de Codington
12 Petrus de VVorldham, & Henricus Husey	8 Wiliellmus Vaughan, & Joh. Dabnam, for 3 years.	29 Rogerus de Lukenor
13 Idem	11 VVilliellmus Vaughan	30 VVill. Northo
	12 Idem	31 Tho. de Hoo, for 3 years.
	13 Godfridus de Hunston	34 Richardus de Hurst, for 3 years.
	M m m 2	37 Simon

37 Simon de Codington	42 dem	47 Nicholaus Wilcomb
38 Ranul. Thurnburn	43 Ranul. Thurnburn	48 Robertus de Loxele
39 Johannes Wateys	44 Idem	49 Robertus Atte Hele
40 Johannes Weyvile	45 VVillielmus Neidegate	50 Johannes St. Clere
41 Andreas Sackvile	46 Roger. Dalingrugg	51 Johannes de Melburn.

The Sheriffs of these two Counties, before King *Edward* the Second are in the Records so involved, complicated, perplexed, that it is a hard taske to untangle them, and assign, with the Sheriffs did severally, which joyntly belong unto them. Had the like difficulty presented it self in other united Shires, I suspect it would have deterred me from ever meddling with their Catalogue. Nor will we warrant, that we have done all right in so dare a subject, but submit our best endeavours to the censure and correction of the more judicious.

HENRY the II.

7 *Suffex*, *HILARIUS Episcopus Chichester.*] The King had just cause to confide in his loyalty and commit the Shire to his care. For, although I behold him as a French-man by birth, yet great alwayes was his loyalty to the King, whereof afterwards he gave a signal testimony. For, whereas all other Bishops assembled at the Council of *Clarendon*, only assented to the Kings propositions with this limitation, *Salvo ordine suo*, this *Hilarie* absolutely and simply subscribed the same. The time of his Consecration, as also of his death is very uncertain.

EDWARD the Third.

I *ANDREAS SACKVIL.*] The Family of the *Sackvils* is as Ancient as any in England, taking their Name from *Sackvil*. (some will have it *Sicca Villa*) a Town, and their Possession in Normandy. Before this time, we meet with many Eminent Persons of their Name and Ancestry.

- 1 Sir Robert *Sackvil* Knight, younger son of * *Herbrann de Sackvil*, was fixed in England, and gave the Mannor of *Wickham* in *Suffolk*, to the Abbey of *St. John de Baptist* in *Colchester*, about the reign of *William Rufus*
- 2 Sir John de *Sackvil* his son, is by *Matthew* * *Parts*, ranked amongst those Persons of Prime Quality, who in the reign of King *John*, were Assistants to the five and twenty Peers, appointed to see the Liberties of *Charta Magna* performed.
- 3 *Richard de Sackvil*, (as I have cause to beleive his son) was one of such Quality, that I find *Hubertus de Anesty* to hold two Fields in *Anesty*, and Little * *Hormed* of the Honor of *Richard Sackvil*. Now the word *Honor*, (since appropriated to Princes Palaces) was in that Age attributed to none but * the Patrimony of principal Barons.
- 4 Sir *Jordan Sackvil*, Grand-child to the former, was taken prisoner at the Battle of *Emesham*, in the Age of King *Henry* the Third, for siding with the Barons against him.
- 5 *Andrew*, his son and heir, being under Age, at his Fathers death, and the Kings Ward, was imprisoned in the Castle of *Dover*, Anno the third of *Edward* the First, and afterwards, by the special command of the said King, did marry *Ermyntude* an (I conceive a Spanish) Honourable Lady of the Household of Queen *Eliapor*, Whereby he gained the Kings favour, and the greater part of his (formerly forfeited) Inheritance.

I behold this *Andrew Sackvil* the Sheriff, as his son, Ancestor to the Truly Honourable *Richard* now Earl of *Dorset*.

* *Ordernus Vitalis* in his *Norman Stor.*

* Page 161. Anno 1260.

* Both in *Hartfordsh.*
* *St. H. Spelman's Glossa*
verbo *Honor*.

Sheriffs.

Name	Place	Armes.	Name.	Place	Armes
RICH. II.					
Anno			20 VValt. Strickland		[cabossed, Or]
1 Will. Percy		Or, a Lion Rampant, Azure.	21 Ioh. Stanley		Arg. on a Bend Az. 3 Bucksheads
2 Edw. Fitz-Herbert		Gules, 3 Lions Rampant, Or.	22 Ioh. Baskett, arm.		Azure, a Cheveron Erm. betwixt 3
3 Ioh. de Hadresham			23 Nich. Carew	ut prius	Leopards-heads, Or.
4 Nich. Sleyfeld			24 Nich. Husey		
5 Will. Percy	ut prius		25 VVill. Belknap		
6 Will. Wesson		Ermin, on a Chief Azure, 5 Bezants.	26 Robertus Radmill		
7 Will. Waleys			27 Nich. Carew	ut prius	
8 Robertus Nutborne			28 Ioh. Penaycoke		
9 Richardus Hurst			29 Johan. Lewkenor	ut prius	
10 Thomæ Hardin			30 Thomæ Yard		
11 Idem			31 Rich. Fienes, mil	ut prius	
12 Edw. de St. Johan.		Argent, on a Chief Gules, 2 Mulletts, Or.	32		
13 Rob. Atte-Mulle			33 Ioh. Knotesford	ut prius	
14 Rob. de Echingham			34 Tho Cobham, mil.		Gules, on a Cheveron Or, 3
15 Nicholaus Carew	Beddingtō	Or, 3 Lions Passant-gardant Sable	35 Nicholaus Husee	ut prius	Estoiles, Sable.
16 Thomæ Jardin	Surrey.	armed and langued, Gules:	36 Tho. Basset		
17 Nicholaus Slyfeld			37 Thomæ Tresham		Per Saltire Sable and Or, 6 tre-
18 Edw. St. John	ut prius	Gules, a Fess betw. 6 Mulletts, Ar.	38 Rob. Fienes, arm.	ut prius	foiles of the last.
19 Ioh. Ashburnham	Ashburn-	Azure, 3 Lions Rampant, Or.	EDVV. IV.		
20 Willielmus Fienes	ham. Suff.		Anno		
21 Iohannes Salerne			1 Nich. Gainsford	Crohurst	Arg. a Chever. G. betwixt 3 Grey-
22 Willielmus Fienes	ut prius		2 VValt. Denis		bounds Currant, Sable.
HEN. IV.			3 Idem		
Anno			4 Tho. Goring, arm.		Argent, a Cheveron between 3
1 Radu. Codington			5 Tho. Vvedale, m.	ut prius	Annulets, Gules.
2 Nicholaus Carew &	ut prius	Azure, 3 Pelicans, Argent.	6 VVill. Cheney, ar.		
3 Iohannes Pelham	Laughton		7 Tho. Vaughan		
4 Ioh. Ashburnham	ut prius		8 Rog. Lewkenor, m.	ut prius	
5 Robert. Atte-Mulle			9 Nich. Gainsford, a.	ut prius	
6 Idem			10 Rich. Lewkenor, a.	ut prius	
7 Phil. St. Olc'e		Quarterly Or and Gules, a Bene	11 Th. St. Leger, arm.	KENT	Azure, Erretty Arg. a Chief, Or,
8 Thomæ Sackville		Vayree.	12 Ioh. Gainsford.	ut prius	
9 Thomæ Cliphām			13 Nich. Gainsford	ut prius	
10 VVillielmus Verd			14 Tho. Lewkenor, ar.	ut prius	
11 Tho. Ashburnham	ut prius		15 Tho. Echingham		
12 Ioh. Warne Campie			16 Ioh. Wode, Ser, ar.		
			17 Henr. Roos, mil.		
			18 VVill. VVeston	ut prius	
			19 Tho. Combs, arm.		
			20 Ioh. Eltrington		
			21 Tho. Fienes	ut prius	
			22 Ioh. Apfeley, ar.		Barry of 6 Arg. and Gules, a Can-
HEN. V.			RICH. III.		
Anno			Anno		
1 Iohan. Haysham			1 Henr. Roos, miles		
2 Ioh. Winterthul			2 Ioh. Dudley		
3 Ioh. Cliphām			3 Ioh. Norbury, mil.		
4 Ioh. Uvedale			Nich. Gainsford.	ut prius	
5 Iohannes Weston	ut prius		HEN. VII:		
6 Iames Knotesford		Arg. 4 Fffile in Fesse Sable.	Anno		
7 Iohannes Cliphām			1 Nich. Gainsford	ut prius	
8 Iohannes Hace			2 Tho. Combes, arm.		
9 Ioh. Bolvey, &	ut prius		3 VVill. Merston		
10 Iames Knotesford			4 Rob. Morley		
HEN. VI.			5 Ioh. Apfeley, arm.	ut prius	
Anno			6 Rich. Lewkenor, ar.	ut prius	
1 Rog. Fienes, miles	ut prius		7 Edw. Dawtree, arm.		
2 Ioh. Winterthul		Azure, 3 Cheverons, Argent.	8 Ioh. Leigh, arm.	Stockwel.	
3 Iohan. Cliphām			9 Ioh. Coke, armig.		
4 Thomæ Lewkenor			10 Ioh. Apfeley, arm	ut prius	
5 Iohan. Ferriby			11 Ric. Lewkenor, a.	ut prius	
6 Will. Warbleton			12 Matth. Brown, ar.	Beachwor	
7 Ioh. Winterthul			13 Rich. Sackville, ar.	ut prius	
8 Willielmus Uvedale	ut prius		14 Ioh. Coke, arm.		
9 Willielmus Finch		Argent, a Cheveron between	15 Tho. Ashburnham	ut prius	
10 Th. Lewkenor, m.	ut prius	Grieffins passant, Sable.	16 Ioh. Gainsford, ar.	ut prius	
11 Iohan. Anderne			17		
12 Richardus Waller		Sable, 3 walnut-leaves Or, betwixt	18 Ioh. Apfeley, arm	ut prius	
13 Rog. Fienes, mil.	ut prius	2 Bendlets, Argent.	19 Rad. Shirley, ar.		
14 Rich. Dalingrugg			20 Rich. Sackville, a	ut prius	
15 Iohan. Fereby			21 Godr. Oxenbrig, a		
16 Thomæ Uvedal	ut prius				
17 Iames Fienes	ut prius				
18 Rog. Lewkenor	ut prius				
19 Nicholaus Carew	ut prius				
					Paly of 8 Or & Az. a Canton Erm.
					† G. A Lion ramp. Queue forsee,
					Arg. within a Border V. charged
					an Entoir of 8 Escalops Or.

11 Edw.

11 Edw. Goring, arm.	<i>ut prius</i>		CAROLUS Rex.		
12 Ioh. Willdigor, m			Anno		
13 Rol. Tropps, Mor			1 Edr. Alford, arm.		G. 6 Pears 3, 2, & 1, & a chief, O.
& Ioh. Morgan, m.			2 Tho. Bowyer, arm.	Legthorn	Or, a Bend Vary betw. 2 Cotises, G.
14 Ioh. Shirley, mile	<i>ut prius</i>			Suff.	
15 Ioh. Middleton, a.			3 Edw. Jourden, arm.	Gatwik	S. an Eagle displaid betw. 2 Bend-
16 Ioh. Howland, mil.	Shatham	Arg. 2 Bars and 3 Lions Ramp. in	4 Steph. Boord, mil.		lets Ar. a Canton, sinister Or.
17 Nich. Eversfeld, a.	<i>ut prius</i>	Chief, Sable.	5 Anth. May, arm'ger.		G. a Fesse between 8 Billees, Or.
18 Rich. Michelborne			6 Will. Walter, mil.	Wimbleto	Az. a Fesse indented Or, between
19 Franc. Leigh, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		7		3 Eagles, Argent.
20 Tho. Springet, m.			8 Ioh. Chapman, m.		
21 Ben. Pelham, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		9 Rich. Evelyn, arm.	Wotton	Az. a Gryphon passant & Chief, O.
22 Amb. Browne, arm.	<i>ut prius</i>		10 Will. Culpeper, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			11 Will. Morley, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	

When I look upon these two Counties, it puts me in mind of the Epigram in the Poet.

Nec cum te possum vivere, nec sine te.

Neither with thee can I well,

Nor without thee can I dwell.

For these two Shires of *Surrey* and *Sussex* generally had distinct *Sheriffs* until the Reign of King *Edward* the Second, when they were united under One. Then again divided in the ninth of Queen *Elizabeth*, united in the thirteenth, divided again in the twelfth of King *Charles*, and so remain at this day, but how long this condition will continue is to me unknown, seeing neither *conjunction*, nor *division*, they seem very well satisfied.

Sheriffs of this Connty alone.

King CHARLES			17 Georg. Price, arm.	
Anno			18	
12 Antho. Vincent, mil.	Stock'd	Azure, 3 Quarterfoils, Argent.	19 Edru. Jorden, arm.	<i>ut prius</i>
13	Abern n		20 Mathe. Brand, mil.	
14 Iohan Gresham, mil.			21	
15 Ioh. Howland, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		22 Will. VVymond-	Putnie.
16 Tho. Smith, arm'g.			sal, mil.	

RICHARD the Second.

19 JOHN ASHBURNHAM.] My poor and plain Pen is willing, though unable, to add any lustre to this Family of stupendious Antiquity. The *Chief* of this name was High Sheriffe of *Sussex* and *Surrey*, Anno 1066. when WILLIAM Duke of Normandy invaded England, to whom King *Harauld* wrote, to assemble the *Posse Comitatum*, to make effectually resistance against that Foreigner. The Original hereof, an Honourable *Heir-Loome* (worth as much as the Owners thereof would value it at) was lately in the Possession of this Family. A Family wherein the *Eminency* hath equalled the *Antiquity* thereof, having been Barons of England in the Reign of King *Henry* the Third.

The Last, Sr. John Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, married Elizabeth Beaumont, Daughter of Sr. Tho. Beaumont (afterwards by especiall Grace created Viscountess Crammount in Scotland) and bare unto him two Sons, John of the Bed-chamber to King CHARLES the first and second, and William Cofferer to his Majestie, who will build their Name a Story Higher to Posterity.

HENRY the Sixth.

29. JOHN LEWKENOR.] He was afterwards knighted by this King, and was a Cordial Zealote for the Lancastrian Title, at last paying dear for his Affections thereunto. For in the Raing of King Edward the Fourth, Anno 1471. He, with three Thousand others was slain in the Battle at Tewksbury, valiantly fighting under Prince Edward, Son to King Henry the sixth.

HENRY the Seventh.

12 MATTHEW BROWN, Armiger.] I would be highly thankfull to him (Gratitude is the Gold wherewith Schollars honestly discharge their Debts in this kinde) who would inform me how Sr. Anthony Brown (a younger Branch of this Family) stood related to this Sheriffe. I mean, that Sr. Anthony, Standard-bearer of England, second Husband to Lucy, fourth Daughter to John Nevell, Marques Montacute, and Grandfather to Sr. Anthony Brown, whom Queen Mary created Viscount Montacute. He was a zealous Romanist, for which Queen Mary loved him much the more, and Queen Elizabeth no whit the less, trusting and employing him in Embassies of High Consequence, as knowing, he embraced his Religion, not out of politick Designe, but pure Devotion. He was

direct

direct Ancestour to the Right Honourable the present Viscount Mountacute.

This Viscount, is *eminently* but not *formally* a Baron of the Land, having a *Place and Vote* in Parliament, by an expresse clause in his *Patent*, but otherwise no particular Title of a *Baron*: This I observe, for the unparallel'd rarity thereof, and also to confute the peremptory Position of such, who maintain, that only actual *Barons* sit as *Peers* in Parliament.

HENRY the Eighth.

IO NICHOLAS CAREW, *Miles*.] He was a jolly Gentleman, fit for the favour of King Henry the Eighth, who loved active *Spirits*, as could keep pace with him in all Achievements, and made him Knight of the *Garter*, and Master of his Horse.

This Sr. Nicholas built the fair House (or Palace rather) at *Beddington* in this County, which, by the advantage of the Water, is a Paradise of *Pleasure*.

Tradition in this Family reporteth, how King HENRY, then at *Bowles*, gave this Knight opprobrious Language, betwixt *jest* and *earnest*, to which the other returned an Answer rather True than Discreet, as more consulting therein his own *Animosity* than *Allegiance*. The King, who in this kind would *give* and not *take*, being no *Good Fellow* in tart *Repartees*, was so highly offended thereat, that Sr. Nicholas fell from the top of his Favour, to the bottome of his Displeasure, and was bruised to Death thereby. This was the true Cause of his Execution, though in our Chronicles all is scored on his complying in a Plot with HENRY, *Marquess* of Exeter, and HENRY Lord Mountague.

We must not forget, how in the Memory of our Fathers, the last of this Surname adopted his near Kinsman a *Throck-morton* to be his Heir, on condition to assume the Name and Armes of *Carew*. From him is lineally descended Sr. Nicholas Carew, Knight, who, I confidently hope, will continue and encrease the Honour of his Ancient Family.

EDWARD the Sixth.

I THOMAS CARDEN, *Miles*] Some five Years before, this Knight was improbable to be *Sheriffe* of this or any other County, when cunning *Gardiner* got him into his clutches within the compass of the *six Articles*, being with a Lady (and some others of the Kings *Privy Chamber*) indited for Heresie, and for aiding and abetting *Anthony Persons*, burnt at WINSOR, as is above * mentioned. But King HENRY coming to the notice hereof, of his special Goodness, without the * suit of any man, defeated their Foes, preserved their Lives, and confirmed their Pardon.

* *Berksh.* Title
Martyr.
* *Fox* Mar'yr.
pag. 1221.

ELIZABETHA Regina.

20 GEORGE GORING.] He would do me an High Favour, who would satisfie me how Sr. George Goring, Knight (bred in *Sydney Colledge* in *Cambridge*, to which he was a Benefactor) referred in kindred to this present Sheriffe.

This our Sr. George was by King Charles the first created Baron of *Hurst Per-point* in *Sussex*, and (after the death of his Mothers Brother, *Edward Lord Denny*) Earle of *Norwich*. He is a *Phoenix*, sole and single by himself, [*vestigia sola retrorsum*] the onely Instance in a Person of Honour, who found Pardon for no Offence, his Loyalty to his Sovereign. Afterwards going beyond the Seas, He was happily instrumental in advancing the Peace betwixt *Spain* and *Holland*. I remember how the Nobility of *Bohemia*, who sided with *Frederick*, Prince Palatine, gave for their *Motto*, COMPASSI CONREGNABIMUS, meaning, that such who had suffered with him in his Adversity, should share with him in his Prosperity, when settled in his Kingdome. But alas! their hopes failed them. But blessed be God, this Worthy Lord, as he patiently bare his part in his Majesties Afflictions, so he now partaketh in his Restitution, being Captain of his Guard.

To the Reader.

May he be pleased to behold this my brief Description of *Survey*, as a *Running Collation* to stay his Stomack, no set meal to satisfie his hunger. But to tell him good News, I hear, that a Plentifull Feast in this kinde is providing for his Entertainment, by *Edward * Bish*, Esq. a Native of *SYRREY*, intending a particular Survey thereof. Now, as when the Sun riseth the Moon sneaketh down obscurely, without any observation: so when the pains of this worthy Gentleman shall be publick, I am not only contented, but desirous that my weak Endeavours (without further Noise or Notice) should sink in Silence.

* See more of
him in the
Life of Nich.
upon, in
Devon-shire.

The Farewell.

I have been credibly informed, that one Mr. CLARKE, some seven score Years since built at his Charges the Market-House of *Farnham* in this County. Once reproving his Workmen for going on so slowly, they excused themselves, that they were hindered with much people pressing upon them, some liking, some disliking the Model of the Fabrick.

Hereupon Mr. Clarke caused this Distich (hardly extant at this day) to be written in that House.

You who dislike me give money to end me. You who dislike me give money to mend me.

I wish this Advice practised all over this County, by those, who vent their various Verdicts in praising or reproving Structures erected gratis, for the General Good.



SUSSEX hath *Surrey* on the *North*, *Kent* on the *East*, the *Sea* on the *South*, and *Hant-shire* on the *West*. It is extended along the *Sea-side* threescore miles in length, but is contented with a third of those miles in the breadth thereof. A fruitfull County, though very durty for the travellers therein, so that it may be better measured to its advantage, by days-journeys then by miles. Hence it is, that in the late Order for regulating the wages of Coach-men, at such a price a day and distance from *London*, *Sussex* alone was excepted, as wherein shorter way or better pay was allowed. Yet, the Gentry of this County well content themselves in the very badness of passage therein, as which secureth their provisions at reasonable prices; which, if mended, *Higglers* would mount, as * *bajalating* them to *London*.

It is peculiar to this County, that all the rivers, (and those I assure you are very many,) have their fountains and falls in this Shire, (though one may seem somewhat suspicious) as being bred, living, (though not to their full strength and stature of being navigable,) and dying therein, swallowed up by the sea.

It is sufficient evidence of the plenty of this County, that the *Tolle* of the *Wheat*, *Corn* and *Malt*, growing or made about, and sold in the City of *Chichester*, doth amount yearly at a half penny a Quarter, to sixty * pounds and upwards, (as the Gatherers thereof will attest) and the numbers of the Bushels we leave to be Audited by better Arithmeticians.

It hath been said that the first * *Baron*, *Viscount*, and *Earl* in *England*, all three have, and have had, for some term of time their chief residence in this County; and it is more civility to believe all then to deny any part of the report, though, sure I am, this observation was discomposed at the death of the *Earl* of *Essex*, since which time *Viscount Hereford* is the first Person in *England* of that Dignity.

Naturall Commodities.

Iron.

Great the necessity hereof, some Nations having lived in the ignorance of *Gold* and *Silver*, scarce any without the use of *Iron*. Indeed we read not of it in making the *Tabernacle* (though from no mention no use thereof, therein cannot infallibly be inferred) which being but a Slight and Portable Building, *Brass* might supply the want thereof. But in the Temple which was a firmer fabrick * we find *Iron* for the things of *Iron*, and a hundred * thousand *Talents* of that Metal employed therein.

Great the quantity of *Iron* made in this County, whereof much used therein, and more exported thence into other parts of the Land, and beyond the Seas. But whether or no the private profit thereby will at long-running countervail the publick loss in the destruction of woods, I am as unwilling to discuss as unable to decide. Onely let me adde the ensuing complaint, wherein the *Timber-trees* of this County deplore their condition, in my opinion richly worth the Readers perusal;

*Joves Oake, the warlike Ash, weyn'd Elm, the softer Beech,
Short Hazell, Maple plain, light Aspe, the bending Wyck,
Tough Holly, and soomth Birch, must altogether burn:
what should the Builders serve, supplies the Forgers turn;
when under publick good, base private gain takes hold,
And we poor wofull woods, to ruin lastly sold.*

But it is to be hoped, that a way may be found out, to *Charke Seacole* in such manner, as to render it usefull for the making of *Iron*. All things are not found out in one age, as reserved for future discovery, and that perchance may be easy for the next which seems impossible to this generation.

* Hence *Bajgers*.

* So was I informed by Mr. *Peckham* the Recorder of *Chichester*.
* Lord *Abergavenny*, *Vilcount Montacute*, and the *Earl of Arundell*.

* 1 Cron. 26.2.

* 1 Cron. 29.7.

Talk.

Talk (in Latine *Talcum*) is a cheap kind of Mineral, which this County plentifully affords, though not so fine as what is fetch'd from *Venice*. It is white and transparent like Chrystall, full of *strokes* or *veins*, which prettily scatter themselves. Being calcined and variously prepared, it maketh a curious *White wash*, which some justify lawfull, because *Cleaning* not *Changing* Complexion. It is a great *Astringent*, yet used but little in Physick. Surely, Nature would not have made it such an *Hypocrit* to hang out so fair a sign, except some guest of *Quality* were lodged therein, I mean, it would not appear so beautifull to the eye except some concealed worth were couched therein; Inclining me to believe that the vertue thereof is not yet fully discovered.

Wheat ears.

Wheat-ears is a bird peculiar to this County, hardly found out of it. It is so called, because fattest when Wheat is ripe, whereon it feeds; being no bigger then a Lark, which it equalleth in the *fineness* of the flesh, far exceedeth in the *fatness* thereof. The worst is, that being onely teasonable in the heat of summer, and naturally larded with lumps of fat, it is soon subject to corrupt, so that (though abounding within forty miles) *London-Poulterers* have no mind to meddle with them, which no care in carriage can keep from Putrefaction. That *Palate-man* shall pass in silence, who being seriously demanded his judgment concerning the abilities of a great Lord, concluded him a man of very weak parts, because once he saw him at a great Feast feed on CHICKENS when there were WHEAT-EARS on the Table. I will adde no more in praise of this Bird for fear some female Reader may fall in longing for it, and unhappily be disappointed of her desire.

Carpes.

It is a stately fish but not long * *Naturalized in England*, and of all Fresh-water fishes (the *Ele* only excepted) lives longest out of his Proper Element. They breed (which most other fishes doe not) severall Months in one year, though in cold Ponds they take no comfort to increase. A learned † Writer observeth they live but ten years, though others assign them a far longer life.

They are the better for their age and bigness, (a rule which holds not in other Fishes) and their Tongues by ancient Roman Palate-men were counted most delicious meat; though to speak Properly, they have either *no Tongues in their Mouths*, or *all their Mouths are Tongues*, as filled with a *Carneous substance*, whilst their Teeth are found in their throats. There is a kind of Frog which is a Provest Foe unto them, insomuch that of a Hundred Carpes put into a Pond, not five of them have been found therein a year after. And though some may say perchance, *two-legged Frogs* stole them away, yet the strict care of their Owners in watching them, disproved all suspicion thereof.

Now as this County is eminent for both Sea and River-fish, namely an *Arundel Mullet*, a *Chichester Lobster*, a *Shelsley Cockle*, and an *Amerly Trout*. So *Sussex* * aboundeth with more Carpes then any other of this Nation. And though not so great as *Fovius* reporteth to be found in the *Lurian Lake* in *Italy*, weighing more then fifty pounds, yet those generally of great and goodly proportion. I need not adde, that *Physicians* account the galls of Carpes, as also a stone in their heads to be *Medicinable*; only I will observe that because *Jews* will not eat *Caviare* made of *Sturgeon*, (because coming from a fish wanting Scals, and therefore forbidden in the *Levitical* * Law.) Therefore the *Italians* make greater profit of the *Spaw* of Carps, whereof they make a *Red Caviare* well pleasing the *Jews* both in *Palate* and *Conscience*.

All I will adde of Carps is this, that *Ramus* himself doth not so much redound in *Dichotomies* as they do. Seeing no one bone is to be found in their body, which is not forked or divided into two parts at the end thereof.

* See memorable Persons in this County.

† Sir Francis Bacon in his History of life and death.

* Gesnar and Janus Dubrarius.

* Mr. Isack Walton in his Compleat Angler pag. 105.

* Levit. 11. 12.

Manufactures.

Great Guns.

It is almost incredible, how many are made of the iron in this County. Count Gondamer well knew their goodness, when of K. James he so often begg'd the boon to transport them.

A Monke of *Meniz* (some three hundred years since) is generally reputed the first Founder of them. Surely *ingenuity* may seem *transposed*, and to have *cross'd her hands*, when about the same time a Souldier found out Printing; and it is questionable, which of the two Inventions hath done more good, or more harm. As for Guns, it cannot be denied, that though most behold them as *Instruments of cruelty*; partly, because subjecting *valour* to *chance*; partly, because *Guns give no quarter*; (which the sword sometimes doth,) yet it will appear, that since their invention, victory hath not stood so long a Neuter, and hath been determined with the loss of fewer lives. Yet do I not believe what Souldiers commonly say, that *he was curs'd in his Mothers belly, who is kill'd with a Cannon*, seeing many prime persons have been slain thereby.

Such as desire to know the pedigree, and progress of great Guns in England, may be pleas'd to take notice,

1. Anno 1535. *John Oaven* was the first * English-man, who in England cast brass Ordnance, Cannons, Culverings, &c.
2. *Peter* * *Baud* a French-man, in the first of King *Edward* the sixth, was the first who in *Englana* cast Iron-Ordnance, Falcons, Falconers, Minions, &c.
3. *Thomas Johnson* covenant-servant to *Peter* aforesaid, succeeded and exceeded his Master, casting them clearer and better. He died about 1600.

Some observe, that God hath so equally divided the advantage of weapons, between us and *Spain*, that their steel makes the best swords, our iron the most usefull Ordnance.

Glass.

Plenty hereof is made in this County, though not so fine as what *Tyre* afforded, fetch'd from the river *Belus*, and the *Cendevian Lake*; nor so pure as is wrought at *Chios* a nigh *Venice*, whereof the most refined falls but one degree short of Chrystall, but the course glasses here serve well enough for the common sort, for vessels to drink in. The work-men in this mystery are much encreased since 1557. as may appear by what I read in an * Author writing that very year.

*As for Glass-makers they be scant in this land,
Yet one there is as I doe understand,
And in Suffex is now his habit ation,
At Chiddingsfold he works of his occupation.*

These brittle commodities are subject to breaking upon any casualty, and hereupon I must transmit a passage to posterity, which I received from an Author beyond exceptions.

A noble man, who shall be nameless, living not many miles from *Cambridge*, (and highly in favour with the Earl of *Leicester*,) begg'd of *Queen Elizabeth* all the plate of that University, as useles for Scholars, and more for State then Service, for Superfluity then Necessity. The Queen granted his suit, upon condition to find glasses for the Scholars. The Lord considering this might amount to more then his Barony, would maintain (except he could compass the Venetian Artist, who, as they say, could make *Vitra sine vitio fragilitatis pellucida*; yea, could consolidate glass to make it malleable;) let his petition, which was as charitable as discreet, sink in silence.

By the way be it observed, that though course-glass-making was in this County of great antiquity, yet, *The first making of Venice-glasses in England, began at the Crochet*

* *Storrs Annals*
pag. 572.
* *Idem* pag.
584.

* *Tho. Charnock*
in his Breviary of Philo-
sophy, cap. 1.

* *Storrs Chron.*
p. 1040.

Friers in London, about the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, by one Jacob Venalme, an Italian.

The Buildings.

Chichester Cathedral is a fine fabrick, built (after it had been twice consumed with fire) by Bishop *Seffride* (the second of the Name) about the year 1193. Country folk are confident in their tradition, that the Master-workman built *Sarisbury*, and his Man the Church of *Chichester*, and if so, *sequitur Dominum non Passibus aquis*. But Proportion of Time, ———— confuteth the conceit, seeing *Seffride* flourished under King *John*, ———— and Bishop *Poor* (the Founder of *Sarisbury*) lived much later under King *Henry* the third.

Now though *Seffride* bestowed the Cloth and Making on the Church, Bishop *Sherborn* gave the Trimming and best *Lace* thereto, in the reign of King *Henry* the seventh. I am sorry I can follow the *Allegory* so far, being informed that now it is not only *Seam* ript, but *Torn* in the whole-cloth, having lately a great part thereof fallen down to the ground.

Arundel Castle is of great esteem, the rather because a *Local-Earl* dome is cemented to the walls thereof. Some will have it so named from *Arundel* the Horse of *Beavoice* the great *Champion*. I confess it is not without precedence in *Antiquity*, for Places to take names from Horses, meeting with the *Promontory* * *Bucephalus* in *Peleponesus*, where some report the Horse of *Alexander* buried, and *Bellonius* will have it for the same cause called *Cavalla* at this day. But this *Castle* was so called long before that *Imaginary Horse* was foled, who cannot be fancied elder then his Master *Beavoice*, flourishing after the Conquest, long before which *Arundel* was so called from the river *Arund* running hard by it.

Petworth, the house of the Earls of *Northumberland* is most famous for a stately Stable, the best of any Subjects in Christen tome. Comparisons must move in their own spheres, and Princes only are meet to measure with Princes: tell me not therefore of the Duke of *Saxony* his Stable at *Dresden*, wherein are an hundred twenty and eight horses of service, (with a Magazine out of which he can Arme thirty thousand Horse and Foot at a days warning,) that *Electör* being the most Potent Prince in the *Empire*. But is not the proportion fair, that *Petworth* Stable affordeth standing in state for threescore horse, with all necessary accommodations?

Wonders.

Expect not here, I should insert, what *William* of *Newbury* writeth, (to be recounted rather amongst the *Untruths* then *Wonders*) viz. That in this County not far from *Battail-Abby*, in the Place where so great a slaughter of the English-men was made, after any shower, presently sweateth forth very fresh blood out of the Earth, as if the Evidence thereof did plainly declare the voice of Blood there shed, and crieth still from the Earth unto the Lord.

This is as true, as that in white chalky Countries (about *Baldock* in *Hartfordshire*) after rain run rivolets of Milk; Neither being any thing else then the water discoloured, according to the Complexion of the Earth thereabouts.

Proverbs.

He is none of the Hastings]

This Proverb though extended all over *England*, is properly reduceable to this County as Originated there, for there is a Haven Town named *Hastings* therein, which some erroneously conceive so called from hast or speed, because *William* the [afterwards] Conqueror Landing there, did as *Mathew Paris* saith with Hast or Speedily erect some small Fortification. But sure it is that there is a Noble and Antient family of the *Hastings* in this Land, (I will not say first taking their Name from this Town) who formerly were Earls of *Pembroke*, and still are of *Huntington*.

Now men commonly say they are none of the *Hastings*, who being slow and slack go about business with no agility. Such they also call [dull *Dromedaries*] by a foul mistake,

* *Mela*, *Pausanias*, *Platome*, *Pliny*.

mistake, meerly because of the affinity of that name to our English word *Dreaming*, applied to such who go slowly and sleepily about their Employment. Whereas indeed *Dromedaries* are Creatures of a Constant and Continuing Swiftnes, so called from the Greek word *Dremo* to Run, and are the *Cursitors* for travell for the Eastern Country.

Martyrs.

Grievous the persecution in this County, under *John Christopherson* the Bishop thereof. Such his Havock in burning poor Procestants in one year, that had he sat long in that See, and continued after that rate, there needed no *Iron-mills* to rarify the Woods of this County, which this *BONNER junior* would have done of himself.

I confesse the Papists admire him as a most able and profound Divine, which mindeth me of an Epigran made by one, who, being a Suitor to a surly and scornfull Mistris, after he had largely praised her rare parts and *Divine* perfections, concluded,

*She hath too much Divinity for me ;
Oh ! that she had some more Humanity !*

The same may this Diocess say of *Christopherson*, who, though carrying much of *Christ* in his Surname, did bear nothing of him in his Nature, no meekness, mildness or mercy, being addicted wholly to cruelty and destruction, burning no fewer then ten in one fire in *Lewes*, and seventeen others at several Times in sundry Places.

Cardinals.

HERBERT de BOSHAM was born at * *Bosham* a goodly mannor in this County, (which *Earl Godwin* craftily * *kissed* out of the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*,) and being a good Scholar he was a *Manubus* (I mean to write, not to fight for him) unto *Thomas Becket* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. He was present at his Murder-martyring, and had the discretion to make no resistance, lest he had been sent the same way with his Master. However amongst many other books, he wrote the story of his Masters death. Going over into *Italy* he was by *Pope Alexander* the third made Arch-bishop of *Beneventum*, and in the Month of *December* 1178. created *Cardinal*, but by what title, it is unknown, as also is the exact date of his death.

* Bishop Godwin in his Catalogue of Cardin. pag. 165.
* *Camdens Brit.* in *Suss. x.*

Prelates.

JOHN PECKHAM born of obscure * Parents in this County, bred when a boy in *Lewes*, When a Youth, a *Franciscan* in *Oxford*, when a Young-man, in *Paris*, when a Man, he lived in *Lyons*, (where he became *Canon*) when a Grave-man in *Rome*, there made Auditor of causes in that Court, when an Old-man in *Canterbury*, preferred against his will (except out of cunning he would seem Courtied into what he Coveted) by the Popes plenary power, to be Arch bishop thereof.

* The substance of his life is taken out of Bishop Godwin in his Catalogue of Arch-bishops of *Canterbury*.

Peckham believed the Pope invited him freely to that place, when soon after he was called upon to pay a sad reckoning, no less then four thousand marks. A worthy man he was in his place, who neither feared the Laytie nor flattered the Clergy, unpartially imposing on both (it appearing Pecant) most severe penance : he was a great punisher of *Pluralists*, and injoyner of *Residence*.

His *Canons* place at *Lyons*, he not only kept during his life, but left it to his successors, who held it in *Commendam* some hundred years afterwards. Loth they were to part with it as a safe retreating place, in case our English Kings should banish them the Realme. Besides it was a Convenient Inn for them to Lodge at, as almost in the Midway of their journey betwixt *Canterbury* and *Rome*.

He sate Arch-bishop almost fourteen years, built and endowed a *Colledge* at *wingham*, yet left a great estate to his Kindred. I believe his wealth well gotten, because the land purchased therewith hath lasted so long in the Linage of his Allies, in this and the next County, even to our age, he died *Anno Dom.* 1294.

ROBERT WINCHELSEY. Although Bishop *Godwin** saith, *ubi natus traditur, opinor, à nemine*, yet considering the custome of the Clergy in that age, none can doubt his birth in this County, except any should deny *Winchelsey* to be therein. He was bred in

* Out of whom the substance is taken of what followeth.

in the neighbouring Shire of *Kent*, where he was such a proficient in *Grammer Learning*, all did foretell, that he, [then the *Arch-Scholar* in the *School*] in due time would be *Arch-bishop* of the *See* of *Canterbury*.

He was afterwards admitted in *Merton-colledge* in *Oxford*, went thence to *Paris*, where he took the degree of *Master of Arts*, and became *Rector* (perchance no more then a *Regent* amongst *Us*,) of that *University*; returning to *Oxford* he there proceeded *Doctor of Divinity*, and became *Chancellour* thereof, successively *Canon* of *Pauls*, *Arch-Deacon* of *Essex* and *Arch bishop* of *Canterbury*. He went to *Rome*, to procure his *Pall* of *Pope Celestine*.

This is that *Celestine*, formerly an *Eremit*e, whom a *Cardinal* (afterward his Successor by the Name of *Boniface the eighth*) perswaded, by a voice through a *hollow-trunk*, to resign his *Popedome*, and return into the *wilderness*, which he did accordingly. Herein his Holiness did trust the *Spirit* before he did *try it*, contrary to the counsel of the *Apostle*. But this *Pope* appearing *Fallible* in his *Chamber*, if in his *Chair* and *consulting* his *Conclave* of *Cardinals*, no doubt would not have been deceived.

He easily obtained his *Pall*, and refused a *Cardinals Cap* offer'd unto him, returning to *Canterbury*, he was there solemnly *enthroned*, and on the same day *Consecrated* one *Bishop*, bestowed 12. rich *Benefices* on 12. *Doctors*, and 12. meaner *Living*s on as many *Bachelors* in *Divinity*.

Confiding in the *Canon* of the *Council* of *Lions*, which forbad the *Clergy* to pay any taxes to *Princes*, without the consent of the *Pope*, he created much molestation to himself, King *Edward* the first using him very harshly, till at last he overcame all with his patience. For the main he was a worthy *Prelate*, excellent *Preacher*, being Learned himself, he loved and preferred Learned men. Prodigious his *Hospitality*, * being reported that *Sundays* and *Fridays* he fed no fewer, then *four Thousand* men when corn was cheap, and *five Thousand* when it was dear, and because it shall not be said, but my *Belief* can be as Large as his *Bounty*, I give credit thereunto. Otherwise it seemeth suspicious, as a *mock-imitation* of those self same *Numbers* of *Persons*, which *Christ* at * two * severall times miraculously fed with *Loaves* and *Fishes*. His *Charity* went home to them, which could not come to it, sending to such, who were Absented by their *Impotencies*.

After his *Death*, happening *Anno Domini* 1313. he was accounted (though not the *Popes*) the *Poor-mans Saint*, (*Bountifull* men will always be *Canonized* in the *Calender* of *Beggars*,) *Poor-people* repairing in *Flocks*, to the place of his *buriall*, and *superstitiously* praying unto him, and they could best tell, whether they found as much *Benefit* from his *Tomb* when dead, as at his *Table* when living.

THOMAS * BRADWARDINE was descended of an ancient family at *Bradwardine* in *Hereford-shire*, who removing thence, had settled themselves for three generations in this *County*, where this *Thomas* was born, in or near the *City* of *Chichester*. He was bred *Fellow* of *Merton-colledge* in *Oxford*, where he became a most exquisite *Mathematician*, and deep *Divine*, being commonly called *Doctor Profundus*. He was *Confessor* to King *Edward* the third, and some impute our great *Conquest* in *France*, not so much to the *Prowesse* of that King as to the *Prayers* of this his *Chaplain*. He constantly preach'd in the *Camp*, *Industry* to *Officers*, *Obedience* to *Common-souldiers*, *Humility* to all in good, *Patience* in bad success. He exhorted them to be *Pious* to *God*, *Dutifull* to their King, *Kind* to all *Captives*, to be *Carefull* in making, *Faithfull* in keeping articles with their enemies. After the death of *Stratford*, he was made *Arch-bishop* of *Canterbury*, and at *Avenion* (where the *Pope* then resided) received his *Consecration*. Here he was accounted *dygoutre*, somewhat *Clownish* by the *Romish Court*, partly, because he could not mode it with the *Italians*, but chiefly, because money being the generall *Turn-key* to *Preferment* in that place, he was meerly advanced for his merit.

But that which most recommended his memory to posterity, is that worthy book he made *de Causâ Dei*, wherein speaking of *Pelagius*, he complaineth in his second Book, that, *Totus panè mundus, ut timeo & doleo, post hunc abiit, & erroribus ejus faveat*. I fear and lament that almost the whole world runs after him, and favours his errors. Bradwardine

* Joh. 4. 1.

* Godwin in
Cat. of Bishops
of Canter. pag.
147.

* Mar. 15. 38.
* Mar. 14. 21.

* I Bale, Mr.
Parker in Ant.
Brit. I Pitts, Bi-
shop Godwin,
and Sir Henry
Savile in his
life prefac'd to
his book de
causâ Dei.

wardine therefore undertook to be Champion for Grace and Gods cause, against such who were not *defensores, sed deceptores, sed inflatores, sed precipitatores liberi arbitrii*, as ** Augustine* calleth them, and as the same Father saith of *Cicero* ** dum liberos homines esse volunt, faciunt sacrilegos*. He died at Lambeth in October Anno Dom. 1349.

THOMAS ARUNDELL was the fourth Arch-bishop of Canterbury who was born in this County, son he was to Robert, Brother to Richard Fitz-Alen both Earls of Arundell. Herein he standeth alone by himself, that the Name Arundell speaks him both Nobleman and Clergy-man, the Title of his fathers honor, and place of his own birth, meeting both in the Castle of Arundell.

It was either his Nobility, or Ability, or Both, which in him did *supplere etatem*, qualifying him to be Bishop of Ely at ** twentytwo* years of age. He was afterwards Arch-bishop of York, and at last of Canterbury 1396. and three severall times Lord Chancellor of England, viz. In the Tenth of Richard the second, 1386. in the Fifteenth of Richard the second, 1391. the Eleventh of Henry the fourth, 1410.

By King Richard the second, when his Brother the Earl of Arundell was beheaded, this Thomas was banished the land. Let him thank his Orders for saving his Life, the Tonsure of his hair for the keeping of his Head, who otherwise had been sent the same path and pafe with his Brother.

Returning in the First of K. Henry the fourth, he was restored to his Arch-bishoprick. Such who commend his Courage for being the Churches Champion, when a powerfull Party in Parliament pushed at the Revenues thereof, condemn his Cruelty to the Wicklevites, being the first, who persecuted them with Fire and Fagot. As for the manner of his death, we will neither carelessly wink at it, nor curiously stare on it; but may with a serious look solemnly behold it. He who had stop'd the mouths of so many servants of God from preaching his Word, was himself famished to Death by a swelling in his Throat. But seeing we bear in our Bodies the seeds of all sicknesses, (as of all sins in our souls) it is not good to be over-bold and buisie in our censures on such Casualties. He died February 20. 1413. and lieth buried in his Cathedral at Canterbury.

HENRY BURWASH so named saith my ** Author* (which is enough for my discharge) from Burwash a Town in this County. He was one of Noble Alliance. And when this is said, all is said to his Commendation, being otherwise neither good for Church nor State, Sovereign nor Subjects, Covetous, Ambitious, Rebellious, Injurious.

Say not, what makes he here then amongst the worthies; for though neither Ethically nor Theologically, yet Historically he was remarkable, affording something for our Information, though not Imitation.

He was recommended by his kinsman Bartholomew de Badilismere (Baron of Leeds in Kent) to K. Edward the second, who preferred him Bishop of Lincoln. It was not long before falling into the Kings displeasure his Temporalities were seized on, and afterwards on his submission restored. Here, in stead of new Gratitude, retayning his old Grudge, he was most forward to assist the Queen in the deposing ** of* her husband. He was twice L. Treasurer, once Chancellor, and once sent over Ambassador to the Duke of Bavaria. He died Anno Domini 1340. Such as mind to be merry may read the pleasant Story of his apparition, being condemned after Death to be *viridis* ** viridarius*, a green Forrester, because in his life time he had violently inclosed other mens Grounds into his Park. Surely such Fictions keep up the best Park of Popery, [Purgatory] whereby their fairest Game and greatest Gain is preserved.

Since the Reformation.

WILLIAM BARLOW D. D. My industry hath not been wanting in Quest of the place of his Nativity; but all in vain. Seeing therefore I cannot fix his character on his Cradle, I am resolved (rather then omit him) to fasten it on his Coffin, this County wherein he had his last preferment.

A man he was of much Motion and Promotion; First, I find him Canon Regular of St. fiths in Essex, and then Prior of Bisham in Barkshire.

Then

** August. de
Grac. & lib.
a bit. cap. 14.
* Idem de civi.
D & lib. 5. cap. 9*

** Godwin in
the Arch-bi-
shops of Cant.*

** Reader, for
the greater
credit of this
County, I put
there four
Arch-bishop.
together, o-
therwise Bi-
shop Burw. sh
(ollowing
hereafter) in
time preced-
ed the two
latter.
* Weavers fun-
monument
pag. 213.*

** Godwin on
the Bishop of
Lincoln.
† J. Philipot in
his Catalogue
of Chancel-
lours.
* Godwin ut
prius.*

Then preferred by K. Henry the eighth Bishop of St. Asaph, and consecrated Febr. 22. 1535.

Translated thence the April following to St. Davids remaining 13. years in that See. In the Third of King Edward the sixth, he was removed to the Bishoprick of Bath and Wells.

Flying the Land in the Reign of Queen Mary, he became Superintendent of the English Congregation at Embden.

Coming back into England, by Q. Elizabeth he was advanced Bishop of Chichester.

It is a Riddle, why he chose rather to enter into new First-fruits, and begin at Chichester, then return to Bath a better Bishoprick. Some suggest, that he was loth to go back to Bath, having formerly consented to the Expilation of that Bishoprick, whilst others make his consent to signify nothing, seeing impowred Sacriledge is not so mannerly as to ask any, By your leave.

He had a numerous and prosperous female-Issue, as appeareth by the Epitaph on his Wifes Monument in a Church in Hant-shire, though one shall get no credit in translating them.

*Hic Agathe tumulus Barloi, Prasulis inde,
Exulis inde, iterum Prasulis, Uxor erat.
Prole beata fuit, plena annis, quinque, suarum,
Prasulibus vidit, Prasulis ipsa, datas.*

*Barlows Wife Agathe doth here remain,
Bishop, then Exile, Bishop then again.
So long she lived, so well his Children sped,
She saw five Bishops her five daughters wed.*

Having sate about ten years in his See, he peaceably ended his Life, Dec. 10. 1569.

WILLIAM JUXTON was born at Chichester in this County, bred Fellow in Saint Johns-colledge in Oxford, where he proceeded Bachelour of Law; very young, but very able for that degree, and afterwards became Doctor in the same Faculty, and President of the Colledge.

One in whom Nature hath not Omitted, but Grace hath Ordered, the Tetrarch Humour of Choler, being Admirably Master of his Pen and his Passion, for his Abilities he was successively preferred by King Charles the first Bishop of Hereford and London, and for some years Lord Treasurer of England. A troublesome place in those times, it being expected that he should make much Brick, (though not altogether without, yet) with very little Straw allowed unto him. Large then the Expences, Low the Revenues of the Exchequer. Yet those Coffers which he found Empty, he left Filling, and had left Full, had Peace been preserved in the Land, and he continued in his Place. Such the mildness of his temper, that Petitioners for Money, (when it was not to be had) departed well pleased with his denials, they were so civilly Languaged. It may justly seem a wonder, that, whereas few spake well of Bishops at that time, and Lord Treasurers at all times are liable to the Complaints of discontented people, though both Offices met in this man, yet with * Demetrius, he was well reported of all men, and of the truth it self.

* 3 Joh. 12.

He lived to see much shame and contempt undeservedly poured on his Function, and all the while possessed his own soul in patience. He beheld those of his Order to lose their votes in Parliament, and their insulting enemies hence concluded, (Loss of speech being a sad Symptom of approaching Death,) that their Final extirpation would follow, whose own experience at this day giveth the Lie to their malicious Collection. Nor was it the least part of this Prelates Honour, that amongst the many worthy Bishops of our Land, King Charles the first, selected him for his Confessor at his Martyrdome. He formerly had had experience [in the case of the Earl of Strafford] that this Bishops Conscience was bottom'd on Piety not Policy, the reason that from him he received the Sacrament, good Comfort and Counsell, just before he was Murdered. I say just before that Royal Martyr was Murdered; a Fact so foul, that it alone may confute the error of the Pelagians, maintaining, that all sin cometh by imitation, the Universe not formerly affording such a Precedent, as if those Regicides had purposely designed to disprove the Observation of Solomon, that there is No new thing under the Sun. King Charles the second, Anno Domini 1660. preferred him Arch-bishop of Canterbury, which place he worthily graceth at the writing hereof, Feb. 1. 1660.

ACCEPTUS FRUIN D. D. was born at--- in this County, bred Fellow of Magda-

len-

len-colledge in *Oxford*, and afterwards became President thereof, and after some mediate preferments, was by King *Charles* the first, advanced Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and since by King *Charles* the second, made Arch-bishop of *York*.

But the matter whereof *Porcellane* or *China dishes* are made, must be ripened many years in the earth, before it comes to full perfection. The Living are not the proper objects of the Historians *Pen*, who may be misinterpreted to flatter, even when he falls short of their due Commendation, the Reason why I adde no more in the praise of this worthy Prelate. As to the *Nativities* of Arch-bishops, one may say of this County, many *Shires* have done worthily, but *SUSSEX* surmounteth them all, having bred Five Arch-bishops of *Canterbury*, and at this instant, claiming for her *Natives* the two *Metropolitans* of our Nation.

States-men.

THOMAS SACKVILL, son and heir to Sir *Richard Sackvill* (*Chancellor*, and *Sub-Treasurer* of the *Exchequer*, and *Privy-Counsellour* to Queen *Elizabeth*) by *Winifred* his wife, daughter to Sir *John Bruges*, was bred in the *University* of *Oxford*, where he became an excellent * *Poet*, leaving both *Latine* and *English Poems* of his composing to posterity. Then studied he law in the *Temple*, and took the degree of * *Barrister*; afterward he travelled into forraign parts, detained for a time a prisoner in *Rome*, whence his liberty was procured for his return into *England*, to possess the vast Inheritance left him by his father, whereof in short time by his magnificent prodigality, he spent the greatest part, till he seasonably began to spare, growing neer to the bottom of his Estate.

* *Mills* his Catalogue of honour pag. 412.
* *Idem* *ibidem*.

The story goes, that this young Gentleman coming to an *Alderman* of *London*, who had gained great Pennyworths by his former purchases of him, was made (being now in the *Wane* of his *Wealth*,) to wait the coming down of the *Alderman* so long, that his generous humour being sensible of the incivility of such attendance, resolved to be no more beholding to *Wealthy pride*, and presently turned a thrifty improver of the remainder of his Estate. If this be true, I could wish that all *Aldermen* would State it on the like occasion, on condition their noble debtors would but make so good use thereof.

But others make him the Convert of Queen *Elizabeth*, (his *Cousin german* once removed) who by her frequent admonitions, diverted the torrent of his profusion. Indeed she would not know him, till he began to know himself; and then heaped places of honour and trust upon him, creating him

1. *Baron* of *Buckhurst* in this County, (the reason why we have placed him therein,) *Anno Dom.* 1566.
2. Sending him *Ambassadour* into *France*, *Anno* 1571. into the *Low-countries*, *Anno* 1586.
3. Making him *Knight* of the *Order* of the *Garter*, *Anno* 1589.
4. Appointing him *Treasurer* of *England*, 1599.

He was *Chancellor* of the *University* of *Oxford*, where he entertained * *Q. Elizabeth* with a most sumptuous feast. His *elocution* was good, but inditing better, and therefore no wonder if his * *Secretaries* could not please him, being a person of so quick dispatch, (faculties, which yet run in the blood.) He took a Roll of the names of all *Suitors*, with the date of their first addresses, and these in order had their hearing, so that a *fresh-man* could not leap over the head of his *senior*, except in urgent affairs of State.

* *Camden's* *Elizabeth* in pag. 1592.
* See *fragmenta Regalia*, in his *Character* written by Sir *Robert Naunton*.

Thus having made amends to his house for his mis-spent time, both in increase of Estate and Honour, being created *Earl* of *Dorset* by King *James*, he died on the 19. of *April*, 1608.

Capitall Judges.

Sir JOHN JEFFERY Knight, was born in this County, as I have been informed. It confirmeth me herein, because, he left a fair Estate in this *Shire*; (*Judges*, generally building their *Nest*, neer the place where they were *Hatched*,) which descended to his Daughter. He so profited in the study of our *Municipall-Law*, that he was preferred

preferred *Secondary Judge* of the *Common-pleas*, and thence advanced by Queen Elizabeth, in *Michaelmas Terme*, the *nineteenth* of her Reign, to be Lord *Chief Baron* of the *Exchequer*, which place he discharged for the Terme of *two years*, to his great commendation. He left one only *Daughter* and *Heir*, married to Sir *Edward Mountague*, (since *Baron of Boughton*) by whom he had but one *Daughter*, *Elizabeth*, married to *Robert Barty*, Earl of *Linsey*, Mother to the truly Honorable *Mountague*, Earl of *Linsey* and Lord *Great Chamberlain* of *England*. This worthy Judge died in the 21. of Queen Elizabeth.

Souldiers.

The ABBOT of BATTLE. He is a pregnant Proof, that one may leave *no Name*, and yet a *good Memory* behind him. His *Christian* or *Surname* cannot be recovered out of our * *Chronicles*, which hitherto I have seen; But take his worth as followeth:

* Holinshed,
Stow, Speed,
&c.

King Richard the second in the beginning of his Reign was in *Nonage*, and his Council, some will say, in *Dotage*, leaving the *Land* and *Sea* to defend themselves, whilst they indulged their *private Factions*.

This invited the French to invade this County, where they did much mischief, *Plundering* (the *Thing* was known in *England* before the *Name*) the people thereof, and carrying away captive the *Prior* of *Lewes*; And no wonder, if our *Abbot* was startled therewith, seeing it may pass for a Proverb in these parts.

Ware the Abbot of Battle,
When the Prior of Lewes is taken Prisoner.

Wherefore (though no Sheriff) he got together (as well as he might) the *Posse Comitatus*, and putting it in as good a *posture of defence* as the time would permit, marched to *Winchelsey* and fortified it.

Some condemned him herein, it being incongruous for a Clergy-man to turn Souldier. They objected also, that he ought to have expected *Orders from Above*, doing *Rectum* but not *Rectè*, for want of a Commission.

Others commended him, to *save and preserve*, being the most proper Performance of a Spirituall Person. That, in *Hostes Publicos omnis Homo Miles*. That though it be *high Treason* for any to Fight a Foe in a Set field without Command from the *Supreme power*, yet one may (if he can) repell a Rout of *Armed Thieves* invading a Land, the *first* being the *fittest* Time for such a Purpose, the Occasion it self giving (though no *expres*s) an *Implicite Commission* for the same. This Abbot used rather the *Shield* than the *Sword*, being only on the *Defensive* side.

Well, the French followed the Abbot, and besieged him in the Town of *Winchelsey*. In Bravado they dared him to send out *one, two, three, four* or more, to try the Mastery in fight, to be encountred with an equal number; But the Abbot refused to retail his men out in such *Parcels*, alledging, that he was a spiritual person, not to challenge but only defend.

Then the French let fly their great Guns, and I take it to be the *first* and *last* time, they were ever planted by a Forreign Enemy on the English Continent, and then roared *so loud*, that they *lost their voice*, and have been (blessed be God) *silent* ever since.

The Enemy perceiving that the Country came in fast upon them, and suspecting they should be surrounded on all sides, were fain to make for *France* as fast as they could, leaving the Town of *Winchelsey* behind them, in the same *form* and *fashion* wherein they found it.

I behold this Abbot as the Saver not onely of *Sussex*, but *England*. For as *Dogs*, who have once gotten an *Haunt* to worry sheep, do not leave it off till they meet with their reward: So, had not these French felt the *smart* as well as the *sweet* of the *English Plunder*, our Land, (and this County especially,) had never been free from their incursions. All this happened in the reign of King Richard the second, *Anno Domini 13...*

Sir WILLIAM PELHAM Knight, was a Native of this County, whose ancient and weakthy Family hath long flourished at *Laughton* therein. His Prudence in Peace,
and

and Valour in War, caused Queen *Elizabeth* to imploy him in *Ireland*, where he was by the Privy Council, appointed Lord Chief Justice to govern that Land, in the interim betwixt the death of Sir *William Drury*, and the coming in of *Arthur Gray* Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Say not that he, did but stop a Gap for a twelve-month at the most; seeing it was such a GAP, Destruction had entred in thereat to the final ruine of that Kingdome, had not his Providence prevented it. For in this juncture of time, *Desmund* began his Rebellion 1579. inviting Sir *William* to * side with him, who wisely gave him the Hearing with a smile into the Bargain. And although our Knight (for want of force) could not cure the wound, yet he may be said to have washed and kept it clean, resigning it in a recovering condition to the Lord *Gray*, who succeeded him. Afterwards he was sent over into the Low-Countries 1586. being Commander of the English Horse therein: and my * Author saith of him, *Brabantiam persultabat*, He leaped through *Brabant*; Importing Celerity and Success, yea as much Conquest, as so sudden an expedition was capable of. I suspect he survived not long after, meeting no more mention of his Martial Activity.

* *Camdens Eliz. annocitato.*

* *Idem anno 1586.*

The Shirleys.

Their ancient extraction in this County is sufficiently * known. The last age saw a leash of brethren of this family, severally eminent. This mindeth me of the Roman *Horatii*, though these expressed themselves in a different kind for the honour of their Country, pardon me if reckoning them up not according to their age.

* *Camdens Brit. in Sussex.*

SIR ANTHONY SHIRLEY second Son to Sir *Thomas*, set forth from * *Plimouth* May the 21. 1596. in a ship called the *Bevis of Southampton*, attended with six lesser vessels. His designe for *Saint Thome*, was violently diverted by the contagion they found on the South-coast of *Africa*, where the rain did stink as it fell down from the heavens, and within six hours did turn into magots. This made him turn his course to *America*, where he took and kept the City of *Saint Fago* two days and nights, with two hundred and eighty men, (whereof eighty were wounded in the service) against three thousand *Portugalls*.

* *Haeluits Voyages part 3. pag 598.*

Hence he made for the Isle of *Fuego*, in the midst whereof a Mountaine *Atna*-like always burning, and the wind did drive such a shower of ashes upon them, that one might have wrote his name with his finger on the upper deck. However in this fiery Island, they furnished themselves with good water, which they much wanted.

Hence he sailed to the Island of *Margarita*, which to him did not answer its name, not finding here the *Perl-Dredgers* which he expected. Nor was his gaine considerable in taking the town of *Saint Mariba*, the Isle and chief town of *Jamaica*, whence he sailed more then thirty leagues up the river *Rio-dolci*, where he met with great extremity.

At last, being diseased in person, distressed for victuals, and deserted by all his other ships, he made by *New-found-Land* to *England*, where he arrived June 15. 1597. Now although some behold his voyage, begun with more courage then counsel, carried on with more valour then advice, and coming off with more honour then profit, to himself or the nation, (the Spaniard being rather frightened then harmed, rather braved then frightened therewith,) yet impartial judgments, who measure not worth by success, justly allow it a prime place amongst the probable (though not prosperous) English Adventures.

SIR ROBERT SHIRLEY youngest Son to Sir *Thomas*, was by his Brother *Anthony* entred in the *Persian* Court. Here he performed great Service against the *Turkes*, and shewed the difference betwixt *Persian* and *English* valour, the latter having therein as much Courage, and more Mercy, giving Quarter to Captives who craved it, and performing Life to those to whom he promised it. These his Actions drew the Envie of the *Persian* Lords, and Love of the Ladies, amongst whom one (reputed a kins-man to the great *Sophy*) after some Opposition, was married unto him. She had more of *Ebony*, then *Ivory*, in her Complexion, yet amiable enough, and very valliant, a quality considerable in that Sex, in those Countries. With her he came over into *England*,

and lived many years therein. He much affected to appear in *forreign Vests*, and as if his *Clothes* were his limbs, accounted himself never ready till he had something of the *Persian Habit* about him.

At last a Contest happening betwixt him and the Persian Ambassadour, (to whom some reported Sir Robert gave a Box on the Ear,) the King sent them both into *Persia*, there mutually to impeach one another, and joyned Doctor *Gough*, (a Senior Fellow of *Trinity colledge* in *Cambridge*,) in Commission with Sir Robert. In this Voyage, (as I am informed) both died on the Seas, before the controverted difference was ever heard in the Court of *Persia*, about the beginning of the reign of K. Charles.

Sir THOMAS SHIRLEY. I name him the last, (though the eldest Son of his Father) because last appearing in the world, mens *Activity* not always observing the method of their Register. As the Trophies of *Miltiades* would not suffer * *Themistocles* to sleep, so the Achievements of his two younger brethren, gave an Alarm unto his spirit. He was ashamed to see them *Worne*, like flowers in the *Breasts* and *Bosomes* of *forreign Princes*, whilst he himself withered upon the stalk he grew on. This made him leave his aged Father and fair Inheritance in this *County*, and to undertake *Sea Voyages* into *forreign parts*, to the great honour of his Nation, but small enriching of himself, so that he might say to his Son as *Aeneas* to *Aescanius*,

Disce puer Virtutē ex me verumq; Laborem, | Virtue and Labour, Learn from me thy Father,
Fortunam ex aliis. | As for success, Child Learn from others rather.

As to the generall performances of these three brethren, I know the *Affidavit* of a Poet, carrieth but a small credit in the court of *History*, and the *Comedy* made of them, is but a friendly-foe to their Memory, as suspected more accommodated to please the present spectators, then inform posterity. However as the belief of *Mitio* (when an *Inventory* of his adopted Sons *misdeameours* was brought unto him) embraced a middle and moderate way, *nec omnia credere nec nihil*, neither to believe all things nor nothing, of what was told him: so in the list of their *Achievements* we may safely pitch on the same proportion, and when abatement is made for *poeticall embellishments*, the remainder will speak them *Worthies* in their generations. The certain dates of their respective deaths I cannot attain.

Physicians.

REM.

NICHOLAS HOSTRESHAM. Know, Reader, I have placed him in this *County*, only on presumption, that *Horsham* in this *Shire* (no such place otherwise in *England*,) is contracted for *Hostresham*. He was a learned man, a most famous Physician, and esteemed highly of all the Nobility of the Land, who coveted his company on any conditions. It seemeth that he was none of those so pleasing and conformable to the Humor of their Patients, as that they press not the true Cure of the Disease, and yet none of those, who are so Regular in proceeding according to Art for the Disease, as that they respect not sufficiently the condition of their Patients, but that he was of a Middle Temper, and so in effect was two Physicians in one Man. Many were the Books he wrote, reckoned up by * *Bale* and * *Pitz*, amongst which I take especial notice of one, *contra dolorem renium*, thus beginning, *Lapis quandoque generatur in renibus*. I observe this the rather, because his Practice was wholly at home, (ir not appearing that he ever went beyond the Sea,) and this is contrary unto the confidence of such, who have vehemently affirmed, that the stone was never heard of in *England*, untill *Hopps* and *Beer* made therewith, (about the year 1516.) began to be commonly used. He flourished, *Anna Domini* 1443.

Writers.

S. N.

LAURENCE SOMERCOTE was born saith * *Bale* in the South-part of the *Kingdome*. But had, I am sure his best *Englisb preferment* in *Sussex*, being Canon of *Chichester*. After his breeding here under his Carefull Parents, and Skilfull Masters, who taught him *Logick* and *Rhetorick*, he applied himself to the Study of the Law, and attained to great Learning.

* Plutarch in his life.

* De Script. Brit. Cent. 8, Num. 8.
* In Anno 1443.

* De Script. Brit. Cent. 4, Num. 2.

Learning therein. Then leaving the *Land*, he went to *Rome*, and repaired to (his Brother or Kinsman) *Robert Somercote* Cardinall, who it seems procured him to be *Sub-Deacon* under the *Pope*. He wrote some Books both in *Latine* and *French*, and flourished in the year of our Lord 1240.

JOHN DRITON so is his Surname Englished by *Bale*, ——— And why not as well *John Driby*, (a Village in *Lincoln-shire*) seeing no *Driton* in all *England*. The truth is this, in *Latine* he wrote himself, *de Arida Villa*, equivalent with *Sicca villa* or *Sack-wil*, a Surname most renowned in this County: and because it is added to his Character, *ex Illustri quadam Anglia familia procreatus*, it suiteth well with our conjecturing him this Country-man. He was bred according to the Mode of that Age in *France*, and there became at *Paris*, *Summus Gymnasii Moderator*, which (howsoever rendred in English) foundeth a high place Conferred on a Forreigner. In his time was much bussling in the *University*, about an Apocrypha Book, (patched together out of the Dreams of *Joachim* and *Cyriel* two Monkes,) which was publickly read and commented on by many Admirers thereof, by the name of the *Eternall Gospell*.

The *Pope*, who often *Curseth* where God *Blesseth*, here *Blessed* where God *Cursed*, and notwithstanding the solemn *Commination* against such *Additions* to *Scripture*, favoured them, and (what a *Charitable Christian* can scarcely believe,) damned their Opposers for *Hereticks*, this our *Sackwill* bestirred himself, and with *William de Sancto Amore* and other pious Men, opposed this piece of *Imposture*.

Pitz, in the Character of this our *de Arida Villa*, treads like a foundred Horse on stones, mentioning only that he met with much disturbance ——— without any particulars thereof. At last this *Eternall Gospell* had a *Temporal End*, and (with the Serpents of the *Egyptian* Inchanters which vanished away,) this pretended *Quint-Essence* Gospell sunk with shame into silence, whilst the other four Gospels (with the Serpent of *Moses*) doe last and continue. This our Writer flourished 1260.

JOHN WINCHELSEY was bred in *Oxford*, and became a great Scholar therein. I am not bound to believe *Bale* in full latitude, that he made a * *Centaur-Divinity* out of *Poets* and *Philosophers*; but this I believe, that in his old Age he turned a *Franciscan*, and when *Gray*, became a *Green Novice* of the Order at *Sarisbury*. Many condemned him, that he would enter into such a life when ready to goe out of the world, and others of his own *Covent* commended him, who being old, was concerned to find out the most compendious way to Heaven. The year of his *Probation* was not ended, when he died and was buried in that *Covent* Anno 1326.

* De Script.
Brit. Cent. 5.
Num. 11.

Since the Reformation.

WILLIAM PEMBLE was born in this County, where his Parents had no plentiful Estate, but their wants were supplied (as to this their Sons education in Learning,) by the bounty of *John Barker* of *Mayfield* in this Shire, Esq. as by the following passage may appear, written by Mr. *Capel* his worthy Tutor.

A M P.

* You are the man, who supported the Vine, that bore this and many other excellent grapes. His studies had shrunk and withered, even then, when they were about to knit, had it not been for you and your Exhibitions; who have raised up an able Scholar, a learned Divine, a well studied Artist, a skilfull Linguist, and (which is the soul of all) a very godly Minister.

* In the Epist.
Dedicatory before his Lectures on the Sacraments.

So then, if I have mis'd Master *Pembles* native County, yet I shall be excused by the known Proverb, *Non ubi nascor, sed ubi pascor*, *Sussex* affording him his most effectual maintenance. He was bred in, (or if you will, he bred) *Magdalen-hall* in *Oxford*, that house owing its late lustre to his Learned Lectures, the gravest in the *University* not disdainning their presence thereat. He was an excellent Orator indeed, as who spake *non ex ore sed ex pectore*, many excellencies being in him; but above all, this was his Crown, that he unfaindly sought Gods Glory, and the good of Mens Souls. He died in the flower of his Age, as he was making his Lectures on the Prophecie of *Zachary*, (finishing but nine chapters of fourteen) Anno Dom. ——— of a burning fever.

THOMAS CHUNE Esquire, living at *Alfriston* in this County, set forth a small Manuall, intituled *Collectiones Theologicarum Conclusionum*. Indeed many have much opposed

posed it (as what book meeteth not with opposition?) though such as dislike, must commend the brevity and clearness of his Positions. For mine own part, I am glad to see a Lay-Gentleman so able and industrious. His book was set forth 1635.

THOMAS MAY was born in this County, of a worshipfull but decayed Family, bred Fellow-commoner in Cambridge in Sidney-colledge, where he seriously applyed himself to his studies. He afterwards lived in Westminster, & about the Court. He was an Elegant Poet, and translated *Lucan* into English. Now though *Scaliger* be pleased to say Hypocritically of *Lucan*, *Non canit sed latrat*, yet others (under the Rose) as judicious, allow him an excellent Poet, and loseing no lustre by Mr. Mays translation.

Some disgust at Court was given to, or taken by him, (as some will have it) because his Bays were not gilded richly enough, and his Verses rewarded by King Charles according to his expectation. He afterwards wrote an History of this State, in the beginning of our Civill Wars, and being my self (for my many writings) one under the Authority of the Tongues and Pens of others, it ill becometh me to pass any censure on his performance therein. Sure I am, if he were a Biassed and Partiall writer, he lieth buried near a good and true Historian indeed, (I mean Mr. Camden) in the West-side of the North Isle of Westminster Abby, dying suddenly in the night Anno Dom. 1652. in the 55. year of his Age.

JOHN SELDEN, son of Thomas Selden, was born at Salvington within the parish of East Terring in this County, and the ensuing inscriptions being built three stories high, will acquaint us with his age and parentage.

The lowest is written on the top stone of his sepulcher, being five foot deep in the ground.

Hic inhumatur corpus
Johannis Seldeni.

The second is inscribed on a blew marble stone, lying flat on the flore in the Temple Church.

J. Seldenus, J. C.
Hic situs est.

The third is graven on the wall, in a monument of white and black marble.

Johannis Seldenus
Heic juxta situs, natus est decimo sexto Decembris
MDLXXXIV. Salvintoniæ qui viculus est Terring
occidentalis in Suffexiæ maritimis, parentibus honestis, Jo-
annæ Seldeno Thomæ filio, è Quinis secundo, Anno MDXLI.
nato.

Et

Margareta filia & hærede unica Thomæ Bakeri de Rushington,
ex Equestri Bakerorum in Cantio familia, filius è cunis su-
perstitum unicus, Ætatis fere LXX. annorum. Denatus est
ultimo die Novembris, Anno salutis reparatæ MDCLIV.
per quam expectat heic Resurrectionem sælicem.

* Mr. Leigh of
religious and
learned men
pag. 100.

He was first bred in * Hart-hall in Oxford, then in the Inner Temple in London, where
he attained great skill in the Law, and all Antiquity. His learning did not live in a Lane,
but

but traced all the *Latitude of Arts and Languages*, as appears by the many and various works he hath written, which people affect, as they stand affected either by their *Fancy* or *Function*. *Lay-gentlemen*, prefer his *Titles of honour, Lawyers*, his *Mare Clausum*, *Antiquaries* his *Spicilegium ad Edmearum*, *Clergy-men* like best his book *de Dis Syris*, and worst his *History of Tythes*.

Indeed the body of that *History* did not more offend them in point of profit, then the preface thereof in matter of credit. Such his insolent reflections therein. Nor will it be impertinent here to insert a passage of consequence which I find in a Modern Author of good Intelligence.

Master * Selden was no friend to Bishops, as constituted and established in the Church of England. For, being called before the High Commission, and forced to make a publique acknowledgment of his error and offence gived unto the Church, in publishing a book entituled, *The History of Tithes*, it sunk so deep into his stomach, that he did never after affected the men, or cordially approved the calling, though many ways were tryed to gain him to the Churches interest.

To this his publique acknowledgment I can say nothing, this I know, that a * friend of mine employed on a fair and honest account, to peruse the Library of Arch-bishop Laud, found therein a large letter written to him, and subscribed with Master Seldens own hand, wherein he used many expressions of his Contrition, much Condemning himself for setting forth a book of that nature; which Letter my aforesaid friend gave back again to Master Selden, to whom (I assure you) it was no unacceptable present.

But that which afterwards entituled him to a generall popularity, was his pleading with Master Noy for a *Habeas Corpus* of such Gentlemen, which were imprisoned for the refusall of the *Loane*. Hence was it that most men beheld Master Selden as their *Common Councell*, and themselves as his *Clients*, conceiving that the Liberty of all *English Subjects* was concerned in that Suit. He had very many *Ancient Coynes* of the *Roman Emperours*, and more modern ones of our *English Kings*; dying exceeding wealthy. Infomuch, that naked charity, both wish'd and hoped for a good new Coat at his hands, but mist of its Expectation. The Arch-bishop of *Armagh* (to whom he was always most civill and respectfull,) preached his *Funerall Sermon*. The *Large Library* which he left is a *Jewell* indeed, and this *Jewell* long looked to be put into a New Cabinet, when one of the *Inns of Court* (on which it was bestowed) should be pleased to provide a fair and firm *Fabrick* to receive it, but now is repositied (*Bodly* within a *Bodly*) in the matchless *Library* of *Oxford*.

Romish Exil'd Writers.

GREGORY MARTINE was born at *Macfield* in this County, bred (contemporary with *Campion*,) Fellow of *Saint Johns-colledge* in *Oxford*. He was chosen by *Thomas Duke of Northfolk*, to be Tutor to his Son *Philip Earl of Arundell*, and well discharged his trust therein.

Going afterwards beyond the Seas, and living some time in *Doway* and *Rome*, he fixed at last in the *English-colledge* at *Rhemes*, where he was Professor of Divinity. As he was *Papall* both in his *Christian* and *Surname*, so was he deeply dyed with that Religion, writing many Books in the defence thereof, and one most remarkable, intituled, *A Detection of the corruptions in the English Bible*. *Athaliah* * did craftily to cry out first, *Treason, Treason*, when she was the greatest *Traitor* her self; and this *Martine*, conscious of the many and foul corruptions in his own *Rhemish* translation, politickly complained of the Faults in our *English Bible*. He died the 28. of *October* 1582. and lyeth buried in the *Parish Church* of *Sr. Stephens* in *Rhemes*.

THOMAS STAPLETON was born at *Henfield* in this County, as *Pitts* * his familiar friend doth informe us. Object not that it is written on his Tomb at *Saint Peters* at *Lovaine*.

Thomas Stapletonus qui Eicestria in Anglia Nobili loco Natus.

Chichester there not being taken restrictively for the City, but extensively for the *Diocess*. His bare Surname is sufficient proof of his Gentile Birth.

Those

* Extraneus Vapulans made by an Alter idem to Doctor Heylin pag. 167.

* Mr. Spencer keeper of the Library at *Jesus-colledge*.

Pitts de Ang. script. Anno 1582.

* 2 Kings. 17. 14.

* Pag. 796.

Those of his own perswasion please themselves much to observe, that this *Thomas* was born in the same year and month, wherein Sir *Thomas Moor* was beheaded, as if Divine Providence had purposely dropped from Heaven, an *Acorn* in place of the *Oake* that was fell'd.

He was bred in *New colledge* in *Oxford*, and then by the Bishop (*Christopherson* as I take it) made Cannon of *Chichester*, which he quickly quitted in the First of Queen *Elizabeth*. Flying beyond the Seas, he first fixed at *Doway*, and there commendably performed the Office of * *Catechist*, which he discharged to his commendation.

* See his Epitaph in p. 8.

Reader, pardon an Excursion caused by just *Grief* and *Anger*. Many counting themselves Protestants in *England*, do slight and neglect that Ordinance of God, by which their Religion was set up, and gave Credit to it in the first Reformation, I mean CATECHISING. Did not our Saviour say even to Saint Peter himself? feed my Lambs, feed my sheep; And why Lambs first? 1. Because they were Lambs before they were Sheep; 2. Because, if they be not fed whilst Lambs, they could never be Sheep; 3. Because Sheep can in some sort feed themselves, but Lambs (such their tenderness) must either be fed, or famished. Our *Stapleton* was excellent at this Lamb-feeding, from which Office he was afterwards preferred Kings Professor of Divinity in *Lovain*, and was for forty years together, *Dominus ad Oppositum*, the Undertaker-General against all Protestants. Dr. *Whitacre* Professor in *Cambridge*, experimentally profess, that *Bellarmino* was the fairer, and *Stapleton* the shrewder adversary.

His preferment (in mine Eye) was not proportionable to his Merit, being no more than Cannon and Master of a Colledge in *Lovain*. Many more admired that *Stapleton* mist, then that *Allen* got a Cardinals Cap, equalling him in Strictness of Life, exceeding him in Gentility of Birth and Painfulness of Writing for the *Romish Cause*. Such consider not that *Stapletons* Ability was drowned with *Allens* Activity, and one Grain of the Statesman is too heavy for a pound of the Student; Practical Policy in all Ages, beating Pen-pains out of distance in the Race of Preferment. *Stapleton* died, and was buried in *St. Peters* in *Lovain*, Anno 1598.

Benefactors to the Publick.

Reader, let not the want of Intelligence in me, be mis-interpreted want of munificence in the natives of this County, finding but one most eminent, and him since the Reformation.

RICHARD SACKVILL Eldest son of *Thomas* Earl of *Dorset*, by *Cecilly* his Wife, had his Barony (if not his Birth) at *Buckhurst* in this County. A Gentleman of Singular learning in many Sciences and Languages; so that the Greek and Latine, were as * familiar unto him, as his own native Tongue. Succeeding his father in that Earldom, he enjoyed his dignity not a full year, as lacking seven Weeks thereof. Yet is there no fear that the shortness of his Earlship will make his Name forgotten, having erected a Monument which will perpetuate his Memory to all Posterity, viz. A Colledge at *East-greensted* in this County, for one and Thirty poor people to serve Almighty God therein. Endowing the same with three hundred and thirty pounds a Year out of all his Land in *England*. By *Margaret* sole daughter to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, he left two surviving sons, *Richard* and *Edward*, both Persons of admirable parts, (successively Earls after him,) and dying 1608. was buried at *Witcham* in this County.

* Mills in Catalogue of hon pag. 418.

Memorable Persons.

JOHN }
HENRY } *PALMER*, Sons unto *Edward Palmer*, Esq. of *Angmarine* in this County.
THOMAS } A Town so called as I am informed from *Aqua Marina*, or the water of the sea, being within two Miles thereof, and probably in former Ages neerer thereunto.

Their Mother was daughter to one *Clement* of *Wales*, who for his effectually assisting of King *Henry* the seventh, from his landing at *Milford-haven*, untill the Battle of *Bosworth*, was brought by him into *England*, and rewarded with good Lands, in this and the next County.

It happened that their Mother being a full fortnight inclusively in Labour, was on
Whit Sunday

Whit Sunday delivered of John her eldest son, on the Sunday following of Henry her second son, and the Sunday next after of Thomas her third son. This is that which is commonly called *Superfoetation*, (usuall in other Creatures, but rare in Women,) the cause whereof we leave to the disquisition of Physicians.

These Three were knighted for their valour by King Henry the eighth, (who never laid his sword on his shoulders who was not a Man) so that they appear as remarkable in their Successes as their Nativities. The truth hereof needeth no other Attestation then the generall and uncontrolled Tradition of their no lesse worshipfull then Numerous posterity in Sussex and Kent. Amongst whom I instance in Sir Roger Palmer aged 80. years, lately deceased and Cofferer to our late King, averring to me the faith hereof on his Reputation. The exact date of these Knights deaths I cannot attain.

LEONARD MASCALL of Plumsted in this County, being much delighted in gardening, mans Original vocation, was the first who brought over into England from beyond the seas Carps and Pippins, the one well cook'd delicious, the other cordial and restorative. For the proof hereof, we have his own * word and witness, and did it, it seems, about the Fifth year of the reign of King Henry the eighth, Anno Dom. 1514. The time of his death is to me unknown.

WILLIAM WITHERS born at Walsham in this County, being a Child of Eleven years old, did Anno 1581. lye in a Trance Ten days without any sustenance, and at last coming to himself, uttered to the Standers by, many strange speeches, Inveighing against Pride, Covetousnesse, and other Outragious sins. But let the Credit thereof be Charged on my * Authors account.

* In his book of fishing, fouling and planting.

* Holinshed in his Chronicle pag. 1315.

The Names of the Gentry of this County Returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth.

S. Bishop of Chichester,

John Earl of Huntingdon.

William St. John,

William Sidney.

Knights for the Shire.

Commissioners.

Abbatis de Bello	Ade. Iwode	Iacob. Honiwode Prior	Will. Delve
Tho. de Echingham, mil.	Will. Halle de Ore	de Lewes	Will. Shreswell
Hugon. Hallsham, mil.	Ioh. Oxenbrugge	Abbatis de Ponte	Iohan. Lunsford
Rog. Ferrys, mil.	Tho. Oxenbrugge	Roberti	Iohan. Penhurst
Tho. Leukenore, mil.	Rob. Arnold	Rober. Abbatis de	Iohan. Goringe
Rob. Roos, mil.	Iohan. Peres	Begeham	Sim. Cheyne
Hen. Hulse, mil.	Rich. Danmere	Prioris de Mechil-	Tho. Ashburnham
Rich. Dalyngrigge, ar.	Tho. Stanton	ham	Rich. Clothule
Edw. Sakevyle, ar.	Tho. Cotes	Prioris de Hasting	Rob. Hyberden
Will. Ryman, ar.	Ioh. Wygbrynge	Rich. Waller, ar.	Iohan. Dragon
Rog. Gunter, ar.	Will. Hore	Iohan. Ledes, ar.	Tho. Surflet
Rob. Lyle	Iohan. Sherar	Iohan. Bramshel, ar.	Henrici Exton
Iohan. Bartelet	Iohan. Hilly	Rich. Cook, ar.	Ioh. Symond
Will. Ernele	Will. Warnecamp	Rich. Farnfold	Will. Scardevyle
Walt. Urry	Will. Merme	Ioh. Burdevyle, ar.	Will. Yevan
Iohan. Lylle	Tho. Grantford	Rad. Rademeld, ar.	Ioh. Rombrigg
Ioh. Knotesford, ar.	Rad. Vest	Iohan. Apfle	Plen. Wendon
Rich. Profyt	Ioh. Vest	Rich. Grene	Rich. Danel
Iohan. Bolne	Iohan. Hammes de	Tho. Grene	Rich. Roper
Walt. Fast.	Padyngbo	Will. Blast	Tho. Fustynghden
Iohan. Wilteshire	Iohan. Parker de	Rober. Tank	Rad. Shreswell
	Lewes	Iohan. Bradebrugge	

Sheriffs.

This County had the same Sheriffs with Surry, till the twelfth year of Queen Elizabeth, and then for the four years following, had these Sheriffs peculiar to it self.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
REG. ELIZA.			10 Ioh. Apfeley, ar.		Barry of 6. Ar. & G. a Cant. Er.
Anno			11 Hen. Goring, ar.		Arg. a Chev. betwixt 3 Annulets G.
9 Ed. Bellinghā, ar.		Arg. 3. Hunters-horns. fringed S.	12 Edw. Carrell, ar.	Harting	Arg. 3. Bars. & as many Martlets in Chief S.

Then were the two Counties re-united under one Sheriff, untill the twelfth year of K. Charles, when, being divided, these following were proper to *Sussex* alone.

Sheriffs.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
REX. CARO.			16 Geo Churchar, ar.		
Anno			17 Egid. Garton, ar.		
12 Edw. Bishop, mi.	Parham	Ar. on a Bend coticed G. 3 B & mts.	18		
13 Anth. Fowle, ar.	Riverhal	Gilt. a Lion Pass. Guard betwixt 3 Roses Or.	19 Ioh. Baker, ar.		Ar. on a fess Engrailed G. 3 Roses Er.
14 Anth. Forster, ar.	Tronton	S. or a Chevron Ar 3 Scallop-shells of the field betwixt as many Pheons Or.	20 Edw. Payne, ar		
15 Edw. Apfley, ar.	ut prius		21		
			22 Tho. Eversfield, ar.		Er. on a Bend S. 3 mullets Or. betwixt as many Martlets S.

The Farewell.

For my *Vale* to this County, I desire to be their Remembrancer of the counsell which their country-man, William Earl of *Arundle*, gave to his Son *Henry Fitzallen*, last Earl of that Surname, viz. Never to trust their * Neighbours the French. Indeed for the present they are at amity with us, but forreign friendship is ticklish, temporary, and lasteth no longer then it is advantaged with mutuall interest. May never French land on this shore, to the Losse of the English. But if so sad an Accident should happen, send then our *Sussexians* no worse success, then their Ancesters of *Rye* and *Winchelsea* had 1378. in the reign * of *Richard* the second, when they embarked for *Normandy*. For in the night they entred a Town, called *Peters port*, took all such Prisoners who were able to pay ransome, and safely returned home without loss, and with much rich Spoil, and amongst the rest they took down out of the Steeple the Bells, and brought them into *England*. Bells, which the French had taken formerly from these Towns, and which did afterwards Ring the more merrily, restored to their proper place, with addition of much wealth to pay for the cost of their Recovery.

Earls of Sussex

Several ~~Family~~ Generations of The *Ratcliffes* — Earls
Two Gener. of the *Savilles* — Earls

Car. 2 Thomas Leonard P. Dacres created Earl, but died 1715
Without male Issue

WARWICK

* Camden's
Eliz. Anno
1580.

* Stow his Cro-
nicle in this
year.



WARWICK-SHIRE hath *Leicester* and *Northampton-shires* on the *East*, *Oxford*, & *Gloucester-shires* on the *South*, *Worcester* on the *West*, and *Stafford-shire* on the *North* thereof. In forme at the first view in a *Map* it doth pretend to some *Circularness*, but attaineth no exactness therein, as extending *Thirty three miles*, from *North* to *South*, though from *East* to *West* not distanced above *twenty six*.

One said no less truly then merrily, *It is the Heart but not the Core of England*, having nothing *Course* or *Choaky* therein. The *Wood-land* part thereof may want what the *Fieldon* affords. So that *Warwick-shire* is defective in neither. As for the *Pleasure* thereof, an * *Author* is bold to say, that from *Edg-hill* one may behold it another *Eden*, as * *Lot* did the *Plain of Jordan*, but he might have put in, *It is not altogether so well watered*.

* I. Speed in his description of Warwick-shire.
* Gen. 13. 10.

Naturall Commodities.

Sheep.

Most large for bone, flesh and wooll in this County, especially about *Worm-Leighton*. In this Shire the complaint of *F. Rous* continueth and increaseth, that *sheep* turn *Canibals*, eating up men, houses, and towns, their pastures make such depopulation.

But on the other side, it is pleaded for these *Inclosures*, that they make houses the fewer in this County, and the more in the Kingdome. How come buildings in great towns every day to encrease? (so that commonly *Tenants* are in before *Tenements* are ended,) but that the poor are generally maintain'd by *Clothing*, the *Staple-trade* of the Nation.

Indeed *Corn* doth visibly employ the poor in the place where it groweth, by *Ploughing*, *Sowing*, *Mowing*, *Inning*, *Threshing*: but *Wooll* invisibly maintaineth people at many miles distance, by *Carding*, *Spinning*, *Weaving*, *Dressing*, *Dying* it. However an expedient might be so used betwixt *Tillage* and *Pastureage*, that *Abel* should not kill *Cain*, the *Shepherd* undoe the *Husbandman*, but both subsist comfortably together.

Ash.

It is the *Prince* (*Oke* being allowed the *King*) of *English Timber*, growing plentifully in the *Wood-land* Part of this County. I confess it far short in *Sovereigness* against *Serpents* of the *Italian Ash*, if true what *Pliny* reporteth, (making *Affidavit* thereof on his own Experience, * *Experti prodimus*) that a *Serpent* incircled with *Fire* and *Boughes* of *Ash*, will in this *Dilemma*, put himself rather on the hazard of *fire*, then adventure on the fence of *Ashen Boughes*. It is also far inferiour in toughness to the *Spanish Ash*, and yet a *Stand of Pikes* made of *English Ash*, and managed with *English-mens Arms*, will doe very well. But to wave the *Warlike*, and praise the *Peaceable* use of the *Ash*, it is excellent for *Plow-timber*, besides many *Utensils* within a *Family*. Being cut down *Green* it burneth (a *Peculiar Priviledge* of this *Wood*) *clear* and *bright*, as if the *Sappe* thereof, had a *fire-feeding* *Unctiousness* therein. The fruit thereof is good in *Physick*, whose *Keys* are opening of *obstructions* arising from the *Spleen*.

Nat. Hist. lib.
16. cap. 23.

Cole.

Much hereof is digged up at *Bedworth*, which (in my Measuring) of all *Cole-mines*, *North of Thames*, is the most *Southward*, adding much to their *Price*, and *Owners Profit*. The making such *Mines* destroyeth much, but when made preserveth more *Timber*. I am sorry to hear, that those *black Indies*, both in *Quantity* and *Quality*, fall short of their former fruitfulness, and I wish they may recover their lost *Credit*, being confident, the *Earth* there will bleed *Profit* as plentifully as any, had the *Miners* but the good *Hap*, to hit the right *vein* thereof. As for *Manufactures* in this County, some *Broad cloths* are made in *Coventry*, and *ten* might be made for *one*, if the *mystery* thereof were vigorously pursued.

The Buildings.

Coventry much beholding to the *Lady Godiva*, (who took Order that her *Charity* should not prejudice her *Modesty*, when she purchased the Priviledges of this Place) sheweth two fair Churches close together: How clearly would they have shined, if set at competent Distance: whereas now, such their *Vicinity*, that the *Arch-angel* eclipseth the *Trinity*.

Saint Ma lies in *Warwick* a Beautifull Structure, owes its life to the Monuments of the dead therein, most being Earls of *Warwick*. Of these, that in the *Body* of the Church is the *Oldest*, that in the *Chancell* is the *largest*, that in the *Chapell* (of *Guilt Brass*) the *Richest*, that in the *Chapter-House* (of *Fulke Lord Brook*) the *latest*. *Greatness* may seem in some sort to be buried in the Tomb of the Earl of *Leicester*, and *Goodness* in that of the Earl of *Warwick*. Women are most delighted with the Statue of the *Infant Baron* of *Denby*, and Scholars most affected with the learned Epitaph of *Sir Thomas Puckering*. In a word, so numerous is the Church with its Appendences, as I am informed by my Worthy Friend, the *Minister*, that he can accommodate One *Clergyman*, of all Dignities and Degrees, to repose them, in severall *Chapells* or *Vestries* by themselves.

* Mr. Pennington.

Kenelworth, alias *Kenilworth*. It had the *Strength* of a *Castle*, and *Beauty* of a *Princes Court*; Though most fair the *Porch*, no danger of the *Castles* running out thereat, (like that of *Mindus* at the Gate) as most Proportionable to the rest of the *Fabrick*. I confess *Handsome* is an unproper Epithete of a *Gyant*, yet *Neatness* agreeth with the *Vastness* of this structure.

Some *Castles* have been Demolished for security, which I behold destroyed, *se defendendo*, without offence. Others Demolished in the heat of the Wars, which I look upon as *Castle-slaughter*. But I cannot excuse the Destruction of this *Castle*, from *Wilfull-murder*, being done in cold blood, since the end of the Wars.

I am not stock'd enough with *Charity* to pity the Ruiners thereof, if the materialls of this *Castle* answered not their Expectation, who destroyed it.

Pass we now from the *Preterperfect* to the *Present Tense*, I mean from what was once, to what now is most magnificent, the *Castle* of *Warwick*. It over-looketh the Town which is washed and swept by Nature, so sweet on a Rising Hill, is the situation thereof. The Prospect of this *Castle* is Pleasant in its self, and far more to the Present Owner thereof, the Right Honourable *Robert Lord Brooke*, seeing the Windows look into Lands mostly of his Possession.

We will conclude the Buildings of this County, with the beautifull *Cross* of *Coventry*. A Reformed *Cross*, (or *Standard* rather) without any *Cross* thereon, being a *Master-piece*, all for Ornament, nothing for *Superstition*, so that the most curious, hath just cause to commend, the most conscientious to allow, none to condemn it.

It was begun 1541. the 32. and finished 1544. the 36. of King *Henry* the eighth, at the sole cost of *Sir William Hollis* Lord Mayor of *London*, Great-grand-father to the Right Honorable the Earl of *Clare*.

The Wonders.

At *Lemington*, within two Miles of *Warwick*, there issue out (within a stride) of the womb of the Earth, two *Twin-springs*, as different in Taste and Operation, as *Esau* and *Jacob* in disposition, the one *Salt*, the other *Fresh*. Thus the meanest *Country-man* doth plainly see the Effects, whilst it would pose a Consultation of Philosophers to assign the true cause thereof. To this Permanent let me joine a transient wonder which some was fifty years since. The Situation of *Coventry* is well known, on a rising Hill, having no River near it, save a small Brook, over which generally one may make a *Bridge* with a *Stride*. Now here happened such an Inundation, on Friday April the seventeenth 1607. (attested under the Seal of the City, in the Majoralty of *Henry Sewel*) as was equally admirable;

1. Coming about eight a clock in the morning, no considerable rain preceding, which might suggest the least suspicion thereof.
- In 2. Continuance, for the Space of three Hours, wherein it overflowed more then *two hundred and fifty* dwelling Houses, to the great damage of the Inhabitants.
3. Departure, or vanishing rather, sinking as suddenly as it did rise.

Thus what the Scripture saith of * *wind*, was then true of the *water*, *One cannot tell, whence it came, nor whither it went.* Leaving others to enquire into the *second* and *subordinate*, I will content my self with admiring the *supreme Cause*, observed by the * *Psalmist*, *He turneth a wilderness into a standing water, and dry-ground into water-Springs.*

* John 3. 5.

* Psalm. 107. 35.

Medicinal Waters.

At *Newenham Regis* there is a *Spring*, the water whereof drunk with *salt* loosneth, with *Sugar* bindeth the Body. It is also very *Sovereigne* against *Ulcers*, *Impostumes*, & the *Stone*. This last I commend to the Readers *choise observation*, the same * *Author* affirming that it turneth *sticks* into *Stone*, and that he himself was an *Eye-witness* thereof. Now, how it should dissolve the *Stone* in the *Body* of a *Man*, and yet turn *Wood* into *Stone*, I leave to such who are *natura à Sanctoribus Consiliis*, at their next meeting at their *Counsel-table*, to discuss and decide.

* Speed in his Description of Warwick-shire.

Proverbs.

He is the black Bear of Arden.]

Arden, is a *Forrest*, anciently occupying all the *wood-land* part of this County. By the *Black Bear*, is meant *Guy Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, who (besides the allusion to his *Crest*) was *Grim* of Person and *Surly* of resolution, for when this *Bear* had gotten *Pierce Gavistone*, (that *Munkey* and *Minion* of King *Edward* the second) into his *Chambers*, he caused his *Death* at a *Hill* within two miles of *Warwick*, notwithstanding all opposition to the contrary. The Proverb is applicable to those who are not *Terriculamenta*, but *Terrores*, no *fancy-formed Bug-bears*, but such as carry *fear* and *fright* to others about them.

As bold as Beauchamp.]

Some will say the concurrence of these two B. B. did much help the Proverbe, and I think (as in others of the same kind) they did nothing hinder it. However this quality could not be fixed on any name with more truth. If it be demanded, what *Beauchamp* is chiefly meant, amongst the many of that Surname, Earls of *Warwick*? The answer of mutinous people is true in this case, *One and all*.

1. *William*. 2. *Guy*. 3. *Thomas*. 4. *Thomas*. 5. *Richard*. 6. *Henry*.

Such a series there was of successive undauntedness in that noble Family. But, if a better may be allowed amongst the best, and a bolder amongst the boldest; I conceive that *Thomas* the first of that name, gave the chief occasion to this Proverbe, of whom we read it thus reported in our * *Chronicles*:

* At *Hogges* in *Normandy*, in the year of our Lord 1346. being there in safety arrived with *Edward* the third, this *Thomas* leaping over ship-board, was the first man who went on land, seconded by one *Esquire*, and six *Archers*, being mounted on a silly *Palfray*, which the suddain accident of the business first offered to hand; with this company, he did fight against one hundred armed men, and in hostile manner overthrew every one which withstood him: and so at one shock, with his seven assistants, he slew sixty *Normans*, removed all resistance, and gave means to the whole fleet to land the Army in safety.

The Heirs-male off this name, are long since extinct, though some deriving themselves from the Heirs-generall, are extant at this day.

The Bear wants a Tail, and cannot be a Lion.]

Nature hath cut off the *Tail* of the *Bear* close at the *Rump*, which is very *strong*, and long in a *Lion*; for a great part of the *Lions strength* consists in his *Tail*, wherewith (when

* Our of which it is observed by Mr. M. in his Catal. of Honour pag. 804. and Mr. Dugdale in his Earls of Warwick.

(when Angry) he useth to *Flap* and *Beat* himself, to raise his *Rage* therewith to the Height, so to render himself more *Fierce* and *Furious*. If any ask why this *Proverbe* is placed in *Warwick-shire*? Let them take the Ensuing Story for their satisfaction.

Robert Dudley Earl of *Leicester*, derived his *Pedegree* from the ancient Earls of *Warwick*, on which Title he gave their *Crest*, the *Bear* and *Ragged Staffe*, and when he was *Governour* of the *Low Countries*, with the high Title of his *Excellency*, disusing his Own Coat of the *Green-Lion* with *Two Tails*, he signed all *Instruments* with the *Crest* of the *Bear* and *Ragged Staffe*. He was then suspected by many of his *jealous adversaries*, to hatch an *Ambitious* design to make himself absolute *Commander* (as the *Lion* is *King of Beasts*) over the *Low-Countries*. Whereupon some (*Foes* to his *faction*, and *Friends* to the *Dutch-freedom*) wrote under his *Crest*, set up in *Publick* places,

Ursa caret cauda, non queat esse Leo. | The Bear he never can prevail
To Lion it, for lack of Tail.

Nor is *Ursa* in the feminine meerly placed to make the Verse; But because *Naturalists* observe in *Bears*, that the Female is always the strongest.

This *Proverb* is applyed to such who not content with their *Condition*, aspire to what is above their worth to deserve, or *Power* to atchive.

He is true Coventry-blew.]

It seems the best blows, so well fixed as not to fade, are died in *Coventry*. It is applied to such an one who is *fidus Achates*, a fast and faithfull friend to those that employ him. Opposite hereunto is the Greek *Proverb*, * τὸ κακὸν τρέπεται χεῖρας, *Ignarū vertitur color*, A Coward will change colour, either for fear or falsehood, when deserting those who placed confidence in him. As for those who apply this *Proverb* to persons so habited in wickedness, as past hope of amendment, under favour I conceive it a *secondary*, and but abusive sense thereof.

* Plutarchus in
Probl. Cur po-
lypus mutat co-
lorem.

Princes.

ANNE NEVILL Daughter and Co-heir to *Richard Newill* Earl of *Warwick*, was most probably born in *Warwick-castle*. She was afterward married with a great portion and inheritance, to *Edward* Prince of *wales*, sole Son to King *Henry* the sixth. A Prince, neither dying of *Disease*, nor slain in *Battle*, nor executed by *Justice*, but barbarously butchered by *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*.

Was it not then a daring piece of *Court-ship* in him, who had murdered her husband; to make love unto her in way of marriage; and was not his success strange in obtaining her, having no beauty to commend his person to her affection? O the Impotency of the weaker sex, to resist the battery of a Princely Suitor, who afterward became King by his own ambition! however her life with him proved neither long nor fortunate.

It happened that there was the muttering of a marriage between *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, and *Elizabeth* eldest Daughter to *Edward* the fourth, so to unite the houses of *Lancaster* and *York*. To prevent this, King *Richard* the third intended to marry the Lady himself, so methodicall he was in breaking the *Commandements* of the second Table. First Honour thy *Father* and *Mother*, when he procured his Mother to be proclaimed a harlot, by a Preacher at *Pauls Cross*. Secondly, Thou shalt not kill, when he murdered his Nephews. Thirdly, Thou shalt not Commit adultery, being now in pursuit of an incestuous Copulation.

Say not that this match would nothing confirme his title, seeing formerly he had pronounced all the Issue of King *Edward* the fourth as *Illegitimate*; for first, that designe was rather *indevoured* then *effected*, most men remaining (notwithstanding this bastardizing attempt) well satisfied in the rightfulness of their extraction. Secondly, they should or should not be *Bastards*, as it made for his present advantage. Tyrants always driving that nail which will goe, though it go cross to those which they have driven before. Lastly, if it did not help him, it would hinder the Earl of *Richmond*, which made that *Usurper* half wild till he was wedded.

But one thing withstood his desires, this *Anne* his Queen was still alive, though daily quarrelled at, and complained of (her son being lately dead) for barren, and O what a loss would it be to nature it self, should her husband dye without an heir unto his virtues! Well, this Lady understanding that she was a burthen to her husband, for grief soon became a burthen to herself, and wasted away on a suddain. Some think she went her own pace to the grave, while others suspect a grain was given her to quicken her in her journey to her long home. Which happened *Anno Dom. 1484.*

EDWARD PLANTAGENET Son to *George Duke of Clarence*, may passe for a Prince, because the last Male-heir of that *Royal Family*. Yea, some of his Foes feared, and more of his Friends desired, that he might be King of *England*. His Mother was *Isabel*, Eldest Daughter to *Richard Nevill Earl of Warwick*. And he was born in * *Warwick-castle*.

As his Age increased, so the Jealousie of the Kings of *England* on him did increase, being kept Close Prisoner by King *Edward* the fourth, Closer by King *Richard* the third, and Closest by King *Henry* the seventh. This last, being of a New *Linage* and *Surname*, knew full well how this Nation hankered after the Name of *Plantagenet*, which as it did out-syllable *Tutthar* in the Mouths, so did it out-vie it in the Affections of the English. Hence was it, that the Earl was kept in so strict Restraint, which made him very weak in his Intellectuals, and no wonder, being so sequestred from human converse.

It happened, a marriage was now in debate, betwixt Prince *Arthur*, and *Katherine* Daughter to *Ferdinand King of Spain*, and the latter would not consent thereunto, untill to clear all Titles, this *Edward Plantagenet* were taken out of the way. Thereupon he was Charged for intending an Escape out of the *Tower*, (was he not a very fool indeed, if not desiring his own liberty?) which far fetch'd deduction was heightened into High Treason. The simple Earl was perswaded by his friend pretending Foes, to confess the fact as the only way to find favour, and so freely acknowledging more against himself, then others could prove, yea, or himself did intend, soon after found the Proverb true, *Confess and be Beheaded.*

However the blood of this Innocent (so may he truly be termed take the word in what sence you please) did not pass unpunished, and the Lady *Katherine Dowager* was wont to acknowledge the death of her two Sons an ill success of her match, as Heavens Judgement on her family, for the Murdering of this Earl, which happened *Anno Domini 1499.*

Saints.

Saint *WOLSTAN*. There is some difference, but what is easily reconcileable, about the place of his Nativity,

F. Fitz, de illust. Angliæ Script.
etate undecima num. 174.

Sanctus Wolstanus natione Anglus Wigorniensis.

Hierom. Porter, in the Flowers of the lives of English Saints, p. 84.

Saint Wolstan was born in Warwick-shire, of worthy and religious Parents.

The accommodation is easy, seeing a *Warwick-shire* man by his County, may be a *Worcester-man* by his Diocese, to which See the western moiety of that County doth belong. Since I have learned from my worthy * friend, that *Long Irington* in this Shire, may boast of the birth of *Saint Wolstan*. He afterwards began Bishop of *Worcester*, and for his piety and holiness was generally revered.

Indeed he was like *Jacob*, a plain man, with *Nathaniel* an Israelite without guile, welt or gard. He could not Mode it, or comport, either with *French* sickeness, or *Italian* pride, which rendred him at once hated by two Grandees, *K. Wil.* the Conqueror, and *Lankfank* the lordly *Lombard* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*.

These resolved on his removall, quarrelling with him that he could not speake *French*, (a quality which much commended the Clergy in that Age to preferment,) and command him to give up his *Episcopal* staffe and ring into the hands of the King. But old *Wolstan* trudged to the Tomb of King *Edward the Confessor* in *Westminster*, who had

* Mr. Dugdale in his Illustrations of *Warwick-shire*, in the Catalogue of the Earls thereof.

* Mr. Dugdale in his Illustrations of this County.

had been his *Patron*, and there offered up his *Episcopal Habilliments*, These (said he) from you I received, and to you I resign them.

This his plain dealing so wrought on his adversaries, (*Honesty at long running is the best Policy*,) that he was not only continued, but countenanced in his *Bishoprick*, yea, acquired the reputation of a *Saint*. The greatest fault which I find charged on his Memory, is his Activity in making *W. Rufus King* to the apparent injury of *Robert* his Elder Brother. But it is no wonder, if Clergy men betray their weakness, who being bred in a *Covent*, quit *Church-business*, to intermedle with *Secular matters*. He died *January 19. 1095.*

Martyrs.

Name	Place	Vocation	Martyred	Time
Laurence Sanders		Priest	Coventry	Feb. 8. 1555.
Robert Glover	Mancetor	Gentleman	Coventry	Sept. 20. 1555.
Cornelius Bongey	Coventry	Capper	Coventry	Sept. 20. 1555.
John Careles	Coventry	wever	Kings-bench, London	

To these let me add *JULIUS PALMER* a hopefull scholar, bred in *Magdalen-colledge* in *Oxford*, and though burnt in *Newbury*, born at *Coventry*. *Ralph Bains* Bishop of this Diocess, was the cause of much persecution therein.

Confessors.

JOHN GLOVER. David saith, *He shall deliver thee from the snare of the Hunter.* Now Hunters often change their Hare, losing that which they first followed, and starting another which they hunt and take: So it happened here. For this *John* was the person by his persecutors designed to Death, who (after many temporall and spirituall troubles) Miraculously escaped those *Nimrods*. Whilst *Robert Glover* his younger Brother (of whom before) without their intention, fell into their hands, and lost his life. Yet was there no mistake in Divine Providence, making the *Swervings* and *Aberrations* of men, tend in a straight line, to the accomplishing of his hidden Will and Pleasure.

Cardinals.

WILLIAM MAKLESFIELD was born saith my * Author (but with an abatement of a *hic fertur*) in the City of *Coventry*. He was made *Batchelour* of *Divinity* at *Paris*, *Doctor* at *Oxford*, and being a *Dominican* was made *Generall* of their Order.

Pope *Benedict* the eleventh, (who was of the same fraternity,) formerly his familiar acquaintance, made him *Cardinal*, with the title of *Saint Sabine*. But such his misfortune, that he was dead and buried at *London*, before his *Cardinals cap* was brought to him.

What said *David*, *He shall carry nothing away with him when he dyes*, Neither shall his *Pomp* follow him. Yet this mans State endeavoured to follow him as far as it could. For his *Cardinals cap* being sent to *London* with great Solemnity, was with much Magnificence set on the * Monument where he was buried. And perchance this cap did him as much good when he was dead, as it would have done, if he had been living. Sure I am, that *Faithfull Lippen* did him more service, which adventured to go down with him into the grave, for the winning of his body therein.

* *PETER PETOW* by Master *Camden* called *William Petow*, (and had I been at his *Christening*, I could have decided the controversy,) was * descended from an *Ancient family*, which for a long time have flourished at *Chesterton* in this County. Being by Order a *Franciscan*, he was by Pope *Paulus* the third created *Cardinal*, (his title unknown) *June 13. 1557.*

The same Pope also made him *Legat à Latere*, and Bishop of *Salisbury*, to the apparent wronging of *John Capon* Bishop thereof, then alive, and no more *Obnoxious* then others of his Order. But I forget what the *Cannon-law* saith, *Nope may say to the Pope,*

why

Psalm. 91. 3.

* Bishop Godwin in his Catalog. of Cardin. pag. 170.

Psalm. 49. 17.

* Bishop Godwin ut supra.

Bishop Godwin in his Catalog. of Cardin. Camdens Brit. in Warwick-sh.

why dost thou so? as if what were unjust in it self, were made just by his doing it.

Petow thus Armed, with a Legatine Power advances towards England, with full Intent and Resolution, either to force his Admittance into the English Court, or else to depart as he came.

But Queen Mary though Drenched, not Drown'd in Popish Principles, would not Un-prince herself to Obey his Holiness, and understanding it a Splenatick design against Cardinal Poole, whom she intirely affected, (wonder not at such differences betwixt Anti-Cardinals, whereas worse between Anti-Popes,) Prohibited his enterance into the Realme, which Petow took so tenderly, that the April after he dyed in France 1558.

Prelates.

JOHN STRATFORD son of Robert and Isabell Stratford, is notoriously known to be born at Stratford, an Eminent Market in this County. This makes me much admire, and almost suspect my own Eyes, in what I read, both in Arch-bishop Parker, and Bishop Godwin,

* De cujus Gente atque Patria nihil accepimus.

* De cujus viri Natalibus traditum non reperi quicquam.

* In the life of Stratford.

* Idem ibidem.

Being by Papall provisions preferred Bishop of Winchester, without the Royall Consent, he fell into the Dis-favour of King Edward the second, regaining his Good will, (by the intercession of Arch-bishop Mepham) and being a Subject, not to the Prosperity, but person of his Prince, he forsooke him not in his greatest Extremity. This cost him the Displeasure of the Queen Mother, and King Edward the third, till at last Converted by his Constancy, they turned their frowns into smiles upon him.

When Arch-bishop of Canterbury, he perswaded King Edward the third to invade France, promising to supply him with competent provisions for the purpose. A promise not so proportionable to his Archiepiscopal Capacity, as to him, as he had been twice Treasurer of England, and skilfull in the collecting and advancing of money, so that he furnished the King with great sums, at his first setting forth for France.

These being spent before the year ended, the King sends over for a supply. Stratford instead of Coin, returns Counsell, advising him to alter his Officers, otherwise, if so much was spent at a Breakfast, the whole wealth of the land, would not suffice him for Dinner.

Over comes the angry King, from whose fury Stratford was forc'd to conceal himself, untill publicly passing his purgation in Parliament, he was restored to the reputation of his Innocence, and rectified in the Kings esteem. He built, and bountifully endowed, a Beautifull Colledge, in the Town of his Nativity, and having set Arch-bishop fifteen years, dyed Anno 1348. leaving a perfumed memory behind him, for his Bounty to his Servants, Charity to the Poor, Meekness and Moderation to all persons.

RALPH STRATFORD (kinsman to the foresaid Arch-bishop,) was born * in the Town of stratford on Avon, where he built a Chappel to the honour of Saint Thomas. He was first Cannon of Saint Pauls, and afterwards May 12. 1339. was consecrated at Canterbury Bishop of London.

* Godwin in the Bishops of London.

During his sitting in that See, there happened so grievous a Pestilence in London, that hardly the Tenth Person in some places did escape. Then each Church-yard was indeed a Polyandrum, so that the Dead might seem to fustle one another for room therein. Yea, the Dead did kill the Living, so shallowly were their heaped Corps interred.

Whereupon this Bishop Charitably bought a Piece of Ground nigh Smithfield. It was called No-Mans-Land, not à parte Ante, as formerly without an Owner, (seeing it had a Proprietary of whom it was legally purchased,) but de futuro, none having a particular interest therein, though indeed it was All-Mens-Land, as designed and consecrated for the Generall Sepulture of the Deceased. This Bishop having continued about 14. years in his See, he died at Stepney 1355.

ROBERT STRATFORD (brother to the Arch-bishop aforesaid) was in the reign

of King *Edward* the third made Bishop of *Chichester*. He was at the same time Chancellor of *Oxford*, (wherein he was bred) and of all *England*. Honorable Offices, which sometimes have met in the same Person, though never more deservedly then in the *Present Enjoyer* of them both.

Bian Twin.

In his time there was a tough contest betwixt the *South* and *Northern-men* in that University. They tell from their *Pens* to their *Hands*, using the contracted fist of *Martial*, *Logick*, bloody blows passing betwixt them. Th s Bishop did * wisely and fortunately bestirre himself an Arbitrator in this *Controversy*, being a proper Person for such a performance, born in this County, (in the very *Navil* of *England*) so that his *Nativity* was a *Naturall Expedient* betwixt them, and his Judgement was unpartiall in compromising the difference.

He was accused to the King for favouring the *French*, with his Brother Archbishop, contented patiently to attend till *Pregnant Time* was delivered of *Truth* her Daughter, and then this *Brace* of *Prelates* appeared *Brethren in Integrity*. He died at *Allingbourn* April 9. 1362.

JOHN VESTY alias HARMAN, Doctor of Law, was born at *Sutton Colefield* in this County, bred in *Oxford*; A most vivacious person, if the Date of these Remarks be seriously considered.

1. In the twentieth year of King *Henry* the sixth, he was appointed to celebrate the Divine-service in the Free-Chappell of Saint *Blase* of *Sutton* aforesaid.
2. In the twentieth third year of *Henry* the seventh, he was made Vicar of Saint *Michaells* Church in *Coventry*.
3. Under K. *Henry* the eighth, he was made *Dean* of the *Chappell Royall*, Tutor to the *Lady Mary*, and President of *Wales*.
4. In the Eleventh of K. *Henry* the eighth, 1519. he was advanced to be Bishop of *Exeter*.

Which *Bishoprick* he destroyed, not onely shaving the Hairs, (with long leases) but cutting away the limbs with sales outright, in so much that Bishop *Hall* his successor in that *See*, complaineth in print, that the following *Bishops* were *Barons*, but *Barre-ones* indeed. Some have Confidently affirmed, in my hearing, that the word to *Veize* (that is in the west, to drive away with a Witness) had its Originall from his Profligating of the lands of his *Bishoprick*, but I yet demurre to the truth thereof.

He robbed his own Cathedrall to pay a Parish Church, *Sutton* in this County, where he was born, wheron he bestowed many Benefactions, and built fifty one houses. To enrich this his Native Town, he brought out of *Devonshire* many Clothiers, with Desire and Hope to fix the Manufacture of Cloathing there. All in vaine, for as Bishop *Godwin* observeth,

Non omnis fert omnia tellus.

Which though true conjunctively, that all Countrys put together bring forth all things, to be Mutually bartered by a Reciprocation of Trade, is false disjunctively, no one place affording all Commodities, so that the Cloath-workers here, had their pains for their labour, and sold for their lost.

It seems though he brought out of *Devon-shire* the *Fiddle* and *Fiddlestick*, he brought not the *Rosen*, therewith to make Good Musick, and every Country is innated with a Peculiar Genius, and is left handed to those trades, which are against their Inclinations.

He quitted his Bishoprick (not worth keeping) in the reign of King *Edward* the sixth, and no wonder he resumed it not in the reign of *Queen Mary*, the Bone not being worth the raking, the *Marrow* being knocked out before. He died (being 103. years old,) in the reign of *Q. Mary*, and was buried in his Native Town, with his Statue Mired and Vested.

Since the Reformation.

JOHN BIRD was born in the City of * *Coventry*, bred a *Carmelite* at *Oxford*, and became

* Bole de Script.
Brit.

became afterwards the 31. (the head-game) and last Provinciall of his Order. He Preached some smart Sermons before King Henry the eighth, against the Primacy of the Pope, for which he was preferred (saith Bishop Godwin) to be successively Bishop of Ossery in Ireland, Bangor in Wales, and Chester in England.

To the two last we concur, but dissent to the former, because John Bale contemporary with this John Bird, and also Bishop of Ossery, (who therefore must be presumed skilfull in his Predecessors in that See) nameth him not Bishop of Ossery, but *Episcopum Pennecensem in Hibernia*, the same Bale saith of him, *Audiui eum ad Papismi vomitum reversum*. I have heard that (in the reign of Queen Mary) he returned to the vomit of Popery: which my charity will not believe. Indeed in the first of Queen Mary he was outed of his Bishoprick for being married, and all that we can recover of his carriage afterwards, is this passage at the examination of Master Thomas Hauke, Martyr. When John Bird (then very old) brought Boner a bottle of Wine, and a dish of Apples, probably a present unto him for a *Ne noceat*, and therefore not enough to speak him a Papist in his perswasion.

Bishop Boner desired him to take Haukes into his Chamber, and to try if he could convert him, whereupon after Boners departure out of the room, the quondam Bishop accosted Haukes as followeth,

* I would to God I could do you some good, you are a young man, and I would not wish you to go to far, but learn of the elders to bear somewhat.

He enforced him no further, but being a thorough old man even fell fast asleep. All this in my computation amounts but to a passive compliance, and is not evidence enough to make him a thorough paced Papist, the rather because John Pitts omitteth him in the Catalogue of English-writers, which no doubt he would not have done, had he any assurance, that he had been a radicated Romanist. Nothing else have I to observe of him, but onely that he was a little man, and had a pearl in his eyes, and dying 1556. was buried in Chester.

States men.

SIR NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON Knight, fourth Son of Sir George Throckmorton of Coughton in this County, was bred beyond the Seas, where he attained to great experience. Under Queen Mary he was in Guild-Hall arraigned for Treason (compliance with wyat) and by his own warie pleading, and the Jurie's upright verdict hardly escaped. Queen Elizabeth employed him Her Leiger a long time, first in France, then in Scotland, finding him a most able Minister of State, yet got he no great wealth, and no wonder, being ever of the opposite party to * Burleigh Lord Treasurer; Chamberlain of the Exchequer, and Chief Butler of England, were his highest preferments. I say Chief Butler, which office like an empty covered cup, pretendeth to some state, but affordeth no considerable profit. He died at supper with eating of salates, not without suspicion of poison, the rather because hapning in the house of one no mean artist in that faculty, R. Earl of Leicester. His death as it was sudden, was seasonable for him and his, whose active (others will call it turbulent) spirit had brought him into such trouble as might have cost him, at least, the loss of his * personal estate. He died in the fifty seventh year of his age, February the 12. 1570. and lyeth * buried in the South-side of the Chancel of St. Katharine Cree-Church London.

EDWARD CONWAY Knight, Son to Sir John Conway Knight, Lord and Owner of Ragleigh in this County. This Sir John being a Person of Great skill in Military affaires, was made by Robert Earl of Leicester (Generall of the English Auxiliaries in the united Provinces) Governour of Ostend. His Son Sir Edward succeeded to his Fathers Martial skill and valour, and twisted therewith peaceable policy in State-affaires, so that the Gown and the Sword met in him in most Eminent Proportion, and thereupon King James made Him one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

For these his good services, he was by him created Lord Conway of Ragleigh in this County, and afterwards by King Charles, Viscount Killultagh in the County of Antrim. And lastly in the third of King Charles, Viscount Conway of Conway in Carnarvanshire, England, Ireland and Wales, mutually embracing themselves in His Honours. He dyed January the third, Anno 1630.

* Fax Acts and Monum. pag. 588. & anno 1555.

* Camdens Eliz. Anno 1569.

* Idem Anno 1570.
* Stoms Survey of London p. 149.

JOHN DIGBY Baron of *Sherborn*, and Earl of *Bristol*, was born in this County, a younger Son of an ancient family, long flourishing at *Coleshull* therein. To pass by his *Infancy*, (all Children being alike in their long Coats) his *Youth* gave pregnant hopes of that Eminency, which his mature age did produce.

He didken the *Embassador-Craft*, as well as any in his age, employed by King *JAMES*, in several services to foreign Princes, recited in his *Patent* (which I have perused) as the main motives of the Honors conferr'd upon him. But his managing the *Matchless Match* with *Spain*, was his *Master-piece*, wherein a *Good* (I mean a *Great*) number of *State-Traverses* were used on both sides.

His contest with the Duke of *Buckingham*, is fresh in many mens Memories, charges of High Treason mutually flying about. But this Lord fearing the *Dukes* Power (as the Duke this Lord's policy) it at last became a *Drawn Battail* betwixt them; yet so, that this Earl lost the love of King *Charles*, living many years in his Dis-favour: But such as are in a *Court-Cloud*, have commonly the Countries *Sun-shine*, and this *Peer* during his *Eclips* was very Popular with most of the Nation.

It is seldom seen, that a favorite once *Broken* at Court, sets up again for himself, the hap (rather then *happineß*) of this Lord, the King graciously reflecting on him, at the beginning of the *Long-Parliament*, as one *Best* able to give him the *safest Counsell* in those dangerous Times. But how he incensed the Parliament so far as to be excepted Pardon, I neither do know nor dare enquire. Sure I am after the surrender of *Exeter*, he went over into *France*, where he met with that due respect in *forraign*, which he missed in his *Native Country*. The worst I with such, who causelessly suspect him of *Popish* inclinations, is, that I may hear from them but half so many strong Arguments for the *Protestant Religion*, as I have heard from him, who was to his commendation a *Cordial Champion* for the Church of *England*. He dyed in *France* about the year 1650.

Writers.

WALTER OF COVENTRIE was born * and bred a *Benedictine* therein. *Bale* saith he was, *Immortali vir dignus Memoria*, and much commended by *Leland* (though not of set purpose, but) *sparsim* as occasion is offered. He excelled in the two *Essential Qualities* of an Historian, *Faith* and *Method*, writing truly and orderly, onely guilty of *Courtness* of style. This may better be dispenced with in him, because *Historia est res veritatis non Eloquentia*, because bad *Latin* was a catching disease in that age. From the beginning of the *Britons* he wrote a *Chronicle* (extant in *Bennet Colledge Library*) to his own time. He flourished Anno 1217.

VINCENT OF COVENTRIE was born in the chief City in this shire, and bred a * *Franciscan* (though Learned *Leland* mistakes him a *Carmelite*) in the University of *Cambridg*.

His order at their first entrance into *England*, looked upon learning as a thing beneath them; so totally were they taken up with their Devotion. This *Vincent* was the first who brake the *Ice* (and then others of his order drank of the same water) first applied himself to *Academicall studies*, and became a publick * *Professor* in *Cambridge*, he set a *Coppy* for the *Carmelites* therein to imitate, who not long after began their publick *Lectures* in the same place, he left some books to posterity, and flourished Anno Dom. 1250.

JOHN OF KILLINGWORTH born in that *Castelled-village* in this County, bred in *Oxford*, an excellent Philosopher, Astronomer and Physitian. He studied the *Stars* so long, that at last he became A STAR himself in his own *Sphere*, and out-shined all others of that Faculty. He was Father and Founder to all the *Astronomers* in that Age. I never did spring such a *Covey* of *Mathematicians* all at once, as I met with at this time, *Cervinus* or *Hart*, *Cure*, *John Stacy* and *Blach*, * all bred in *Merton Colledge*. Which Society in the former Century applied themselves to School-Divinity, in this to *Mathematicks*, and attained to Eminency in both, so good a *Genius* acted within the walls of that worthy foundation. He flourished about the year 1360.

WILLIAM OF COVENTRY was born and bred a *Carmelite* in that City. He

* Bale cent. 3.
num. 74.

* Thomas Ec-
cl none in
Chronicle of
Franciscans.

* Bale de
Script. cent. 4.
num. 12.

* Bale de
Scrip. Brit.
Cent. 6. num.
10.

He in his Youth was afflicted with an *unhealable sprain* in his *Hip*, and was commonly called *Claudus Conversus*, which I adventure to English, the *lame Converted*.

Conversus * properly is one, who for *lack of Learning* or *Deformity of Body*, is condemned to the servile work in the Monastery, under a *Despair* ever to be made Priest, termed it seems *Conversus*, because not of voluntary choice, *Turning*, to that course of Life, but *Turned* (as Passively necessitated) thereunto.

But hear how *J. Pius* clincheth in his Praise. *Claudicavit corporis gressu, non virtutis progressu, vitiatus corpore non viciosus animo*, being in his writings full of *Sentences*. Amongst which *Bale* takes especial notice of his *Prodesset Hierosolymam petere & alia invisere loca sacra, sed multum prestaret eo precio pauperes alere domi*, wherein though I perceive no more *sententiousness* then common *sense*, yet because it containeth a *Bold Truth* in those *Blind Dayes*, it may be mentioned. He never set his name to his Books, but it may (according to the *Frierly-Fancy*) be collected out of the Capital Letters of his severall works. Who flourished *Anno 1360*.

JOHN ROUSE Son of *Jeffery Rouse*, was born at *Warwick*, but descended from the *Rouses* of *Brinkloe* in this County, he was bred in *Oxford*, where he attained to great Eminencie of Learning, he afterwards retired himself to *Guisecliffe* within a Mile of *Warwick*.

A most delicious place, so that a Man in many Miles Riding cannot meet so much variety, as there one forlong doth afford. A steep Rock full of Caves in the Bowels thereof, wash'd at the Bottome with a Christall River, besides many clear Springs on the side thereof, all overshadowed with a stately grove, so that an ordinary Fancy may here find to it self *Helicon*, *Parnassus*, and what not? Many *Hermites* (and *Guy Earl* of *Warwick* himself) being sequestred from the world, retreated hither. Some will say it is too *Gandy* a place for that purpose, as having more of a *Paradise* then *wilderness* therein, so that mens thoughts would rather be *scattered* then *Collected* with such various objects. But seeing *Hermits* deny themselves the *Company* of Men, let them be allowed to *Converse* with the *Rarities* of Nature, and such are the fittest *texts* for a solitary devotion to *comment* upon.

To this place came our *John Rouse*, and by leave obtained from King *Edward* the fourth, immured himself therein, that he might apply his Studies without distraction. Here he wrote of the *Antiquities* of *Warwick*, with a Catalogue of the Earls thereof, a Chronicle of our English Kings, and a History of our Universities. He was as good with the *Pen* as the *Pen*, and could *Draw* Persons as well as *Describe* them, as appears by lively Pictures Limmed with his own hand. He died a very aged man, *Anno Domini 1491*.

Since the Reformation.

WILLIAM PERKINS was born at *Marston* in this County, bred Fellow of *Christ-colledge*, and then became Preacher of *Saint Andrews* in *Cambridge*.

The *Athenians* did nothing else but * tell or hear some new thing. Why tell before hear? Because probably, they themselves were the first Finders, Founders, and Fathers of many reports. I should turn such an *Athenian* to *fain* and *invent*, should I adde any thing concerning this worthy Person, whose life I have formerly written at large in my *Holy-State*. He died *Anno Dom. 1602*.

THOMAS DRAX D. D. was born at *Stonely* in this County, his Father being a Younger Brother of a Worshipfull family, which for many years had lived at *Wood-hall* in *York-shire*, he was bred in *Christs-colledge* in *Cambridge*. He was a Pious man, and an excellent Preacher, as by some of his Printed Sermons doth appear. He translated all the Works of Master Perkins (his Countryman and Collegiat) into Latine, which were Printed at *Geneva*. Doctor King Bishop of *London*, removed him from his Native Country, and bestowed a Benefice on him nigh *Harwich* in *Essex*, where the change of the Aire was conceived to hasten his Great change, which happened about the year 1616. I cannot forget how this worthy name of *Drax* may be resembled to the river *Anas* in *Spain*, which having run many miles under ground, surgeth a greater channell then before. They have flourished at *Wood hall* aforesaid, in the Parish of *Darfield*, ever

* Pits de Scrip.
g. anno
1360.

* Acts 17. 24.

ever since a Co-heir of the Noble Family of *Fitz-williams* brought that good Man-our, (with the alternate gift of the *Mediety* of the rich Parsonage therein,) in marriage into this Family, as since by an *Heir-general* it hath been alienated. But after many various changes, this Name hath recovered and encreased its lustre in Sir *James Drax*, a direct descendant from the Heirs-male, who by Gods blessing on his *Industry* and *Ingenuity*, hath merited much of the English nation, in bringing the *Sugars* and other *Commodities* of the *Barbadoes* to their present perfection.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE was born at *Stratford* on *Avon* in this County, in whom three eminent Poets may seem in some sort to be compounded, 1. *Martial* in the warlike sound of his Sur-name, (whence some may conjecture him of a *Military* extraction,) *Hasti-vibrans* or *Shake-speare*. 2. *Ovid*, the most naturall and witty of all Poets, and hence it was that Queen *Elizabeth* coming into a Grammar-School made this extemporary verse,

Perfius a Crab-staffe, Bawdy Martial, Ovid a fine Wag.

3. *Plautus*, who was an exact Comædian, yet never any Scholar, as our *Shake-speare* (if alive) would confess himself. Adde to all these, that though his Genius generally was jocular, and inclining him to festivity, yet he could (when so disposed) be solemn and serious, as appears by his Tragedies, so that *Heraclitus* himself (I mean if secret and unseen) might afford to smile at his Comedies, they were so merry, and *Democritus* scarce forbear to sigh at his Tragedies they were so mournfull.

He was an eminent instance of the truth of that Rule, *Poeta non fit, sed nascitur*, one is not made but born a Poet. Indeed his Learning was very little, so that as *Cornish diamonds* are not polished by any Lapidary, but are pointed and smoothed even as they are taken out of the Earth, so nature it self was all the art which was used upon him.

Many were the wit-combates betwixt him and *Ben Johnson*, which two I behold like a *Spanish great Gallion*, and an *English man of War*; Master *Johnson* (like the former) was built far higher in Learning; *Solid*, but *Slow* in his performances. *Shake-spear* with the *English-man of War*, lesser in bulk, but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his Wit and Invention. He died *Anno Domini 16...* and was buried at *Stratford* upon *Avon*, the Town of his Nativity.

MICHAEL DRAYTON born in this County at *Athelston*, as appeareth in his poetickall address thereunto.

* *My native Country,*

*If there be vertue yet remaining in thy earth,
Or any good of thine thou breath'st into my birth,
Accept it as thine own whilst now I sing of thee;
Of all thy later Brood th' unworthiest though I be.*

He was a pious Poet, his conscience having always the command of his fancy, very temperate in his life, slow of speech, and inoffensive in company. He changed his laurel for a crown of glory, *Anno 1631*. and is buried in *Westminster-Abby* near the South-door with this Epitaph,

*Doe pious Marble, let thy Readers know,
What they, and what their children owe
To Draytons name, whose sacred dust
We recommend unto thy trust.
Protect his memory, and preserve his story,
Remain a lasting Monument of his glory:
And when thy ruins shall disclaime
To be the Treasurer of his name:
His name that cannot fade, shall be
An everlasting Monument to thee.*

He was born within few miles of *William Shake-speare*, his Countryman and fellow-Poet, and buried within fewer paces of *Jeffrey Chaucer*, and *Edmund Spenser*.

SIR FULKE GREVIL Knight, Son to Sir *Fulke Grevil* the Elder, of *Becham-Court* in this County, he was bred first in the University of *Cambridge*. He came to the Court, back'd with a full and fair Estate; and *Queen Elizabeth* loved such substantiall Courtiers, as could plentifully subsist of themselves. He was a good *Scholar*, loving much to employ (and sometimes to advance) learned men, to whom worthy Bishop *Overal* chiefly owed his preferment, and Mr. *Cambden* (by his own Confession,)* tasted largely of his liberality.

* In his *Brit. in Warwick-shire.*

His Studies were most in Poetry and History, as his works doe witness. His Stile conceived by some to be swelling, is allowed for lofty and full by others, King *James* created him Baron *Brook* of *Beachamp-Court*, as descended from the sole daughter and heir of *Edward Willowby* the last Lord *Brook*, in the reign of King *Henry* the seventh.

His sad Death or Murther rather, happened on this occasion. His discontented servant conceiving his deserts not soon or well enough rewarded, wounded him Mortally, and then (to save the law the labour) killed himself, verifying the observation that he may when he pleaseth be master of an other mans life, who contemneth his own.

He lieth buried in *Warwick Church* under a Monument of black and white Marble, whereon he is styled *Servant to Q. Elizabeth, Counsellor to K. James, and friend to Sir Phillip Sidney*. Dying *Anno 16...* without Issue, and unmarried, his Barony by vertue of Entail in the patent descended on his kinsman *Robert Grevill Lord Brook*, father to the Right Honorable *Robert Lord Brook*.

NICHOLAS BYFIELD was born in this County, (as his son * hath informed me,) bred (as I remember,) in *Queens-colledge* in *Oxford*. After he had entred into the Ministry, he was invited into *Ireland*, to a place of good profit and eminency, in passage whereunto, staying wind-bound at *Chester*, his Inn proved his home for a long time unto him, preaching a Sermon there with such approbation, that he was chosed Minister in the City. Not without an especiall Providence, seeing the place promised in *Ireland*, would have failed him, & his going over had been a labour in vain. The *Cestrians* can give the best account of his profitable preaching and pious life, most strict in keeping the *Lords-day*, on which occasion pens were brandished betwixt him and Mr. *Breerwood*.

* Mr. *Adoniram Byfield*, who promised to leave larger instructions of his fathers life, but I received them not.

In his declining age he was presented to the Benefice of *Isleworth* in *Middlesex*, where for fifteen years together he preached twice every *Lords-day*, and expounded Scripture every *Wednesday* and *Friday*, till five weeks before his death, notwithstanding there was *Mors in olla*, A stone in his bladder, which being taken out, weighed, and measured after his death, was found of these prodigious proportions.

- In { 1. * Weight, thirty three ounces and more.
2. Measure about the edge, fifteen inches, and an half.
3. Measure about the length, thirteen inches and above.
4. Measure about the breadth, almost thirteen inches.

* Dr. *Gouge* Preface to Posthume works of Mr. *Byfield*.

It was of a solid substance to look upon, like a flint. *Lo, here is the patience of the Saints.* All I will adde is this, the Pharisee said proudly, *I thank thee Lord, I am not as this Publican.* Let Writer and Reader say humbly, and thankfully to God, We are not as this truly painfull Preacher, and let us labour, that as our bodies are more healthfull, our souls may be as holy as his, who died and was buried at *Isleworth*.

PHILEMON HOLLAND, where born, is to me unknown, was bred in *Trinity-colledge* in *Cambridge*, a Doctor in *Physick*, and fixed himself in *Coventry*. He was the *Translator Generall* in his Age, so that those Books alone of his Turning into English, will make a Country Gentleman a competent library for *Historians*, in so much that one faith,

S.N.

Holland with his Translations doth so fill us,
He will not let Suetonius be Tranquillus.

Indeed some decry all Translators as Interlopers, spoiling the Trade of Learning, which should

should be *driven* amongst Scholars alone. Such also alledge, that the best *Translations* are works, rather of *Industry* then *Judgement*, and (in easy Authors) of *Faithfulness*, rather then *Industry*; That many be but *Bunglers*, forcing the meaning of the Authors, they translate, *picking the lock, when they cannot open it*.

But their Opinion relents too much of Envy, that such Gentlemen, who cannot repair to the Fountain, should be debar'd access to the Streame. Besides, it is unjust to charge *All*, with the faults of *some*, and a Distinction must be made amongst *Translators*, betwixt *Coblers* and *Workmen*, and our *Holland* had the true *knack* of Translating.

Many of these his Books he wrote with *One Pen*, whereon he himself thus pleasantly verified.

*With one sole pen I writ this Book,
Made of a Grey Goose Quill.
A Pen it was, when it I took,
And a Pen I leave it still.*

This *Monumental Pen*, he solemnly kept and showed to my reverend Tutor Doctor *Samuel Ward*. It seems he leaned very lightly on the *Neb* thereof, though weightily enough, in an other sense, performing not slightly, but solidly, what he undertook.

But what commendeth him most to the Praise of Posterity, is his Translating *Camdens Britannia*, a *Translation* more then a *Translation*, with many excellent Additions, not found in the *Latine*, done *fifty* years since in Master *Camdens* life time, not onely with his knowledge and consent, but also, no doubt, by his desire and help. Yet such additions (discoverable in the former part with Asterisks in the Margent) with some *Antiquaries* obtain not equal Authenticalness with the rest. This eminent *Translator* was Translated to a better life, *Anno Dom. 16...*

FRANCIS HOLYOAKE (latining himself *de sacra Quercu*) and Minister of *Southam*, born at *Witacre* in this County. He set forth that itaple Book which School-boys called *Riders Dictionary*. This *Rider* did Borrow (to say no worse) both his *Saddle* and *Bridle* from *Thomas Thomatus*, who being bred *Fellow* of *Kings-colledge* in *Cambridge*, set forth that *Dictionary* known by his *Name*, then which, Men, have not a *Better* and *Truer*; Children, no *Plainer* and *Briefer*. But *Rider* after *Thomas* his death, set forth his *Dictionary*, the same in effect, under his own Name, the property thereof, being but little disguised with any Additions.

Such *Plagery* ship ill becometh *Authors* or *Printers*, and the *Dove* being the Crest of the *Stationers Armes*, should mind them, not like *Rooks*, to filch copies one from an other. The Executors of *Thomas Thomatus* entring an Action against *Rider*, occasioned him in his own defence to make those Numerous Additions, to his *Dictionary*, that it seems to differ rather in *Kind* then *Degree*, from his *first Edition*.

I am forced to place this *Child*, rather with his *Guardian* then *Father*, I mean, to mention this *Dictionary* rather under the name of Master *Holyoake* then *Rider*, both because the residence of the latter is wholly unknown unto me, and because Mr. *Holyoake* added many (as his learned son hath since more) wonders thereunto. This Master *Holyoake* died *Anno Dom. 16...*

JAMES CRANFORD was born at *Coventry* in this County, (where his father was a *Divine* and *School-Master* of great note) bred in *Oxford*, beneficed in *Northampton-shire*, and afterwards removed to *London*, to *Saint Christophers*. A painfull Preacher, an exact Linguist, subtil Disputant, Orthodox in his Judgement, sound against Sectaries, well acquainted with the Fathers, not unknown to the School-men, and familiar with the Modern Divines. Much his Humility, being *Fames the less* in his own esteeme, and therefore ought to be the *Greater* in Ours. He had as I may say, a *Broad-chested Soul*, favourable to such who differed from him. His Moderation increased with his Age, Charity with his Moderation, and had a *kindness* for all such who had any *goodness* in themselves. He had many choise books, and (not like to those, who may lose themselves in their own libraries, being *Owners*, not *Masters* of their books therein,) had his books at such command, as the Captain has his Souldiers, so that he could make them at pleasure goe or come, and do what he desired. This lame and loyall *Mephibosheth*,

(as I may terme him) sadly sympathizing with the sufferings of Church and State. He died rather infirme then old, Anno 1657.

Romish Exile Writers.

WILLIAM BISHOP was born in this County, saith my * Auther, *ex Nobili Familia*. Enquiring after his Surname in this Shire, I find one *John Bishop*, Gentleman, Patron of *Brails* in this County, who died Anno 1601. Aged 92. † Being a Protestant, as appeareth by his Epitaph, who according to Proportion of time, might in all Probability be his father, the rather, because he is said *Parentes & ampli Patrimonii spem reliquisse*, to have left his Parents, and the hope of a fair Inheritance.

Reader, a word by the way of the word *Nobilis*, which soundeth high in English ears, where *Barons* youngest children are the lowest step of Nobility, whilst *Nobilis* from the Pen of a * foraigner, generally importeth no more then an ordinary Gentleman.

It is not long since my weakness was imployed to draw up in Latin a Testimoniall for a high *German*, who indeed was of honourable extraction, and according to direction, I was advised to style him *Generosissimum ac Nobilissimum*. For *Generosus* (which runneth so low in *England*) in *Saxony* doth carry it clear as the more honourable Epithet. Thus Words like *Counters* stand for more or less according to *Custom*. Yea, *Latine words* are bowed in their *Modern senses*, according to the acception of severall Places.

This *Bishop* leaving the Land, went first to *Rhemes*, then to *Rome*, where he was made Priest, and being sent back into *England*, met with variety of success,

1. Being seized on, He was brought before Secretary *Walsingham*, and by him committed to the *Marshalsey*.
2. After three years, being banished the Realm, he became a Doctor of *Sorbon*.
3. He returned into *England*, and for nine years laboured in the Popish Harvest.
4. By their Clergy, he was imployed a Messenger to *Rome*, about some affairs of importance.
5. His business dispatch'd, he returned the third time into *England*, and after eight years industry therein to advance his own Cause, was caught and cast into Prison at *London*, where he remained about the year 1612.
6. Soon after he procured his Enlargement, and Anno 1615. lived at *Paris* in *Collegio Atrebatensi*.

Men of his Perswasion, cry him up for a most *Glorious Confessor* of their Popish faith, who, (if any goodness in him) should also be a *Thankfull Confessor* of the Protestant Charity, permitting him twice to depart Prison, (on hope of his amendment,) though so Active an Instrument against our Religion. No such courtesy of Papists to Protestants, *Vestigia nulla retrorsum*. No return (especially the second time) out of durance. The first disease being dangerous, but deadly their *Relaps* into a Prison, but perchance this *William Bishop* found the more favour, because our Church-men accounting it too much severity, to take away both his *Credit* and his *Life*, both to Conquer and Kill him, seeing this Priest, whilst in Prison, was often worsted, (though his Party bragged of victory,) both by *Tongues* and *Pens*, in Disputings, and Writings, of severall Protestants, amongst whom *Robert Abbot* (afterwards Bishop of *Salisbury*) gave him the most fatall Defeat. The certain date of his death is to me unknown.

Benefactors to the Publick.

HUGH CLOPTON was born at *Stratford*, a fair Market Town in this County, bred a Mercer in *London*, and at last Lord Mayor thereof, Anno 1491. Remembring that his Native Town stood on *Avon* (a River in Summer, and little Sea in Winter,) troublesome for Travellers to pass over, he in lieu of the former inconvenient conveyance, built a stately and long Stone-bridge, of many Arches, over the Channel and Overflowings thereof.

I behold this Bridge, more usefull, though less costly, then what *Caligula* made, termed

* *Pitts de Illust. Ang. Script.* in Anno 1612.
† Mr. Dugdale in his *Illust. of Warwick-shire* pag. 47.

* Our Country-man Pitts did foranize with long living beyond the Seas.

by * *Suctonius novum & inauditum spectaculi genus*, reaching from Putzol to Banly, three miles and a quarter. This was only a Pageant-bridge for Pompe, set up, to be soon taken down, whereof *Lipsius* said well, *Laudem immenso operi vanitas detrahit*. But our *Cleptons* Bridge remaineth at this day, even when the Colledge in the same Town built by Arch-bishop *Stratford*, is (as to the intended use thereof) quite vanished away. Indeed Bridges are the most lasting Benefactions, all Men being concerned in their continuance, lest by destroying of them, they destroy themselves, not knowing how soon, for their own safety they may have need to make use thereof. Many other Charities he bestowed, and deceased Anno 1496.

Since the Reformation.

..... *HALES* Esquire, He purchased a prime part of the Priory of *Coventry*. Now, either out of his own inclination, or as a Condition of his Composition with King *Henry* the eighth, or a mixture of both; he founded and endowed a fair Grammar-school in *Coventry*. Herein I have seen more (abate the *Three English schools* of the first Magnitude) and as well learned Scholars; (be it spoken that the Master, Usher, and Scholars, may according to their Proportions divide the praise betwixt them) as in any School in *England*. Here is also an Infant, which may be an Adult Library, when it meeteth with more Benefactors.

JOHN Lord *HARRINGTON* son to *James* Lord *Harrington*, was born at *Combe Abby* in this County, (accruing unto him by his Mother Heiress of *Kelway*,) as by a property of that Family, lately (or still) surviving, I have on very strict enquiry been certainly enformed.

He did not count himself priviledged from being Good, by being Great, and his timely Piety rising early, did not soon after go to Bed, (as some young Saints, beheld under an other Notion) but continued watchfull, during his life.

He was one of the first, who began the pious fashion (since followed by few of his Quality,) of a Diary, wherein he registred, not the Injuries of others done unto him, (a work of Revenge not Devotion,) but of his Failings and Infirmities toward his Master. Thus making even with the God of Heaven, by Repentance in Christ at the end of every day, he had (to use the Expression and Counsell of the Reverend Arch-Bishop of *Armagh*) but one day to repent of before his death.

He lived out all his days in the appointment of Divine Providence, not half of them according to the course and possibility of Nature, not Half a Quarter of them according to the hopes and desires of the Lovers and Honourers of Virtue in this Nation, especially of the society in *Sidney-colledge* in *Cambridge*, whereto he was a most bountifull Benefactor. He was the last Male of that Honourable Family, as one justly complains.

JOHANNES DOMINUS HARRINGTONIUS.

* Anagramma

INSIGNIS ERAT (AH) UNUS HONOR DOMI.

The Reader is referred for the rest, unto his Funerall Sermon, preached by Master *Stock* of *London*, who though he would not (to use his own Phrase) *Gild a Postheard*, understand him, *Flatter unworthyness*; yet giveth him his large and due Commendation. He died unmarried Anno 161., leaving his two Sisters his Heirs, *Lucy* married to *Edward* Earl of *Bedford*, and *Anne*, who by Sir *Robert Chichester* had a daughter *Anne*, married to *Thomas* Earl of *Elgin*, and Mother to *Robert L. Bruce*, who is at this day, Heir Apparent to no small part of the Lands, but Actually possessed of a larger of the Vertues of his Honourable Great-uncle.

Memorable Persons.

THOMAS *UNDERHILL* Esquire, was born at *Neaber-Eatendon* in this County. It is pity to part him from *Elizabeth* his wife, seeing the Poetical fiction of *Philemon* and *Baucis*, found in them an Historical performance with improvement.

* Sed

*Sed pia Baucis anus pariliq; atate Philemon
 Illa sunt annis juncti juvenilibus, illa
 Consennere casa: paupertatemque ferendo.
 Effecere levem, nec iniqua mente ferendam.

But good old Baucis with Philemon match'd,
 In youthfull years, now struck with equal age,
 Made poorness pleasant in their cottage Thatch'd,
 And weight of want with patience did aswage.

Whereas this our Warwick-shire-Pair, living in a worshipfull equipage, and exemplary for their hospitality, did teach others, not how Poverty might be born, but Wealth well used (by their Example) for the owners and others good.

The Ovidian-couple appear issueless, whereas twenty children, viz. thirteen sons and seven daughters were begotten and born, by this Thomas and Elizabeth, living sixty five years together in marriage.

Indeed the poeticall-pair, somewhat outstrip'd them in the happines of their death, their request being granted them,

Et quoniam concordēs egimus annos,
 Auferat hora duos eadem: nec conjugis unquam
 Busta mea videam: nec sim tumalandus ab illa.

Because we liv'd and lov'd so long together,
 Let's not behold the funeralls of either;
 May one hour end us both: may I not see
 This my wife buried, nor wife bury me.

However these * Underhills deceased in one year, she in July, he in October following 1603.

Lord Mayors.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1 John * Coventry	William Coventry	Coventry	Mercer	1425
2 John Olney	John Olney	Coventry	Mercer	1446
3 Robert Tate	Thomas Tate	Coventry	Mercer	1488
4 Hugh Clopton	John Clopton	Stratford upon Avon	Mercer	1491
5 John Tate	Thomas Tate	Coventry		1496
6 William Cockain	William Cockain	Baddesley	Skinner	1619
7 John Warner	John Warner	Rowington	Grocer	

* See their Monument in the Church of Nether-Eaton.

* I suspect this Catalogue (though taken out of Mr. Stow) imperfect, and that Sir William Hollis Lord Mayor (and builder of Coventry-Cross) was this Country-man.

The Names of the Gentry of this County Returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth. 1433.

William Bishop of Lincoln,
 Richard Earl of Warwick.
 John Cotes,
 Nicholas Metley.

Knights for
 the Shire.

Commissioners to take the Oaths.

Radul. Nevill, mil.	Rad. Brasebrugg de	Ippeley, armig.	Joh. Chetwyn de Alf-
Ioh. Colepeper, mil.	Kinnesbury, ar.	Will. Botoner de Wy-	path, ar.
Will. Mounsford, mil.	Will. Lucy de Charle-	thybroke	Ioh. Waldene de ca-
Edw. Oddingsfelles, m.	cote, ar.	Ioh. Midlemore de Eg-	dem, ar.
Tho. Burdet, mil.	Tho. Hugford de	gebaston, ar.	Nich. Ruggeley de
Rich. Otherston Abba-	Emescote, ar.	Thome Porter de Es-	Donton, ar.
tis de Camba	Tho. Erdington de	cote, ar.	Will. Hol de Aston, ar.
Will. Pole Abbatis de	Erdington, ar.	Tho. Sydenhall de	Rich. Merbroke de
Alyncestre	Rob. Arden de Brom-	Tonworth, ar.	Codbarow, ar.
Joh. Buggeley Abba-	wich, ar.	Tho. Waryng de ca-	Galf. Allestey d epar-
tis de Miravalle	Will. Pucfrey de Shi-	dem, ar.	va Lalleford
Edw. Bronflete de	ford, ar.	Rich. Verney, ar. de	Tho. Greswold de So-
Farnburgh, ar.	Rog. Harewell de	Wolverton	lyhull
Bald. Mountford de	Morehall, ar.	Tho. Grene de Soly-	Tho. Haynton de
Hampton, ar.	Rich. Hyband de	hull, ar.	Napton

R r r 2

Will.

Will. Parker de Tenworth	Iohan. Waryn de eadem	Ioh. Michell majoris civitatis Coventra	Ioh. Walle de eadem Fishmonger
Edm. Starkey de Stretton	Hum. Jacob de Tamworth	Will. Donington unius Ballivorum civitatis Predicta.	Ioh. Leder de Coventra Merchant
Ranul. Starky de eadem	Tho. Newton de eadem	Rob. Southam alterius Ballivorum civitatis Predicta.	Tho. Estop Magistri Gilda Sancta Trinitatis Warwick
Will. Derfet de Thurlaston	Math. Smalwode de Sutton	Egidii Allesley Magistri Gilda Sancta Trinitatis de Coventra.	Nich. Rody de eadem
Rich. Hall de Stretford	Rich. Dalby de Brokhampton	Lauren. Cook de Coventra Merchant	Ioh. Mayell de eadem senior
Ioh. Mayell de eadem	Rich. Eton de Warwick	Rich. Sharp de eadem Merchant	Will. Hopkyns de eadem
Simon Forster de Altherston	Hum. Corbet	Rich. Boton de eadem Fishmonger	Ioh. Bronne de eadem junior.
Clemen. Draper de eadem	Iohan. Aleyn de Berford	Ioh. Lychefeld de eadem Grasier	Iohan. Stokes de Henlen in Ardeon Gilda Villa Magistri predicta
Iohan. Darant de Berston	Tho. Iakes de Woner		Iohan. Thorp de Kollé.
Rog. Mullward de Nuneton	Rog. Clerk de Tatchbrook		
Iohan. Omfrey de eadem	Rich. Briches de Longedon		
	Will. Reynold de Attilburgh		

Sheriffs.

This Shire was in Conjunction, under the same Sheriffs with *Leicester-shire*, untill the year of Q. Elizabeth. Since which time *Warwick-shire* hath these appropriat to it self.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
REG. ELIZA.			38 Rob. Burgoyne, ar.		G. a Chev. Or. between 3 Talbots on chief embatteled, Ar. as many Martlets S.
Anno					
9 Rob. Midlemore	Egbaston	Par chev. Arg. & S. in chief 2 martlets of the second.	39 Cle. Fisher, ar.	Packington	Ar. a Chev. vary between 3 Lions Rampent G.
10 Bas. Feelding, ar.	Neunha Pa.	Ar. on a Fess Ar. 3 Fusils Or.	40 Sam. Marowe, ar.	ut prius	
11 Sim. Arden, ar.		Gul. 3 Crosses Croselets Fitiche a chief Or.	41 Tho. Hoult, ar.	ut prius	
12 Fr. Willoughby, a.	Midleton	Or. on 2 Bars Gul 3 Waterbuds gets Arg.	42 Tho. Lucy, mil.	ut prius	
13 He. Cumpston, m.	Cumpton	Sab. a Lyon passant Or. inter 3 Helms Ar.	43 Rob. Burdett	Bramcot	[lets G.
14 Ful. Greville, mil.	Bouchamp Court.	Sz. a Border & Cross engrailed Or. thereon 5 pellets.	44 Will. Peyto, ar.	Chesterton	Ar. 2 Barrys Or. on each 3 Mart-Barry of 6 Peeces Arg. & G. per Pale indented & counter chang'd.
15 Sam. Marow, ar.	Berkswell	Ar. a Fess engrailed betwixt 3 women-heads couped Or.	45 Barth. Hales		G. 3 Arrows Or. feathered and Headed Ar.
16 Edw. Arden, ar.		S. 3 Crescents, Or.	REG. JAC.		
17 Wil. Boughton, a.	Lauford	A M P.	Anno		
18 Hum. Ferrers, ar.		Ar. 2 Lions-pass. S.	1 Barth. Hales, ar.	ut prius	
19 Will. Catesby, m.	Charlton	Gul. Crusulee Or. 3 Picks Or.	2 Rich. Verney, mi.	ut prius	
20 Tho. Lucy, mil.	Colethull	Ar. a Flower de luce Ar.	3 Tho. Beaufoe, mil.	Guise Cliff	Erm. on a Bend Ar. 3 Cinque foiles Or.
21 Ed. Boughton, ar.	Stonleigh	G. a Cross engrailed Arg. on the first quarter, a Lozen of the second.	4 Ed. Boughton, ar.	ut prius	
22 Geo. Digby, ar.		S. a Fret Ar.	5 Will. Combe, ar.		
23 Tho. Leigh, ar.		Ar. 3 Flower de luces Ar.	6 And. Archer, ar.	Tanworth	Azure 3 Arrows Or.
24 Io. Harington, m.	Comb. Abbey	S. a Chev. betwixt 3 Mulletts Ar.	7 Wil. Somerville, m.	ut prius	Ar. on a fess between 3 Animals G. as many Leopard-heads of the first.
25 Edw. Holt, ar.	Aston	Ermin, 3 Bars Humet G.	8 Bas. Feelding, ar.	ut prius	G. or a Chev. Arg. 3 Bars G. mellees S.
26 Ful. Grevill, mil.	Shugbury		9 Tho. Lucy, mil.	ut prius	
27 An. Shuckburgh, a.	Solihul		10 Cle. Throgmorton	Hasley	
28 Th. Daubricourt	ut prius		11 Ioh. Reppington, a.		
29 Hum. Ferrers, ar.	ut prius		12 Ioh. Ferrers, mil.		
30 Will. Feelding, ar.	ut prius		13 Will. Combe, ar.	ut prius	
31 Will. Boughton, a.	ut prius		14 Wal. Devereux, m.	ut prius	
32 Rich. Verney, ar.	Compton	Ar. on a Cross Arg. 3 Mulletts G.	15 Io. Shuckburgh, a.	ut prius	
33 Will. Leigh, mil.	Murdak.		16 Fran. Leigh, mil.	Newnham Regis.	ut prius, with due difference.
34 Rad. Habaud, ar.			17 Rob. Lee, mil.		
35 Ge. Devereux, ar.	Cath. Braham	Arg. a Fess G. in chief 3 Tortois arces.	18 Th. Temple, m. & b.	Dasset	Arg. on 2 Bars, S. 6 Martlets Or.
36 Edw. Grevill, ar.	ut prius		19 Will. Noell, ar.		Or, Frettee G. a Canton Ermine.
37 Tho. Leigh, mil.	ut prius		20 Ioh. Huchaud, ar.		
			21 Tho. Puckering, m.	Warwick	S. a Bend fusilly couped Ar.
			22 Her. Underhill, m.	Eatendon	Arg. a Chevron G. between 3 Trefoils Vert.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
CAR. REG.			11 Gre. Verney, mil.	ut prius	
Anno			12 Tho. Leigh, mil.	ut prius	
1 Ioh. Newdigate, a.	Erdbury	G. 3 Lions Gambes [or Pawes] erazed Arg.	13 Ed. Underhill, mil.	ut prius	
2 Sim. Archer, mil.	ut prius		14 Ioh. Lisle, ar.		[heads S. coop'd G.
3 Rob. Fisher, mil.	ut prius		15 Geo. Warner, ar.	Wolston	Arg. a Cheveron tw at 3 Boars-
4 Geo. Devereux, a.	ut prius		16 Edw. Ferrars	Badesly	G. 7 Maskles conjunct. viz. 3
5 Rog. Burgoin, ar.	ut prius		17 SPATIA		3 and 1 Or, a Canton Erm.
6 Will. Purefoy, ar.	ut prius	S. 3 Pair of Gantlets arming [or clipping] Arg.	18 HÆC MIHI		
7 Wil. Boughton, ar.	ut prius	erect proper.	19 BELLA		
8 Tho. Lucy, mil.	ut prius		20 D E D E-		
9 Sim. Clerke, mil.	Sulford	G. 3 Swords in fess, the Points Erm. on a Chief S. a Talbot pass Argent.	21 RUNT.		
10 Rich. Murden, ar.	Morton		22 Rich. Lucy, ar.	ut prius	

Queen Elizabeth.

27 AN. SHUGBURG, Ar.]

Though the Records belonging to this family have been embezeled, so that the Links of their Successions cannot be chained in a continued Pedegree from their Original, yet is their Surname right ancient in the place of their Name and Habitation, giving for their Armes the Stones Astroites [in Heraldry reduced to Mullets, which they most resemble] found within their Mannor.

King James.

2 RICHARD Verney Mil.]

In his Sheriffalty the Powder-Traitors met at Dunchurch, at their appointed hunting-match; when suspecting their plot discovered, they entred on such designs as despair dictated unto them, scattering of scandals, breaking of houses, stealing of horses, &c. But such the care of this Sir Richard to keep the peace of this County, that he hunted the Hunters out of this into the next Shire of Worcester.

16 FRANCIS LEIGH, Mil.]

He was created Baron of Dunsmore, and afterwards Earl of Chichester by K. Charles the first. His Eldest daughter and Heir, was married to Thomas Earl of Southampton, his younger to George Villiers Viscount Grandison.

King Charles.

2 SIMON ARCHER, Mil.]

This worthy Knight is a lover of Antiquity, and of the Lovers thereof. I should be much disheartned at his great Age, which promisetht to us no hope of his long continuance here, were I not comforted with the consideration of his worthy Son, the Heir as well of his Studiousness as Estate.

12 THOMAS LEIGH, Mil.]

King Charles the first, at Oxford created him for his fidelity in dangerous times Baron of Stoneleigh in this County, and he is happy in his son Sir Thomas Leigh, who undoubtedly will dignify the honour which descendeth unto him.

The Battle on October 3. 1642.

As for the fatall Fight at Edge-Hill, (called Keinton-field from the next Market-town thereunto) the actings therein are variously related, and I confess my self not to have received any particular intelligence thereof, I will therefore crave leave to transcribe what followeth out of a short, but * worthy work, of my honoured friend, confident of the Authentick truth thereof. The Fight was very terrible for the time, no fewer then five thousand men slain upon the place; the Prologue to a greater slaughter, if the dark night had not put an end unto that dispute.

Each part pretended to the victory, but it went clearly on the Kings side, who though he lost his Generall, yet he kept the Field, and possessed himself of the dead bodies; and not so onely, but he made his way open unto London, and in his way forced Banbury Castle, in the very sight as it were of the Earl of Essex, who with his flying Army made all the hast he could towards the City, (that he might be there before the King) to secure the Parliament. More certain signs there could not be of an absolute victory.

* Dr. Heylyn in the Hist. and Reign of K. Charles.

In the Battell of Taro, between the Confederates of Italy, and Charles the eight of France, it happened so that the Confederates kept the Field, possess themselves of the Camp, Baggage and Artillery, which the French in their breaking through had left behind them. Hereupon a dispute was raised, to whom the Honour of that day did of right belong; which all knowing and impartiall men gave unto the French. For though they lost the Field, their Camp, Artillery and Baggage, yet they obtained what they fought for, which was the opening of their way to France, and which the Confederates did intend to deprive them of. Which resolution in that case may be a ruling case to this; the King having not onely kept the Field, possess himself of the dead bodies, pillaged the carriages of the enemy, but forcibly opened his way towards London, which the enemy endeavoured to hinder, and finally entred triumphantly into Oxford, with no fewer then an hundred and twenty Colours taken in the Fight.

Thus far my friend. Let me adde, that what salust observeth of the Conspirators with Cateline, that where they stood in the Fight, whilst living, they covered the same place with their Corpses when dead, was as true of the Loyal Gentry of Lincoln-shire with the Earl of Linsey, their Country-man. Know also that the over-soon, and over-far pursuit of a flying Party with Pillaging of the Carriages, (by some who prefer the snatching of wealth, before the Securing of Victory,) hath often been the Cause why the Conquest hath slipped out of their fingers, who had it in their hands, and had not some such miscarriage happened here, the Royalists had totally (in all probability) routed their Enemies.

The Farewell.

I cannot but congratulate the happiness of this County, in having Master William Dugdale [now Norrey] my wrothy Friend, a Native thereof. Whose Illustrations are so great a work no Young Man could be so bold to begin, or Old Man hope to finish it, whilst one of Middle-Age fitted the Performance. A well chosen Country for such a Subject, because lying in the Center of the Land, whose Lustre diffuseth the Light, and darteth Beames to the Circumference of the Kingdome. It were a wild wish, that all the Shires in England were described to an equall degree of perfection, as which will be accomplished, when each Star is as big and bright as the Sun. However one may desire them done, quoad speciem, though not quoad gradum, in imitation of warwickshire. Yet is this hopeless to come to pass, till mens Pains may meet with Proportionable Incouragement, and then the Poets Prediction will be true,

Sint Mæcenates non desint Flacce Marones,
Virgiliumque tibi vel tua Rura dabunt.

{ Let not Mæcenasses be Scant,
And Maroes we shall newer Want.
For Flaccus then thy Country-field,
Shall unto thee a Virgil yield.

And then would our Little [divided world] be better described, then the Great world, by all the Geographers, who have written thereof.

Earls of Warwick Several Generations of Newburgh

Several Generations of Brauchamp & last of th in Hen: 6 was Duke

Richard Nevil who married y ^e heire of Brauchamp	
Edward Plantagenet whose mother was daughter of Richard	
John Dudley — after Duke of Northumberland	Earl
Ambrose Dudley his Son died young	Earl
Jac: 1. Robert Rich Lord Rich creat: Earl of Warwick suc: by	
Jac: 1. Robert Rich his Son	Earl succeeded by
Car: 2 Robert Rich his Son	Earl succeeded by
Car: 2 Charles Rich his Brother	Earl succeeded by
Car: 2 Robert Rich his Cousin	Earl, likewise of Holland suc: by
Car: 2 Edward Rich his Son	Earl of Warwick & Holl: suc: by
W: 3 Edward Rich his Son	Earl of War: & Holl: suc: by
G: 3: 1. Edward Rich his Cousin	Earl



WESTMERLAND hath Cumberland on the West and North, Lancashire on the South, Bishoprick and Yorkshire on the East thereof. From North to South it extendeth thirty miles in length, but is contented in the breadth with twenty four.

As for the soil thereof, to prevent exceptions, take its description from the pen of a credible * Author.

It is not commended either for plenty of Corn or Cattle, being neither sowed with arable grounds to bring forth the one, nor pasturage to breed up the other; the principal profit that the people of this Province raise unto themselves, is by clothing.

* J. Speed in the description of this County.

Here is cold comfort from nature, but somewhat of warmth from industry; that the land is barren is Gods pleasure, the people painfull their praise; that thereby they grow wealthy, shews Gods goodness, and calls for their gratefulness.

However, though this County be sterile by general Rule, it is fruitfull by some few exceptions, having some pleasant vales, though such were be too fine, to have much measure thereof. In so much, that some Back-friends to this County, will say, that though Westmerland hath much of Eden, (running clean through it) yet hath little of Delight therein.

I behold the barrenness of this County as the cause why so few Frieries and Convents therein, Master Speed (so curious in his Catalogue in this kind) mentioning but one Religious house therein. Such lazy-folk did hate labour as a house of Correction, and knew there was nothing to be had here, but what Art with Industry wrested from Nature.

The Reader perchance will smile at my curiosity, in observing, that this small County, having but four Market Towns, three of them are, Kirkby-Stephens, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Kirkby-Kendale, so that so much of Kirk or Church, argueth not a little Devotion of the Ancestors in these parts, judiciously expressing it self, not in building Convents for the ease of Monks, but Churches for the worship of God.

The Manufacture.

Kendall Cottons are famous all over England, and Master Camden termeth that Town *Lanificii gloria, & industria praeclens*. I hope the Towns-men thereof (a word is enough to the wise) will make their commodities so substantiall, that no Southern Town shall take an advantage, to gain that Trading away from them: I speak not this out of the least distrust of their honesty, but the great desire of their happiness, who being a Cambridge-man out of Sympathy wish well to the Clothiers of Kendall, as the first founder of our Sturbridge-fair.

Proverbs.

Let Uter-Pendragon do what he can,]

The River Eden will run as it ran.]

Tradition reporteth, that this Uter-Pendragon had a design, to fortifie the Castle of Pen-Dragon in this County. In order whereunto, with much art and industry, he invited and tempted the River of Eden, to forsake his old chanell, and all to no purpose. The Proverb is applicable to such, who offer a rape to Nature, in endeavouring what is cross and contrary thereunto.

Naturam expellas Furcâ licet, usque recurret. | *Beat Nature back, 'tis all in vain,*
| *with Tines of Fork, 'twill come again.*

However, Christians have not onely some hope, but comfortable assurance, that they may conquer the corruptions of their Nature. If Furca (in no unusuall sence) be taken for the Cross, by the vertue of Christs sufferings thereon, a man may so repell Nature, that it shall not recoil to his destruction.

Princes.

Princes.

KATHARINE PAR daughter of Sir Thomas Par, was born at Kendall-castle in this County, then the prime seat of that (though no parliamentary) Barony, devolved to her father by inheritance from the *Bruses* and *Rosses* of *Werk*. She was first married unto *John Nevile* Lord *Latimer*, and afterwards to *K. Henry* the eighth.

This King first married *half a maid*, (no less can be allowed to the Lady *Katharine*, the Relict of Prince *Arthur*,) and then he married *four* maids successively; of the two last he complained, charging the one with impotency, the other with inconstancy, and being a free man again, resolved to wed a Widow, who had given testimony of her fidelity to a former husband.

This Lady was a great favourer of the Gospell, and would earnestly argue for it, sometimes speaking more then her husband would willingly hear of. Once politick *Gardiner* (who spar'd all the *Weeds*, spoil'd the good *Flowers* and *Herbs*) had almost got her into his clutches, had not divine Providence delivered her. Yet a Jesuite tells us that the King intended, if longer surviving, to behead her for an Heretick; to whom all that I will return is this, that he was neither *Confessour*, nor *Privy-Counsellour* to King *Henry* the eighth.

This Queen was afterward married to *Thomas Seymer*, Baron of *Sudeley* and Lord Admiral, and died in child-bed of a daughter *Anno Domini* 1548. her second husband surviving * her. This makes me the more admire at the great mistake of **Thomas Mills* (otherwise most industrious and judicious in genealogies) making this Lady married the third time, unto *Edward Burgh* eldest son unto *Thomas* Lord *Burgh*, without any shew of probability.

Cardinals.

CHRISTOPHER BAMBRIDGE born near **Apleby* in this County, was bred Doctor of Law in *Queens-colledge* in *Oxford*. He was afterwards Dean of *Tork*, Bishop of *Durham*, and at last Arch-bishop of *Tork*. Being imployed an Embasadour to *Rome*, he was an active instrument to procure our King *Henry* the eight, to take part with the Pope against *Lewis* King of *France*, for which good service he was created Cardinal of *Saint Praxis*. A title some say he long desired, let me adde, and little enjoyed. For falling out with his Steward *Rivaldus de Modena* an *Italian*, and fustigating him for his faults, the angry *Italian* * Poysoned him.

Herein something may be pleaded for this Cardinal out of the *Old*, sure I am more must be pleaded against him out of the *New Testament*, if the places be Parallell'd.

Proverbs 29. 19.

A servant will not be corrected by words, &c.

1 Timothy 3. 3.

A Bishop must be no striker, &c.

But grant him greatly faulty, it were uncharitable in us, to beat his Memory with more stripes, who did then suffer so much for his own Indiscretion; His death happened *July* 14. 1511. and was buried at *Rome* (not in the Church of *Saint Praxis*, which entitled him, but) in the *Hospital* of the *English*.

Prelats.

THOMAS VIPONT was descended of those Ancient Barons, who were Hereditary Lords of this County. Surely either his Merit was very great, or Might very prevalent, (advantaged by his near and potent Relations.) That the Canons of *Carlile* stuck so stiffly to their electing their Bishop, when King *Henry* the third, with so much importunity commended *John Prior* of *Newbury* unto them. This *Thomas* enjoyed his place but one year, the onely reason as I conceive that no more is reported of him. He died *Anno Dom.* 1256.

JOHN de KIRKBY born at one of the two *Kirkbies* (*Landsdale* or *Stephens*) in this County, was first Canon, and afterwards Bishop of *Carlile* *Anno* 1332. This is that Stout Prelate who when the *Scots* invaded *England* *Anno* 1345. with an Army

* *Godwin's* Annals of *K. Edward* the sixth in *huc anno*.
* In his *Catal.* of honour pag. 229.

* *Godwin* in his Arch-bishop of *Tork*.

* *Idem* ibidem.

of thirty thousand, under the conduct of *William Douglas*, and had taken and burnt *Carlile* with the Country thereabouts, I say this *Fohn Kirkby* was he who with the assistance of *Thomas Lucy*, *Robert Ogle*, (persons of prime power in those Parts) fighting in an advantageous place, utterly routed and ruined them. Such as behold this Act with envious eyes, cavelling that he was *non-resident* from his Calling, when he turned his *Miter* into an *Helmet*, *Crozier-staffe* into a *Sword*, consider not that true Maxim, *In Publicos hostes omnis homo miles*, and the most consciencious Casuists, who forbid *Clergy-men* to be *Military Plaintiffs*, allow them to be *defendants*. He died *Anno Dom. 1353*.

THOMAS de APPLEBY born in that Eminent Town in this County, where the Assises commonly are kept, was legally chosen Bishop of *Carlile* by all that had right in that Election. Yet he was either so Timorous, or the Pope so Tyrannicall, or both, that he durst not own the choice with his publique consent, untill he had first obtained his Confirmation from the Court of *Rome*. He was Consecrated *Anno Dom. 1363*. and having set 33. years in that See, deceased *Decemb. 5. 1395*.

ROGER de APPLEBY went over into *Ireland*, and there became Prior of Saint *Peters* near *Trimme* (formerly founded by *Simon de rupe forti* Bishop of *Meath*) hence by the Pope he was preferred Bishop of *Ossory* in the same Kingdome. He died *Anno Dom. 1404*.

WILLIAM of STRICKLAND descended of a Right Worshippful Family in this County, *Anno 1396*. by joynt consent of the *Cannons* chosen Bishop of *Carlile*. However by the concurrence of the Pope and *K. Richard* the second, one *Robert Read* was preferred to the Place, which injury and affront, *Strickland* bare with much moderation. Now it happened that *Read* was removed to *Chichester*, and *Thomas Merx* his successor translated to a *Grecian Bishoprick*, that *Strickland* was Elected * again, (Patience gains the Goal with Long-running,) and Consecrated Bishop of *Carlile* *Anno 1400*. For the Town of *Perith* in *Cumberland*, he cut a passage with great Art, Industry, and * *Expence*, from the Town into the river *Petterill* for the conveyance of *Boatage* into the *Irish* sea. He sate Bishop 19. years, and died *Anno Dom. 1419*.

NICHOLAS CLOSE was born at *Bibreke* in this County, & was One of the Six Original Fellows whom *K. Henry* the sixth placed in his new erected Colledge of *Kings-colledge* in *Cambridge*. Yea he made him in a manner Master of the *Fabrick*, committing the building of that house to his Fidelity, who right honestly discharged his trust therein. He was first Bishop of *Carlile*, then of *Leichfield*, where he died within a year after his Consecration, viz. *Anno Dom. 1453*.

Since the Reformation.

HUGH COREN OF CURWEN was born in this * County, and made by *Queen Mary* Archbishop of *Dublin*. *Brown* his immediate Predecessor being deprived, for that he was married. Here it is worthy of our observation, that though many of the Protestant Clergy in that Land were imprisoned, and otherwise much molested, yet no one Person, of what quality soever, in all *Ireland* did suffer *Martyrdome*, and hereon a remarkable Story doth depend. A Story which hath been solemnly avouched, by the late reverend Archbishop of *Armagh*, in the presence of several persons, and amongst others unto *Sir James Ware* Knight, (that most excellent Antiquary,) and divers in the University of *Oxford*, who wrot it from his mouth, as he received the same from ancient persons of unquestionable credit.

About the third of the reign of *Queen Mary*, a Pursevant was sent with a Commission into *Ireland*, to impower some eminent persons, to proceed with fire and fagot against poor Protestants. It happened by Divine Providence, this Pursevant at *Chester* lodged in the house of a Protestant Inn-keeper, who having gotten some inkling of the matter, secretly stole his Commission out of his Cloke-bag, and put the Knave of Clubs in the room thereof. Some weeks after he appeared before the Lords of the Privy-Council at *Dublin*, (of whom Bishop *Coren* a principall) and produced a Card for his pretended Commission. They caused him to be committed to prison for such an affront, as done on designe to deride them. Here he lay for some months, till with much adoe at last he got his enlargement. Then over he returned for *England*, and quickly get-

* Bishop Godwin in the Catal. of the Bishops of *Carlile*.

* Cam lens Brit. in *Cumberland*.

* Manuscript Additions to *Sir James Ware*.

ring his Commission renewed, makes with all speed for *Ireland* again.

But before his arrival there, he was prevented with the news of *Queen Maries* death, and so the lives of many, and the liberties of more, poor Servants of God were preserved.

To return to our *Coren*, though a moderate Papist in *Queen Maries* days, yet he conformed with the first to the reformation of *Queen Elizabeth*, being ever found in his Heart. He was for some short time cheif *Justice* and *Chancellor* of *Ireland*, till he quitted all his Dignities in exchange for the *Bishoprick* of *Oxford*. It may seem a wonder, that he should leave one of the best *Arch-bishopricks* in *Ireland*, for one of the worst *Bishopricks* in *England*. But oh, no *Preferment* to *Quiet*, and this Politick Prelate very decrepit, broken with old age, and many State-affairs, desired a private repose in his Native Land, before his death, which happened *Anno Dom. 1567*.

BARNABY POTTER was born in this County 1578. within the Barony of * *Kendall*, in which Town he was brought up untill he was sent to *Queens-colledge* in *Oxford*, becoming successively *Scholar*, *Fellow*, and *Provost* thereof. He was chosen the last with the unanimous consent of the Fellows, when being at great distance, he never dreamed thereof.

Then resigning his *Provosts* Place, he betook himself to his Pastorall charge in the Country. He was Chaplain in Ordinary to Prince *Charles*, being accounted at Court the *Penitentiall Preacher*, and by King *Charles* was preferred Bishop of *Carlisle*, when others sued for the Place, and he little thought thereof. He was commonly called the *Puritanicall Bishop*, and they would say of him in the time of King *JAMES*, that Organs would blow him out of the Church, which I do not believe, the rather because he was loving of, and skilfull in *Vocall Musick*, and could bear his own part therein.

He was a constant Preacher and performer of family-duties, of a *Weak Constitution*, *Melancholy*, *Lean*, and an *Hard Student*. He dyed in honour, being the last Bishop that dyed a Member of Parliament, in the year of our Lord 1642.

States-men.

Sir EDWARD BELLINGHAM Knight, was born of an ancient and warlike family, in this * County, servant of the Privy-Chamber to King *Edward* the sixth, who sent him over *Anno 1547*. to be Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, whose Learning, Wisdome, and Valour, made him fit to discharge that place.

Hitherto the *English-pale* had been *hide-bound* in the growth thereof, having not gained one foot of ground in more then two hundred years, since the time of King *Edward* the third. This Sir *Edward* first * extended it, proceeding against the *Irishry* in a martial course, by beating and breaking the *Moors* and *Connors*, two rebellious *Septs*. And, because the Poet saith true,

*It proves a man as brave and wise
To keep, as for to get the prize.*

He built the forts of *Leix* and *Offaly*, to secure his new acquisition. Surely, had he not been suddenly revok'd into *England*, he would have perfected the project in the same sort, as it was performed by his successour the Earl of *Suffex*, by settling English plantations therein.

Such his secrecie (the soul of great designs) that his Souldiers never knew whither they went, till they were come whither they should go. Thus he surpris'd the Earl of *Desmond*, being rude and unnurtured, brought him up to *Dublin*, where he informed and reformed him in manners and civility, sometimes making * him to kneel on his knees an hour together, before he knew his duty) till he became a new man in his behaviour. This Earl all his life after highly honoured him, and at every dinner, and * supper would pray to God for good Sir *Edward Bellingham*, who had so much improved him.

This Deputy had no fault, in his Deputiship but one, that it was so short, he being called home before two years were expired. Surely, this hath much retarded the reducing of the *Irishry*, the often shifting of their Deputies, (too often change of the kinds of plaisters

* Mr. S. Clarke
in his live of
Moderne Di-
vin. 393.

* Though *Suffex* (where his
Surname is of
good esteem)
may pretend
unto him. I
am confident
of his right
Location.

* Sir Jo Davis
in d. scourse of
Ireland, pag. 69.

* R. Holinshed
Irish Chron.
pag. 109.

* Idem ibidem.

plaisters, hinders the healing of the sore,) so that as soon as they had learn'd their trade, they must resigne their shop to another, which made King *James* continue the Lord *Chichester* so long in the place, for the more effectual performance therein.

Coming into *England* he was accused of many faults, but cleared himself as fast as his adversaries charged him, recovering the Kings favour in so high a degree, that he had been sent over Deputy again, save that he excused himself by indisposition of body, and died not long after.

Writers.

RICHARD KENDAL. I place him here with confidence, because no * *Kendal* in *England*, save what is the chief Town of this County. He was an excellent *Grammarian*, and the greatest instructor (*Shrewd* and *Sharp* enough) of youth in his age. He had a vast collection of all Latine Grammars, and thence extracted a *Quintessence*, whereof he was so highly conceited, that he * publickly boasted, that *Latine onely to be Elegant, which was made according to his Rules, and all other to be Base and Barbarous*; Which, Reader, I conceive, (being out of *his*, though) under *thy Correction*, a Proud and *Pedantick* expression. He flourished in the reign of *K. Henry* the sixth.

* See *Villave Anglica.*

* *Bale & Pitz de Script. Brit.*

Since the Reformation.

BERNARD SON OF EDWIN GILPIN Esquire, was born at *Kentmire* in this County, *Anno 1517*. At sixteen years old, (very young in that Age from those Parts,) his Parents sent him to *Queens-colledge* in *Oxford*; whence his merit advanced him one of the first *Students* in the new foundation of *Christs-church*.

Hitherto the *Heat* of *Gilpin* was more then his *Light*, and he hated *Vice* more then *Error*, which made him so heartily dispute against Master *Hooper*, (who afterwards was Martyred) when indeed he did follow his Argument with his Affections.

How afterwards he became a zealous Protestant, I referre the Reader to his Life, written at large by Bishop *Carlton*, he was Rector of *Houghton* in the *North*, consisting of fourteen Villages.

In his own house he boarded and kept full four and twenty scholars. The greater number of his boarders were poor mens sons, upon whom he bestowed meat, drink, and cloth, and education in learning. He was wont to entertain his Parishioners and strangers at his table, not onely at the Christmas time, as the custome is, but because he had a large and wide Parish, a great multitude of people, he kept a table for them every Sunday from *Michaelmas* to *Easter*. He had the Gentlemen, the Husbandmen, and the Poorer sort set every degree by themselves, and as it were ordered in ranks. He was wont to commend the married estate in the Clergy, howbeit himself lived and dyed a single man. He bestowed in the building, ordering and establishing of his School, and in providing yearly stipends for a School-master and an Usher, the full summe of five hundred pounds: out of which School he supplied the Church of *England* with great store of learned men. He was carefull to avoid not only all evil doing, but even the lightest suspicions thereof. And he was accounted a Saint in the judgements of his very enemies, if he had any such. Being full of faith unfained, and of good works, he was at the last put into his grave as a heap of wheat in due time swept into the garner. He dyed the 4. of *March 1583*. and in the 66. year of his age.

RICHARD MULCASTER was born of an ancient extract in the *North*, but whether in this County or *Cumberland*, I find not decided. From *Eaton-school* he went to *Cambridge*, where he was admitted into * *Kings-colledge 1548*. but before he was graduated, removed to *Oxford*. Here such his proficiency in learning, that by general consent he was chosen the first Master of *Merchant-Tailors-School* in *London*, which prospered well under his care, as by the flourishing of *Saint Johns* in *Oxford* doth plainly appear.

The *Merchant-Tailors* finding his Scholars so to profit, intended to fix Mr. *Mulcaster*, as his Desk to their School, till death should remove him. This he perceiv'd, and therefore gave for his Motto,

Fidelis servus, perpetuus asinus.

S f f 2

But

A. M. P.

* M.S. Hatcher of the Scholars charge.

But after *twenty five* years he procured his freedome, or rather exchanged his service, being made Master of *Pauls-school*.

His method in teaching was this. In a morning he would exactly and plainly construe, and parce the lessons to his *Scholars*, which done he slept his hour (custome made him critical to proportion it) in his desk in the School, but was to the Scholar that slept the while. Awaking he heard them accurately, and *Atropos* might be perswaded to pity, as soon as he to pardon, where he found just fault. The prayers of cockering Mothers prevailed with him as much as the requests of indulgent Fathers, rather increasing then mitigating his severity on their offending child.

In a word, he was *Plagius Orbilius*, though it may be truly said (and safely for one out of his School) that others have taught as much learning with fewer lashes. Yet his sharpness was the better endured, because unpartiall, and many excellent Scholars were bred under him, whereof Bishop *Andrews* was most remarkable.

Then quitting that place, he was presented to the rich Parsonage of *Stanford-rivers* in *Essex*. I have heard from those, who have heard him preach, that his Sermons were not excellent, which to me seems no wonder; partly, because there is a different discipline in teaching children and men; partly, because such who make Divinity (not the choice of their youth, but) the refuge of their age, seldom attain to eminency therein. He died about the middle of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

CHRISTOPHER POTTER D. D. kinsman to Bishop *Potter*, (of whom before) was born in this County, bred Fellow of *Queens-colledge* in *Oxford*, and at last was chosen Provost thereof, Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles*, and Dean of *Worcester*. One of a sweet nature, comely presence, courteous carriage, devout life, and deep learning; he wrot an excellent book entituled *Charity mistaken*, containing impregnable truth, so that malice may snarl at, but not bite it, without breaking its own teeth. Yet a railing Jesuit wrote a pretended confutation thereof, to which the Doctor made no return; partly, because the industrious Bee would not meddle with a Wasp or Hornet rather, partly, because Mr. *Chillingworth* a great Master of defence in School-divinity, took up the Cudgells against him. This worthy Doctor died in the beginning of our civill distempers.

Benefactors to the Publique.

ROBERT LANGTON?

MILES SPENCER

Doctors of Law. * It is pity to part them, being Natives of this County, (as I am credibly informed) Doctors in the same faculty, and Co-partners in the same Charity, the building of a fair School at *Appleby*. The Pregnant Mother of so many Eminent Scholars.

As for Robert Langton he was bred in, and a Benefactor to *Queens-colledge* in *Oxford*, owing the Glazing of many Windows therein to his Beneficence. Witness his Conceit to Communicate his Name to Posterity, viz. a Ton (the Rebus of Fancy Generall, for all Surnames in that Termination) extended very long beyond an ordinary proportion, [*Lang* the Northern man pronounceth it] whereby he conceived his Surname completed. I shall be thankfull to him, who shall enform me of the Dates of their severall deaths.

ANNE CLYFFORD, sole Daughter & heir to George Earl of *Cumberland*, Wife first to Richard Earl of *Dorset*, then to Phillip Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, (though born and nursed in *Hartfordshire*, yet) because having her greatest Residence and Estate in the North, is properly referrable to this County. The Proverb is, *Homo non est ubi animat, sed amat*, One is not to be reputed there where he lives, but where he loves, on which account this Lady is placed, not where she first took life, but where she hath left a most lasting Monument of her Love to the Publique.

This is that most beautifull Hospital, Stately Built, and Richly Endowed, at her sole Cost, at *Appleby* in this County.

It was conceived (a bold and daring part of Thomas Cecill (son to Treasurer *Burghleigh*) to enjoin his Masons and Carpenters, not to omit a days Work, at the building of *Wimbledon house* in *Surrey*, though the Spanish Armado, Anno 1588. all that while shot off their

Guns,

* Though disputable, I conceive them rightly placed since the Reformation.

Guns, whereof some might be heard to the Place. But Christianly Valiant is the Charity of this *Lady*, who in this Age, wherein there is an *Earthquake* of *Ancient Hospitals*, and as for *new ones*, they are hardly to be seen for *New lights*, (I say) Courageous this *Worthy Ladies* Charity, who dare *found* in this *Confounding* Age, wherein so much was demolished and aliened, which was given to God and his Church. Long may she live in Wealth and Honour, exactly to Compleat, whatsoever her Bountifull Intentions have designed.

Memorable Persons.

RICHARD GILPIN, a Valiant Man in this County, was infeoffed in the Raigh of K. *John* about the year 1208. in the Lordship of *Kent-mire-hall* by the Baron of *Kendal*, for his singular deserts both in Peace and War.

*This * was that Richard Gilpin, who slew the wild Bore, that raging in the Mountains adjoyning (as sometimes that of Erimanthus) much indamaged the Country people: whence it is, that the Gilpins in their Coat-Armes give the Bore.*

I confess the story of this *Westmerland-Hercules* soundeth something *Romanza* like. However, I believe it, partly, because so reverend a pen hath recorded it, and because the people in these parts need not feigne foes in the fancy, *Bears, Bores and Wild beasts*, who in that age had real enemies, *the neighbouring Scots* to encounter.

* Life of Bernard Gilpin wrote by Bishop Carleton pag. 2.

Lord Mayors.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1 Cuthbert Buckle	Christopher Buckle	Bourgh	Vintner	1593

Sheriffs.

I find *two or three Links*, but no continued chain of *Sheriffs* in this County, untill the 10. of K. *John*, who bestowed the *Baily-week* and *Revenues* of this County, upon Robert Lord *Vipont*.

ROBERT de VIPONT the last of that Family, about the raigh of K. *Edward* the first left *two daughters*.

1. *Sibel* married to Roger Lord *Clifford*.
2. * *Idonea* (the first and last I meet with of that *Christian-name*, though proper enough for women, who are to be * *meet helps* to their husbands,) married to Roger de *Leburn*.

Now because *honor nescit dividi*, Honour cannot be divided betwixt Co-heirs, and because in such cases it is in the Power and Pleasure of the King, to assign it entire to which he pleased, the King Conferred the *Hereditary Sheriffalty* of this County, on the Lord *Clifford*, who had Married the *Eldest Sister*.

It hath ever since continued in that honorable family. I find *Elizabeth* the Widdow of *Thomas* Lord *Clifford*, (probably in the Minority of her son) *Sheriffess*, (as I may say) in the *sixteenth* of *Richard* the second, till the last of K. *Henry* the fourth.

Yet was it fashionable for these Lords to depute and present the most Principal Gentry of this Shire, their *Sub-Viccomites*, *Under-sheriffs*, in their Right to order the affairs of that County. I find Sir *Thomas Parr*, Sir *William Parr*, (Ancestors to Q. *Katherin Parr*,) as also Knights of the Families of the *Bellingams*, *Musgraves*, &c. discharging that office, so high ran the Credit and Reputation thereof.

Henry Lord *Clifford* was by K. *Henry* the eight Anno 1525. Created Earl of *Cumberland*, and when *Henry* the first Earl of that family, died lately without Issue male, the Honour of this *Hereditary Sheriffalty*, with large Revenues, Reverted unto *Anne* the sole daughter of *George Clifford* third Earl of *Cumberland*, the Relict of *Richard* Earl of *Dorset*, (and since of *Phillip* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Mountgomery*,) by whom she had *two daughters* the Elder married to the Earl of *Thanet*, and the younger married to *James* Earl of *Northampton*.

* Camdens Brit. in Westmerland. * Gen. 2. 18.

The Farewell.

Reader, I must confesse my self sorry and ashamed, that I cannot do more right to the Natives of this County, so far distanced North, that I never had yet the opportunity to behold it. O that I had but received some intelligence from my worthy friend Doctor Thomas Barlow Provost of *Queens-colledge in Oxford!* who for his Religion and Learning, is an especiall ornament of *Westmerland*. But *Time, Tide, and a Printers-Press*, are three unmannerly things, that will stay for no man, and therefore I request, that my defective indeavours may be well accepted.

I learn out of Master Camden, that in the River *Cann* in this County, there be two *Catadupe* or *Waterfalls*, whereof, the *Northern* sounding *Clear and Loud*, foretokeneth *Fair Weather*, the *Southern* on the same Terms presageth *Rain*; Now I wish that the former of these may be Vocall in *Hay-time* and *Harvest*, the latter after *Great Drought*, that so both of them may make welcome Musick to the Inhabitants.

Earls of Westmorland

Several Families Generations of The Nevils

Jac:1 Francis Fane ——— Earl succeeded by
Mildmay Fane his son Earl succeeded by

Car:2 Charles Fane his son ——— Earl succeeded by
Vere Fane his Broth: ——— Earl succeeded by

W:3 Vere Fane his son ——— Earl succeeded by
Tho: Fane his Broth: ——— Earl

Dukes of Roodal

VVILT.

Dutchops of Roodal

Earls and
Dukes of Roodal

H:4 John Plantag.
Duke of Roodal
— Earl

H:6 John Brauford
— Earl

H:6 John de Foix
— Earl

H:8 Will: Barr.
(Earl of Essex &
Mary Northamp
ton) Baron Roodal

Car:2 Henry Stuart
3^d Son of James
Duke of York
— Duke

W:3 George Prince
of Denmark
(Duke of Cam
berland) Earl
of Roodal

Geo:1 Esengard Schu-
ler Burgh Prin-
ce of Abor-
stein & Dutch-
op of Mun-
ster in Ro-
land
— Dutchops
of Roodal



WILT-SHIRE hath Gloucester-shire on the North, Berk-shire and Hamp-shire on the East, Dorset-shire on the South, and Summerſet-shire on the West. From North to South it extendeth 39. Miles, but abateth ten of that Number in the breadth thereof.

A pleasant County and of great Variety. I have heard a *Wise man* say, that an *Oxe* left to himself would of all *England*, choose to live in the North, a *sheep* in the South part hereof, and a *Man* in the Middle betwixt both, as partaking of the pleasure of the plain, and the wealth of the deep Country.

Nor is it unworthy the observing that of all *Inland* Shires, (no ways bordered on Salt-water) this * gathereth the most in the Circumference thereof, (as may appear by comparing them,) being in compass *one Hundred Thirty and Nine Miles*. It is plentiful in all *English*, especially in the ensuing *Commodities*.

* Compare the
Tables of Mr.
Speed.

Naturall Commodities.

Wooll.

The often repetition hereof (though I confesse against our rules premised) may justly be excused. Well might the *French Embassadour* return, *France, France, France*, reiterated to every *petty title* of the King of *Spain*. And our *English Wooll, Wooll, &c.* may counterpoize the numerous but *inconsiderable* Commodities of other Countries. I confesse a *Lock* thereof is most contemptible. *Non floci te facio*, passing for an expression of the highest neglect, but a quantity thereof quickly amounteth to a good valuation.

The Manufactures.

Clothing.

This Mystery is vigorously pursued in this County, and I am informed that as *MED-LEYS* are most made in other Shires, as good *WHITES* as any are woven in this County.

This mentioning of *Whites* to be vended beyond the Seas, minds me of a memorable contest in the reign of King *James*, betwixt the *Merchants of London*, and Sir *William Cockain*, once Lord Mayor of that City, and as *Prudent a Person* as any in that Corporation. He ably moved, and vigorously prosecuted the design, that all the *Cloth* which was made might be *died* in *England*, alledging, that the wealth of a Country consisteth in driving on the *Naturall Commodities* thereof, through all *Manufactures*, to the utmost, as far as it can go, or will be drawn. And by the *Dying* of all *English cloth* in *England*, *Thousands* of poor People would be employed, and thereby get a comfortable subsistence.

The *Merchants* returned, that such *home-dying* of our cloth, would prove prejudicial to the sale thereof, *Forreigners* being more expert then we are in the mysterie of *fixing of Colours*. Besides, they can afford them far cheaper then we can, much of *dying-stuff* growing in their Countries, and *Forraigners* bear a great affection to *White* or *Virgin* cloth, unwilling to have their Fancies prevented by the *Dying* thereof, inso-much that they would like it better, (though done worse) if done by themselves. That Sir *William Cockain* had got a vast deal of *Dying-stuff* into his own possession, and did drive on his own interest, under the pretence of the *Publick good*. These their Arguments were seconded, with good store of good Gold, on both sides, till the *Merchants* prevailed at last, (A Shole of *Herrings* is able to beat the *Whale* it self,) and *Clothing* left in the same condition it was before.

Tobacco-pipes.

The best for shape and colour (as curiously sized) are made at *Amesbury* in this County. They may be called Chimneys portable in pockets, the one end being the *Harth*, the other the *Tunnell* thereof. Indeed at the first bringing over of Tobacco, Pipes

were

were made of silver and other metall; which, though free from breaking, were found inconvenient, as soon fouled, and hardly clenfed.

These Clay-pipes are burnt in a furnace, for some *fifteen* hours, on the self-same token, that if taken out half an hour before that time, they are found little altered from the condition wherein they were when first put in. It seems all that time the fire is a working it self to the height, and doth its work very soon, when attain'd to perfection. *Gauntlet-pipes*, which have that mark on their *heel*, are the best; and hereon a Story doth depend.

One of that trade observing such Pipes most salable, set the *Gauntlet* on those of his own making, though inferior in goodness to the other. Now the workman, who first gave the *Gauntlet*, sued the other upon the Statute, which makes it penal for any to set anothers Mark on any Merchantable Commodities. The Defendant being likely to be cast, (as whose Counsell could plead little in his behalf,) craved leave to speak a word for himself, which was granted. He denied that he ever set another man's mark: for the Thumb of his *Gauntlet* stands one way, mine another, and the same hand given *dexter* or *sinister* in Heraldry, is a sufficient difference. Hereby he escaped, though surely such, who bought his Pipes, never took notice of that Criticisme, or consulted which way the Thumb of his *Gauntlet* respected.

The Buildings.

The Cathedrall of Salisbury (dedicated to the Blessed Virgin) is paramount in this kind, wherein the *Doors* and *Chappells* equall the Months, the Windows the Days, the Pillars and Pillarets of *Fusill Marble* (an ancient Art now shrewdly suspected to be lost) the Hours of the Year, so that all *Europe* affords not such an *Almanack of Architecture*.

Once walking in this Church, (whereof then I was Prebendary) I met a Country-man wondring at the Structure thereof. *I once* (said he to me) *admired that there could be a Church that should have so many Pillars, as there be Hours in the Year; And now, I admire more, that there should be so many Hours in the Year, as I see Pillars in this Church.*

The *Cross Isle* of this Church is the most beautifull and lightsome of any I have yet beheld. The Spire Steeple (not founded on the ground, but for the main supported by *Four Pillars*,) is of great heighth and greater workman-ship. I have been credibly informed that some Forraign Artists beholding this building, brake forth into Tears, which some imputed to their *Admiration*, (though I see not how *wondring* can cause *weeping*,) others to their *Envy*, grieving that they had not the like in their own Land.

Nor can the most *Curious* (not to say *Cavilling*) Eye, desire any thing which is wanting in this *Edifice*, except possibly an *Ascent*, seeing such who address themselves hither for their devotions, can hardly say with *David*, *I will go up into the house of the Lord*.

Amongst the many Monuments therein, that of *Edward Earl of Hartford*, is most magnificent, that of *Helen Suavenburgh a Swede*, (the Relict of *William Marquess of Northampton*, and afterwards married to *Sir Thomas Gorges*,) is most commended for its artificial plainness.

But the curiosity of Criticks is best entertained with the Tomb, in the North of the Nave of the Church, where lieth a Monument in stone, of a little boy habited all in Episcopal Robes, a Miter upon his head, a Crosier in his hand, and the rest accordingly. At the discovery thereof (formerly covered over with Pews) many justly admired, that either a *Bishop* could be so small in *Person*, or a *Child* so great in *Clothes*; though since all is unriddled. For it was *fashionable in that Church (a thing rather deserving to be remembred, then fit to be done,) in the depth of Popery, that the Choristers chose a boy of their society, to be a Bishop among them, from *Saint Nicholas* till *Innocents* day at night, who did officiate in all things Bishop-like, saying of Mass alone excepted, and held the state of a Bishop, answerably habited, amongst his fellows the counterfeit Prebends: one of these, chancing to die in the time of his mock-Episcopacy, was buried with Crosier and Miter as is aforesaid. Thus superstition can dispence with that, which Religion cannot, making Piety Pageantry, and subjecting what is sacred, to lufory representations.

*Mr. Gregori's
Opera Posthu-
mæ, pag. 75.
&c.

As for Civil-buildings in this County, none are such Giants as to exceed the *Standard of Structures* in other Counties. Long-let the house of Sir *James Thynne* was the biggest, and *Wilton* is the stateliest and pleasantest for Gardens, Fountains, and other accommodations.

Nor must the industry of the *Citizens of Salisbury* be forgotten, who have derived the *River* into every *Street* therein, so that *Salisbury* is a heap of *Islets* thrown together. This mindeth me of an *Epitaph* made on Mr. *Francis Hide* a Native of this City, who dyed *Secretary* unto the *English Legier* in *Venice*,

Born in the English Venice, thou didst die
Dear friend in the Italian Salisbury.

The truth is that the strength of this City consisted in the weakness thereof, incapable of being Garrison'd, which made it in our *Modern Wars* to scape better then many other places of the same proportion.

The VVonders.

Stone-henge.

After so many wild and wide conjectures of the Cause, Time, and Authors hereof, why, when and by whom this monument was erected, a *Posthume-book* comes lagging at last, called * *Stone-henge restored*, and yet goeth before all the rest. It is questionable, whether it more modestly propoundeth, or more substantially proveth this to be a *Roman* work, or *Temple* dedicated to *Cælus* or *Cælum*, (son to *Æther* and *Dies*) who was senior to all the *Gods* of the *Heathen*.

* Written by
Inigo Jones,
Esq.

That it is a *Roman* design he proveth by the *Order*, as also by the *Scheame* thereof, consisting of four equilateral Triangles, inscribed within the Circumference of a Circle, an * *Architectonicall Scheam* used by the *Romans*; Besides the *Portico* or entrance thereof, is made double, as in the *Roman* ancient Structures of great Magnificence. Not to say, that the *Architraves* therein are all set without Morter, according to the *Roman Architecture*, wherein it was ordinary to have *Saxa nullo fulta glutino*.

* *Vitru lib. 5.*

No less perswasive are his Arguments to prove a Temple dedicated to *Cælum*; First, from the *Situation* thereof, standing in a plain, in a free and open Ayre, remote from any village, without woods about it. Secondly, from it's *Aspect*, being *sub dio*, and built without a roof; Thirdly, from the *Circular form* thereof, being the proper Figure of the Temple of *Cælus*; Not to mention his other arguments, in which the Reader may better satisfy himself from the originall Author, then my second-hand relation thereof.

Knot Grasse.

This is called in Latine *Gramen caninum supinum longissimum*, and groweth nine miles from *Salisbury*, at Master *Tuckers* at *Maddington*. It is a peculiar kind, and of the ninety species of Grasses in England is the most marvellous. It groweth ordinarily fifteen foot in length, yea, I read of one four and twenty foot long, which may be true, because, as there are Giants amongst men, so there are Giants amongst Giants, which even exceed them in proportion.

The place whereon it groweth is low, (lying some Winters under water) having hills round about it, and a spacious sheep common adjoining. The soyl whereof, by every hasty showre is brought down into this little meadow, which makes it so incredibly fruitfull. This Grasse being built so many stories high, from knot to knot, lyeth matted on the ground, whence it is cut up with sickles, and bound into sheaves: It is both Hay and Provender, the joint-like knots whereof will fat swine.

Some conceive that the seed thereof transplanted, would prosper plentifully (though not to the same degree of Length) in other places, from whose judgement other husband-men dissent, conceiving it so peculiar to this place, that Ground and Grass must

be removed both together. Or else it must be set in a Parellel'd position, for all the particuler advantages aforesaid, which *England* will hardly afford. So that nature may seem mutually to have made this *Plant* and this *Place* one for another.

Proverbs.

It is done secundum usum Sarum.]

This Proverb coming out of the *Church*, hath since enlarged it self into a *civil use*. It began on this occasion; Many *Offices* or *forms of service* were used in severall Churches in *England*, as the Office of *Tork*, *Hereford*, *Bangor*, &c. which caused a deal of Confusion in Gods Worship, untill *Osmond* Bishop of *Sarum*, about the year of our Lord 1090. made that *Ordinall* or *Office* which was generally received all over *England*, so that Churches thence forward easily understood one another, all speaking the same words in their *Liturgie*.

It is now applyed to those *persons* which do, and *Actions* which are *formally* and *solemnly* done, in so *Regular* a way by *Authentick Precedents*, and *Paterns of unquestionable Authority*, that no just exception can be taken thereat.

Princes.

MARGARET PLANTAGENET Daughter to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and *Isabel* *Nevile* Eldest Daughter and Co-heir of *Richard* *Nevile* Earl of *Warwick*, was born August 14. 1473. * at *Farrley-Castle* in this County. Reader, I pray thee, let her pass for a *Princesse*, because Daughter to a Duke, Neece to two Kings, (*Edward* the fourth, and *Richard* the third,) Mother to Cardinal *Reginald Poole*. But chiefly, because she was the last liver of all that Royall Race, which from their birth wore the names of *Plantagenets*. By Sir *Richard Poole* a Knight of *Wales*, and Cozen-Jerman to King *Henry* the seventh, she had divers children, whereof *Henry* Lord *Mountague* was the eldest, he was Accused of Treason, and this Lady his Mother Charged to be Privy thereunto, by King *Henry* the eighth, who (as his father was something too slow) was somewhat too quick in discovering Treasons, as soon as (if not before) they were. On the Scaffold as she stood, she would not gratify the Executioner with a *Prostrate Posture* of her body.

Some beheld this her action as an argument of an erected soul, disdaining pulingly to submit to an infamous death, showing her mind free, though her body might be forc'd, and that also it was a demonstration of her innocence. But others condemn'd it as a needless and unseasonable animosity in her, who, though suppos'd innocent before man for this fact, must grant her self guilty before God, whose Justice was the supreme Judge condemning her. Besides it was indiscreet to contend, where it was impossible to prevail, there being no guard against the edge of such an axe, but patience; and it is ill for a soul to goe *recking with anger* out of this world.

Here happened an unequall contest betwixt *Weakness* and *Strength*, *Age* and *Youth*, *Nakedness* and *Weapons*, *Nobility* and *Baseness*, a *Princess* and an *Executioner*, who at last dragging her by the hair (gray with age) may truly be said to have took off her head, seeing she would neither give it him, nor forgive him the doing thereof. Thus dyed this Lady *Margaret*, Heir to the name and stout nature of *Margaret* Dutches of *Burgundy*, her Aunt and God-mother, whose spirits were better proportioned to her Extraction then Estate, for though by special Patent she was created Countess of *Sarisbury*, she was restored but to a small part of the inheritance she was born unto. She suffered in 23. year of the reign of K. *Henry* the eighth.

JANE SEYMOUR, Daughter to Sir *John Seymoure* Knight, (honourably descended from the Lords *Beauchamps*) was (as by all concurring probabilities is collected) born at *Wulfall* in this County, and after was married to King *Henry* the eight.

It is currantly traditioned, that at her first coming to Court, Queen *Anne Bollen* espying a *Fewell* pendant about her neck, snatched thereat, (desirous to see the other unwilling to show it,) and causally hurt her hand with her own violence; but it grieved her

* Mr. Dugdale in his Illustration of *Warwickshire* pag. 335.

her heart more, when she perceived it the Kings Picture by himself bestowed upon her, who from this day forward dated her own *declining* and the others *ascending* in her husbands affection.

It appeareth plainly by a passage in the Act of Parliament, that the King was not onely invited to his marriage, by his own affections, but by the *Humble Petition and intercession of most of the Nobles of his Realme*, moved thereunto, as well by the *conveniency of her years*, as in respect that by her *Excellent Beauty and Pureness of Flesh and Bloud*, (I speak the very words of the Act it self,) she was *apt (God willing) to Conceive Issue*. And so it proved accordingly.

This Queen dyed some days after the birth of Prince *Edward* her son, on whom this *Epitaph*.

*Phoenix Jana jacet, nato Phœnice dolendum,
Sæcula Phœnices nulla tulisse duas.*

Soon as her *Phoenix Bud* was blown,
Root-Phoenix Jane did wither.
Sad, that no age a *brace* had shown
Of *Phœnixes* together.

Of all the Wives of King *Henry* she only had the happiness to dye in his full favour, the 14. of *Octob.* 1337. and is buried in the quire of *Windsor Chappel*, the King continuing in *real mourning* for her even all the *Festival of Christmas*.

Saints.

ADELME Son to * *Kenred*, Nephew to *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons*, was bred in Forraign parts, and returning home was *Abbot of Malmesbury Thirty years*, a Person Memorable on severall Accounts.

1. He was the *first* * *Englishman* who ever wrote in *Latine*.
2. He was the *first* that ever brought *Poetry* into *England*.
3. The *first Bishop* of the *See of Sherburn*.

Bede giveth him a large commendation for his Learning, the rather, because he wrot a book for the reducing the *Britons* to observe *Easter* according to the Church of *Rome*.

Impudent Monkes have much abused his Memory with *Shameless lyes*, and amongst the rest with a *Wooden Miracle*, that a * *Carpenter* having cut a *Beam* for his Church too short, he by his Prayers stretched it out to the full proportion. To this, I may add another lye as clear as the *Sun* it self, on whose * *Rayes* (they report) he hung his *Vestment*, which miraculously supported it to the great admiration of the beholders.

Coming to *Rome* to be Consecrated *Bishop of Sherburn*, he reproved *Pope Sergius* his fatherhood, for being a father indeed to a *Base Child*, then newly born. And returning home he lived in great Esteem untill the day of his death, which happened *Anno Dom.* 709.

His *Corps* being brought to *Malmesbury*, were there Inshrined, and had in great Veneration, who having his longest abode whilst living, and last when dead in this County, is probably presumed a *Native* thereof.

EDITH Naturall daughter of King *Edger*, by the Lady *Wolfhild*, was *Abbess of Wilton*, wherein she demeaned her self with such Devotion, that her Memory obtained the reputation of *Saint-ship*. And yet an * *Author* telleth us, that being more curious in her attire, then befeemed her profession, *Bishop Ethelwold* sharply reproved her, who answered him roundly, *That God regarded the Heart more then the Garment, and that Sins might be covered as well under Rags as Robes*.

One * reporteth that after the slaughter of her brother *Edward*, holy *Dunstan* had a design to make her Queen of *England*, (the *Vail* of her head it seems would not hin-

* *Bale de script.*
Brit. Cent. i.
Num. 83.

* *Cambd. Brit.*
in Wiltshire.

* *Flowers of*
English Saints
pag. 491.
* *Idem p. 492.*

* *Polyc. lib. 6.*
cap. 9.

* *John Capgrave*
in vita sancte
Edithæ.

der the *Crown*,) so to defeat *Ethelred* the lawfull *Heir*, had she not declined the proffer, partly, on *Pious*, partly, *Politick dissensions*. She died *Anno Dom. 984.* and is buried in the *Church of Dioness* at *Wilton* of her own building, she is commonly called *Saint Edith* the younger, to distinguish her from *Saint Edith* her *Aunt*, of whom before.

Martyrs.

It plainly appeareth that about the year of our Lord 1503. there was a persecution of Protestants (give me leave so to Antedate their name) in this County, under *Edmund Audley*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, as by computation of time will appear. Yet I find but one man, *Richard Smart* by name, (the more remarkable, because but once, and that scentingly * mentioned by Mr. *Fox*) burnt at *Salisbury*, for reading a book called *Wicliff's Wicket*, to one *Thomas Stillman*, afterwards burnt in *Smithfield*. But under cruel Bishop *Capon Wilshire* afforded these

Marian Martyrs.

Name	Vocation	Residence	Martyred in	Anno
John * Spicer	Free-Mason			
William Coberly	Taylor	Kevel	Salisbury	1556
John Maundrell	Husbandman			Apr.

Confessors.

Name	Vocation	Residence	Persecuted in	Anno
John * Hunt	Husbandman			
Richard White	Husbandman	Marleborough	Salisbury	1558

These both being condemned to die, were little less then miraculously preserved, as will * appear hereafter.

ALICE COBERLY must not be omitted, wife to *William Coberly* forenamed, (charitably presuming on her repentance,) though she failed in her *Constancy* on this occasion. The *Faylors wife* of *Salisbury*, heating a key* fire hot, and laying it in the *grasse*, spake to this *Alice* to bring it in to her, in doing whereof, she pitiously burnt her *hand*, and cryed out thereat. O (said the other) if thou canst not abide the burning of a key, how wilt thou indure thy whole body to be burnt at the stake. Whereat the said *Alice* revoked her opinion.

I can neither excuse the Cruelty of the one (though surely doing it not out of a *Persecuting*, but *Carnall preserving intention*) nor the *Cowardliness* of the other. For she might have hoped that her whole body encountering the flame with a Christian resolution, and confidence of *Divine support* in the Testimony of the truth, would have found lesse pain, then her hand felt from the suddain surprize of the fire, wherein the unexpectedness added (if not to the pain,) to the fright thereof. This sure I am, that some condemn her shrinking for a burnt hand, who would have done so themselves for a scratched finger.

Cardinals.

WALTER WINTERBURN was born at * *Sarisbury* in this County, and bred a *Dominican-fryer*. He was an excellent Scholar in all Studies suitable to his † age, when a Youth, a good Poet and Orator, when a Man, an acute Philosopher, (*Aristotelicarum doctrinarum heluo*, saith he * who otherwise scarce giveth him a good word,) when an Old-man, a deep Controvertial Divine, and Skilfull Casuist, a quality which commended him to be Confessor to King *Edward* the first.

Now news being brought to Pope *Benedict* the eleventh, that *William Maklesfield* Provincial of the *Dominicans*, and designed Cardinall of *Saint Sabin*, was dead and buried at *London*, before his Cap could be brought to him, he appointed this *Walter* to be heir to his Honour. The worst is, as *Medlers* are never ripe till they are rotten, so few are thought fit to be Cardinals, but such as are extreemly in years. *Maklesfield* had all his

* Afts & Mon.
pag. 815.

* Fox Aft. and
Mon. p. 1894.

* Fox Aft. and
Mon. p. 2054.

* See *Mitchell* in
Mem. Per. in
this Shire.

* Fox Aft. and
Mon. p. 1894.

* Bishop *Gadwin* in his Cat.
of Cardin. p.
171.

† *Pierz de Ang.*
script. in Anno
1305.

* *Bale de Script.*
Brit. Cent. 4.
N. m 85.

his body buried, and our Winterburn had one foot in the grave, being seventy nine years of age, before he was summoned to that dignity.

However, over he went with all hast into Italy, and though coming thither too late, to have a sight of Pope *Benedict* the eleventh, came soon enough to give a suffrage at the choice of *Clement* the fift. This *walter* his Cardinals Cap was never a whit the worse for wearing, enjoying it but a year. In his return home he died, and was buried at *Genua*, but afterwards his Corps were brought over, and Re-interred most solemnly in *London* Anno 1305.

ROBERT HALAM was, saith my * *Author*, *Regio sanguine Anglia natus*, born of the blond Royal of *England*, though how, or which way, he doth not acquaint us. But we envy not his high *Extraction*, whilst it seems accompanied with other *Eminences*. He was bred in *Oxford*, and afterwards became *Chancelour* thereof 1403. From being *Arch-deacon* of *Canterbury*, he was preferred *Bishop* of *Salisbury*. On the sixt of *June* 1411. he was made *Cardinal*, though his particular title is not expressed. It argueth his *Abilities*, that he was one of them, who was sent to represent the *English Clergy*, both in the Council of *Pisa* and *Constance*, in which last service he dyed, Anno Dom. 1417. in *Goteby Castle*.

Prelates.

JOANNES SARISBURIENSIS was born at, and so named from, old *sarum* in this County, though I have heard of some of the *Salisburies* in *Denby shire*, who Essay to assert him to their Family, as who would not recover so eminent a person?

Leland saith, that he seeth in him *Omnem scientia Orbem*, all the world (or if you will the whole Circle) of Learning. * *Bale* saith, that he was one of the first, who since *Theodorus Arch-bishop* of *Canterbury*, living five hundred years before him, (oh the *Méya xdoqua* of *Barbarisme* in *England*!) indeavoured to restore the learned languages to their Originall Purity, being a good *Latinist*, *Grecian*, *Musician*, *Mathematician*, *Philosopher*, *Divine*, and what not?

What learning he could not find at home, he did fetch from abroad, travelling into *France* and *Italy*, companion to *T. Becket* in his Exile, but no partner in his protervity against his Prince, for which he sharply reprov'd him. He was highly in favour with *Pope Eugenius* the third, and *Adrian* the fourth, and yet no author in that age hath so pungent passages against the *Pride* and *Covetousness* of the Court of *Rome*. Take a tast of them.

Joannes Sarisburiensis in Polycratice.

Sedent in Ecclesia Romana Scribae & Pharisei, ponentes onera importabilia in humeros hominum. Ita debacchantur ejus Legati, ac si ad Ecclesiam flagellandam egressus sit Satan a facie Domini.

Peccata populi comedunt, eis vestiuntur, & in iis multipliciter luxuriantur, dum veri adoratores in spiritu adorant Patrem. Qui ab eorum dissentit Doctrina, aut Hareticus judicatur, aut Schismaticus. Manifestet ergo se ipsum Christus, & palam faciat viam, quam nobis est incedendum.

Scribes and Pharisees sit in the Church of Rome, putting unbearable burthens on mens backs. His Legates do so swagger, as if Satan were gone forth from the Face of the Lord to scourge the Church.

They eat the sins of the people, with them they are clothed, and many ways riot therein, whilst the true worshipers worship the Father in Spirit, who so dissent from their Doctrine, are condemned for Hereticks, or Schismaticks. Christ therefore will manifest himself, and make the way plain, wherein we must walk.

How doth our Author *Luther* it (before *Luther*) against their errors and vices? the more secure for the generall opinion men had of his person, all holding our *John* to be, though no Prophet, a Pious man, King *Henry* the second made him Bishop of *Chartres* in *France*, where he died 1182.

RICHARD POOR Dean of *Sarisbury*, was first Bishop of *Chichester*; then of *Sarisbury*, or Old *Sarum* rather. He found his Cathedral most inconveniently seated for want

S. N.

* *Pix de script.*
Erit. Anno
1410.

* *Centuria 3.*
Num. 1.

S. N.

want of water, and other necessities, and therefore removed it a mile off, to a place called *Merry-field*, (for the pleasant situation thereof,) since *Sarisbury*. Where he laid the foundation of that *Stately Structure*, which he lived not here to finish.

Now, as the place whence he came was so dry, that as *Malmsbury* saith, *miserabili commercio, ibi aqua vaneat*, by sad chaffer, they were faine to give money for water, so he removed to one, so low and moist, men sometimes, (upon my own knowledge) would give money to be rid of the water. I observe this for no other end, but to show, that all humane happiness, notwithstanding often exchange of places, will still be an *Heteroclitie*, and either have too much or too little for our contentment.

This Poor was afterwards removed to the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and lived there in great esteem, *Mat. Paris* characterizing him, *eximia sanctitatis, & profunde scientia virum*. His dissolution in a most pious and peaceable manner happened, *April 5. Anno Domini 1237*. His Corps by his Will were brought and buried at *Tarrent* in *Dorsetshire*, in a *Nunnery* of his own founding, and some of his Name [and probably Alliance] are still extant in this County.

WILLIAM EDENDON was born at *Edendon* in this County, bred in *Oxford*, and advanced by King *Edward* the third, to be Bishop of *Winchester* and Lord Treasurer of *England*. During his managing of that Office, he caused new coines (unknown before) to be made, groats and half-groats, both readier for change and fitter for charity. But the worst was * *imminuto nonnihil pondere*, the weight was somewhat abated. If any say, this was an *un-episcopal act*; know, he did it not as Bishop, but as Lord Treasurer, the King, his Master, having all the profit thereby. Yea, succeeding Princes, following this patern, have sub-diminished their coin ever since. Hence is it, that our Nobility, cannot maintain the port of their Ancestors, with the same revenues; because so many pounds are not so many pounds, though the same in noise and number, not the same in *intrinsecal valuation*.

He was afterward made Lord Chancellor, and erected a stately Convent for *Bon-homes* at *Edendon* in this County, the place of his Nativity, valued at the Dissolution per annum at five hundred twenty one pounds, twelve shillings, five pence, half penny. Some condemn him for robbing Saint *Peter* (to whom with Saint *Swithin*, *Winchester-Church* was dedicated) to pay all Saints collectively, to whom *Edendon-Convent* was * consecrated, suffering his Episcopal Palaces to decay and drop down, whilst he raised up his new foundation. This he dearly payed for after his death, when his Executors were sued for dilapidations, by his successour *William Wickham*, (an excellent Architect, and therefore well knowing how to proportion his charges for reparations,) who recovered of them * one thousand six hundred sixty two pounds ten shillings, a vast sum in that Age, though paid in the lighter groats and half-groats. Besides this, his Executors were forced to make good the standing stock of the Bishoprick, which in his time was empaired, viz.

Oxen 1556. Weathers 4717. Ewes 3521. Lambes 3521. Swine 127.

This *Edendon* sat in his Bishoprick twenty one years, and dying 1366. lyeth buried on the South-side, in the passage to the Quire, having a fair Monument of *Alabaster*, but an Epitaph of course stone, I mean so barbarous, that it is not worth the inserting.

RICHARD MAYO alias **MAYHOWE** was born nigh *Hungerford* in this County, of good parentage, whose Sur-name and Kindred was extinct in the last generation, when the *Heirs-general* thereof, were married into the Families of *Montpesson* and *Grove*. He was first admitted in * *New-colledge*, and thence removed to *Magdalens* in *Oxford*, where he became President thereof 27. years. It argueth his abilities to any indifferent apprehension, that so knowing a Prince as *Henry* the seventh, amongst such plenty of *Eminent Persons*, elected and sent him into * *Spain*, Anno 1501. to bring over the Lady *Katharine* to be married to Prince *Arthur*, which he performed with all fidelity, though the heavens might rather seem to Laugh at, then Smile on that unfortunate marrying. After his return he was rewarded with the Bishoprick of *Hereford*, and having sat 11. years therein dyed 1516. and lyeth buried in his Church on the South-side of the high Altar, under a Magnificent Monument.

* Godwin in the Bishops of Winchester.

* Speed in his Catal. of Religious houses in Wilt-shire.

* Bishop Godwin in his Bishops of Winchester.

* New-colledge Register in Anno 1459.

* Godwin in the Bishops of Hereford.

Since the Reformation.

JOHN THORNEBOROUGH B. D. was born (as I am credibly informed) in the City of *Salisbury*, bred in *Magdalen-colledge* in *Oxford*. He did *ἐμπροσθεν αὐτοῦ ἐν σαφείῃ*, and his *Goodly Presence* made him more acceptable to *Queen Elizabeth*, preferring him *Dean of York*, and *Bishop of Lymbrick* in *Ireland*, where he received a most remarkable deliverance, in manner as followeth.

Lying in an Old * *Castle* in *Ireland*, in a large room, partitioned but with *Sheets* or *Curtaines*, his *Wife*, *Children* and *Servants*, in effect an whole *Family*; In the dead time of the night, the floor over head being *Earth* and *Plaister*, as in many places is used, over-charged with weight, fell wholly down together, and crushing all to pieces that was above two foot high, as *Cupboards*, *Tables*, *Formes*, *Stools*, rested at last on certain *Chests*, as *God* would have it, and hurt no living *Creature*.

In the first of *King James* 1603. he was consecrated *Bishop of Bristol*, and held his *Deanery* an *Irish Bishoprick* in *commendam* with it, and from thence was translated to *Worcester*. I have heard his skill in *Chimistry* much commended, and he presented a precious extraction to *King James*, reputed a great preserver of health, and prolonger of life. He is conceived by such helps to have added to his vigorous vivacity, though I think a merry heart (whereof he had a great measure) was his best *Elixir* to that purpose. He died exceeding aged, *Anno Dom.* 164..

JOHN BUCKRIDGE was * born at *Dracot* nigh *Marleborough* in this County, and bred under *Master Mullcaster* in *Merchant-Taylors* school, from whence he was sent to *Saint Johns-colledge* in *Oxford*, where from a *Fellow*, he became *Doctor of Divinity*, and *President* thereof. He afterwards succeeded *Doctor Lancelot Andrews* in the *Vicaridge* of *Saint Giles Cripplegate*, in which *Cure* they lived one and twenty years a piece, and indeed great was the *Intimacy* betwixt these two learned *Prelates*. On the ninth of *June* 1611. he was *Consecrated Bishop of Rochester*, and afterwards set forth a learned *Book* in opposition of *John Fisher*, *De potestate papa in Temporalibus*, of which my

* *Author* doth affirm

Johannem itaque Roffensem habemus, quem Johanni Roffensi opponamus, Fisherio Buckerigium, cujus argumentis (si quid ego video) ne à mille quidem Fisheris unquam respondebitur.

He was afterwards preferred *Bishop of Ely*, and having Preached the *Funerall Sermon* of *Bishop Andrews*, (extant in *Print* at the end of his works) survived him not a full year, dying *Anno Dom.* 163.. He was decently Interred by his own appointment in the *Parish-church* of *Bromly* in *Kent*, the *Manner* thereof belonged to the *Bishoprick* of *Rochester*.

States men

EDWARD SEIMOR and THOMAS SEIMOR, both Sons of *Sir John Seimor* of *Wolfull* Knight in this County. I joyn them together, because whilst they were united in affection they were invincible, but when divided, easily overthrown by their enemies.

Edward Seimor Duke of *Sommerfet*, Lord *Protector* and *Treasurer* of *England*, being the Elder Brother, succeeded to a fair *Paternal* inheritance. He was a valiant *Souldier* for *Land-service*, fortunate, and generally beloved by *Martiall* men. He was of an open nature, free from *jealousie* and *dissembling*, affable to all *People*. He married *Anne* Daughter of *Sir Edward Stanhop* knight, a Lady of a high mind and haughty undaunted spirit.

Thomas seimor the Younger Brother, was made *Barron* of *Sudley*, by offices and the favours of his Nephew, *K. Edward* the sixth, obtained a great *Estate*. He was well experienced in *Sea* affairs, and made Lord *Admirall* of *England*. He lay at a close posture, being of a reserved Nature, and was more cunning in his *Carriage*. He married *Queen Katharine Parr*, the *Widow* of *King Henry* the eighth.

Very great the *Animosities* betwixt their *Wives*, the *Dutchess* refusing to bear the *Queens Train*, and in effect jstled with her for *Precedence*, so that what betwixt the

* Sic John Harington in his additionall supply to Bishop Godwin pag. 158.

* So am I am informed by Mr. Anthony Holmes his Secretary still alive.

† Bishop Godwin in his Cat. of the Bishops of Rochester.
* Idem ibidem.

the *Train* of the Queen, and long *Gown* of the *Dutcheſs*, they raiſed ſo much duſt at the Court, as at laſt, put out the eyes of both their husbands, and occaſioned their Executions, as we have largely declared in our *Eccleſiaſtical History*. The Lord *Thomas Anno 154.* The Lord *Edward Anno 154.*

Thus the two beſt Bullworks of the ſafety of King *Edward* the ſixth, being demolished to the ground, Duke *Dudley* had the advantage the nearer to approach and aſſault the Kings Perſon, and to practice his deſtruction as is vehemently ſuſpected.

Sir OLIVER SAINT JOHN Knight, Lord *Grandiſon*, &c. was born of an ancient and honourable family, whoſe prime ſeat was at *Lediard-Tregoze* in this County. He was bred in the warrs from his youth, and at laſt by King *James* was appointed Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and vigorously purſued the principles of his Predeceſſours, for the civilizing thereof. Indeed the Lord *Mountjoy* reduced that Country to obedience, the Lord *Chicheſter* to ſome civility, and this Lord *Grandiſon* firſt advanced it to conſiderable profit to his Maſter. I confeſs * *T. Walsingham* writeth, that *Ireland* afforded unto *Edward* the third, thirty thouſand pound a year paid into His Exchequer, but it appears by the * *Irish-records* (which are rather to be believed) that it was rather a burden, and the conſtant revenue thereof beneath the third part of that proportion. But now, the Kingdome being peaceably ſettled, the income thereof turned to good account, ſo that *Ireland* (called by my Author the *Land of Ire*, for the conſtant broiles therein for 400. years,) was now become the *Land of Concord*. Being re-called into *England*, he lived many years in great repute, and dying without iſſue, left his Honour to his Siſters ſon by Sir *Edward Villiers*, but the main of his eſtate to his Brothers ſon Sir *Fohn Saint-John* Knight and Baronet.

Sir JAMES LEY Knight and Baronet, ſon of *Henry Ley* Eſquire, (one of great *Anceſtry*, who on his own coſt with his men, valiantly ſerved King *Henry* the eighth, at the ſiege of *Bullen*) was born at *Taſant* in this County. Being his fathers ſixth ſon, (and ſo in probability barred of his inheritance) he indeavoured to make himſelf an *Heir*, by his Education, applying his book in *Braſen-noſe-colledge*, and afterwards ſtudying the Laws of the Land in *Lincolns-Inn*, wherein ſuch his proficiency, King *James* made him Lord Chief Juſtice in *Ireland*.

Here he practiſed the charge King *James* gave him at his going over, (yea, what his own tender Conſcience gave himſelf,) namely, *Not to build his Eſtate on the ruines of a miſerable Nation*, but aiming by the impartial execution of Juſtice, not to enrich himſelf, but civilize the People, he made a good Progreſs therein. But the King would no longer loſe him out of his own Land, and therefore recalled him home about the time when his fathers inheritance, by the death of his five elder brethren deſcended upon him. It was not long before Offices and Honour flowed in faſt upon him, being made by

King James.

1. Atorney of the Court of Wards.
2. Chief Juſtice of the Upper Bench 18. of his raig *Jan. 29.*
3. Lord Treasuſer of *England* in the 22. of his raig *Decemb. 22.*
4. Baron *Ley* of *Ley* in * *Devonſhire* the laſt of the ſame Month.

King Charles.

1. Earl of *Marleburg* in this County, immediately after the Kings Coronation.
2. Lord Preſident of the Councell, in which place he died *Anno Domini 1629.*

He was a perſon of great gravity, ability and integrity, and as the *Caspian Sea* is obſerved neither to ebb nor flow, ſo his mind did not riſe or fall, but continued the ſame conſtancy in all conditions.

Sir FRANCIS COTTINGTON Knight, was born nigh *Meer* in this County, and bred, when a youth, under Sir *Stafford*. He lived ſo long in *Spain*, till he made the garbe and gravity of that Nation become his, and become him. He raiſed himſelf by his naturall ſtrength, without any artificial advantage; having his parts above his learning, his experience above his parts, his induſtry above his experience, and (ſome

* In the life of Richard the ſecond.

* Sir John Davis in Diſc. o *Ireland* pag. 39. &c.

* T. Philibot in H. C. rel. of Lord Treasuſers pag. 84.

(some will say) his success above all; so that at the last he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, Baron of *Hanworth* in *Middlesex*, and (upon the resignation of Doctor *Fuxon*) Lord Treasurer of *England*, gaining also a very great estate. But, what he got in few years, he lost in fewer days, since our Civil Warrs, when the Parliament was pleased (for reasons onely known to themselves) to make him one of the examples of their severity, excluding him pardon, but permitting his departure beyond the seas, where he dyed about the year 1650.

Capitall Judges.

Sir *NICHOLAS HYDE* Knight, was born at *Warder* in this County, where his father in right of his wife, had a long lease of that Castle, from the family of the *Arundels*. His father, I say, (descended from an Antient Family in *Cheshire*,) a fortunate Gentleman in all his Children, (and more in his Grand-children) some of his underboughs out-growing the top-branch, and younger children (amongst whom Sir *Nicholas*) in wealth and honour exceeding the heir of the family.

He was bred in the *Middle-Temple*, and was made Sergeant at Law the first of *February* 1626. and on the eighth day following was sworn Lord Chief Justice of the *Kings-bench*, succeeding in that Office, next save one unto his Countryman Sir *James Ley*, (then alive, and preferred Lord Treasurer, born within two miles one of another) and next of all unto Sir *Randal Crew* lately displaced. Now, though he entered on his place with some disadvantage (Sir *Randal* being generally popular) and though in those days, it was hard for the same person, to please Court and Country, yet he discharged his office with laudable integrity, and died 1631.

Souldiers.

First, for this County in general, hear what an antient Author, who wrot about the time of King *Henry* the second, reporteth of it, whose words are worthy of our translation and exposition.

Johannes Sarisburiensis de Nugis Curialium 6. cap. 18.

<p><i>Provincia Severiana, quæ moderno usu ac nomine ab incolis Wiltesira vocatur, eodem jure sibi vendicat Cohortem Subsidiariam, adjecta sibi Devoniam & Cornubiā.</i></p>	<p>The Severian Province, which by moderne use & name is by the inhabitants called Wiltshire, by the same right challengeth to it self to have the Rere, Devonshire and Cornwall being joyned unto it.</p>
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The Severian Province.] We thank our Author for expounding it *Wiltshire*, otherwise we should have sought for it in the North, near the Wall of *Severus*.

By the same right] Viz. by which *Kent* claimeth to lead the Vanguard, whereof *formerly.

To have the Rere] So translated by Mr. † *Selden* (from whom it is a sin to dissent in a Criticisme of Antiquity) otherwise some would cavill it to be the *Reserve*. Indeed the *Rere* is the basis and foundation of an Army, and it is one of the chief of Divine promises, * *The glory of the Lord shall be thy reward*.

We read how the Romans placed their *Triarii*, (which were *Veteran* souldiers) behind, and the service was very sharp indeed *cum res rediit ad Triarios*. We may say that these three Counties, *Wiltshire*, *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*, are the *Triarii* of *England*, yet so that in our Author *Wiltshire* appears as principal, the others being added for its assistance.

Here I dare interpose nothing, why the two interjected Counties betwixt *Wilt* and *Devon*, viz. *Dorset* and *Summerset* are not mentioned, which giveth me cause to conjecture them included in *Devonia*, in the large acception thereof. Now amongst the many worthy Souldiers which this County hath produced, give me leave to take speciall notice of

HENRY D'ANVERS. His ensuing Epitaph on his Monument in the Church of *Dansey* in this Shire, will better acquaint the Reader with his deserts, then any character which my Pen can give of him.

* See *Kent* in title Souldiers.

† In his Notes on *Polyolbion* pag. 303.

* Isa. 58. 8.

Here lyeth the body of Henry Danvers second son to Sir John Danvers Knight, and Dame Elizabeth Daughter and Co-heir to Nevill Lord Latimer. He was born at Dantsey in the County of Wilts, Jan. Anno Dom. 1573. being bred up partly in the Low-Country Wars under Maurice Earl of Nassaw, afterward Prince of Orenge; and in many other military Actions of those times, both by Sea and by Land. He was made a Captain in the Wars of France, and there Knighted for his good Service under Henry the fourth the then French King. He was imployed as Lieutenant of the Horse, and Serjeant Major of the whole Army in Ireland, under Robert Earl of Essex, and Charles Baron of Mountjoy, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By King James the first, he was made Baron of Dantsey, and Peer of this Realm, as also Lord President of Munster, and Governour of Guernsey. By King Charles the first, he was Created Earl of Danby, made of his Privy Councill, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. In his latter time by reason of imperfect health considerably declining more active Employments, full of Honours, wounds and Days, he died Anno Domini 1643.

Laus Deo.

For many years before St. George had not been more magnificently Mounted (I mean the solemnity of his feast more sumptuously observed,) then when this Earl with the Earl of Morton were installed Knights of the Garter. One might have there beheld the abridgment of English and Scottish in their Attendance. The Scottish Earl (like Zeuxis his Picture) adorned with all Art and Costliness, whilst our English Earl (like the plain sheet of Apelles) by the Gravity of his habit, got the advantage of the Gallantry of his Corival with judicious beholders. He died without Issue in the beginning of our Civil Wars, and by his Will made 1639. settled his large Estate on his hopefull Nephew Henry D'Anvers, snatch'd away (before fully of age) to the great grief of all good men.

Writers.

OLIVER OF MALMESBURY was (saith my * Author) *in ipsius Monasterii territorio natus*, so that there being but few paces betwixt his cradle, and that Convent, he quickly came thither, and became a *Benedictine* therein. He was much addicted to Mathematicks, and to judicial Astrology. A great Comet happened in his age, which he entertained with these expressions;

*Venisti? Venisti? multis matribus la-
gendum malum? Dudum te vidi, sed mul-
to jam terribilius, Anglia minans prorsus
excidium.*

*Art thou come? Art thou come? thou evil
to be lamented by many mothers? I saw thee
long since, but now thou art much more terri-
ble, threatening the English with utter destru-
ction.*

Nor did he much miss his mark herein, for soon after, the coming in of the Norman Conqueror deprived many English of their lives, more of their laws and liberties, till after many years by Gods goodness they were restored.

This Oliver having a mind to try the truth of Poeticall reports, *an facta vel ficta*, is said to have tied Wings to his hands and feet, and taking his rise from a Tower in Malmesbury, flew as they say * a Furlong, till something failing him, down he fell, and brake both his Thighs. Pity is it but that Icarus-like he had not fallen into the water, and then

OLIVER OL'VARIS nomina fecit aquis.

I find the like Recorded in the * Ecclesiastical History of Simon Magus, flying from the Capitol in Rome high in the Ayre, till at last (by the Prayers of Saint Peter,) he fell down and bruised himself to death. But that Simon did it by the Black, our Oliver by the White Art, he being supported by ill spirits, this by meer ingenuity, which made him the more to be pitied.

He wrot some books of Astrology, and died Anno Dom. 1060. * five years before the Norman Invasion, and so saw not his own prediction (prevented by death) performed. It being the fate of such Folk, *Ut sint Oculati foras & cecutiant Domi*. That when they are quick-sighted to know what shall betide to others, they are blind to behold what will befall to themselves.

WILLIAM quitting his own name of SUMMERSET, assumed that of MALMESBURY, because there he had (if not born) his best Preferment. Indeed he was a Dualist in that Convent, (and if a Pluralist no ingenious person would have envied him,) being

* *Pics de Illus.*
1. *Angl. script.*
Anno 1060.

* *Idem ibidem.*

* *Abdias E. bi-*
lon. Apost. hist.
lib. 1. Egeff. 11.
3. cap. 2. Epiph.
lib. Tom. 2.
heres. 21. An-
ton. chro. part.
1. tit. 6. cap. 4.
* *Bale de script.*
Brit. Cent. 2.
Num. 51.

being *Canter* of that *Church*, and *Library-Keeper* therein. Let me adde and *Library-Maker* too, for so may we call his *History* of the *Saxon Kings and Bishops*, before the *Conquest* and after it untill his own time. An *History* to be honoured, both for the *Truth* and *Method* thereof, if any *fustiness* be found in his *Writings*, it comes not from the *Grape*, but from the *Cask*, the *smack* of *Superstition* in his books, is not to be imputed to his person, but to the *Age* wherein he lived and dyed, viz. *Anno Dom. 1142.* and was buried in *Malmesbury*.

ROBERT CANUTUS. His *Surname* might justly perswade us to suspect him a *Dane*, but that * *Bale* doth assure him born at *Cricklade* in this *County*, and further proceedeth thus in the description of the place.

* In vit & Roberti Canuti Cent. 3. Num. 4.

Leland in the life of great King Alfred informs us, that during the flourishing of the glory of the Britains, before the University of Oxford was founded, two Scholars were famous both for Eloquence and Learning, the one called *Greeklade*, where the *Greek*, the other *Latinlade*, where the *Latine* tongue was professed, since corruptly colled *Cricklade* and *Lechlade*, at this day.

Having so good security, I presumed to Print the same in my *Church-History*, and am not as yet ashamed thereof. But since my Worthy Friend Doctor Heylyn, (whose Relations living thereabouts, gave him the opportunity of more exactness,) thus reporteth it, that *Cricklade* was the place for the Profession of *Greek*, *Lechlade*, for *Phy-sick* and *Latine*, a small village, (small indeed, for I never saw it in any Map) hard by the place where *Latin* was professed.

But to proceed, our *Canute* went hence to *Oxford*, and there became Chief of the *Canons* of *Saint Fridswith*. He gathered the best flowers out of *Plinie* his *Naturall History*, and composing it into a *Garland*, (as he calleth it) dedicated the book to King *Henry* the second. He wrot also his *Comments* on the greater part of the *Old* and *New Testament*, and flourished *Anno 1170*.

RICHARD of the *DIVISES*. A word of the place of his nativity. The *Vies* or *Devises*, is the best and biggest Town for trading (*Salisbury* being a *City*) in this *Shire*, so called, because antiently divided betwixt the *King* and the *Bishop* of *Salisbury*, as *Mine-Thine* (corruptly called *Minden*) a *City* in *Westphalia* had its Name from such a partition. Now because the *Devises* carrieth much of strange conceits in the common sound thereof, and because *Stone-henge* is generally reputed a wonder, *Country-People* who live far off in our Land misapprehend them (distanced more then 12. miles) to be near together. Our *Richard* born in this Town, was bred a *Benedictine* in *Winchester*, where his Learning and Industry rendred him to the respect of all in that Age. He wrot a *History* of the reign of King *Richard* the first, under whom he flourished, and an *Epitome* of the * *British affaires*, dedicating them both to *Robert* Prior of *Winchester*. His *History* I could never see but at the second hand, as cited by others, the rarity thereof making it no piece for the Shop of a *Stationer*, but a *Property* for a publick *Library*. His death was about the year 1200.

* Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 3. Num. 28.

GODWIN of *SALISBURY* *Chanter* of that *Church*, and (what ever was his skill in *Musick*) following the precepts of *Saint Paul*, he made * melody in his heart, having his mind given much to *Meditation*, which is the *Chewing* of the *Cud* of the food of the soul, turning it into *Clean* and *Wholsome Nourishment*. He wrot (beside other works) a book of *Meditations*, dedicating the same to one *Ramulia*, or rather *Ranilda*, an *Anchoress* and most * *incomparable woman*, (saith my Author) the more remarkable to me, because this is the first and last mention I find of her memory. This *Godwin* flourished about the year of our Lord, 1256.

* Ephes. 5. 19.

* Bale de script. Cent. 4. Num. 20.

JOHN of *WILTON* Senior, was bred an *Augustinian Friar*, and after he had stored himself with home-bred Learning, went over into *France*, and studied at *Paris*. Here he became a subtle Disputant, insomuch that *John Baconthorp* (that *Staple School-man*) not onely highly praiseth him, but also useth his authority in his

JOHN of *WILTON* Junior, was bred a *Benedictine Monke* in *Westminster*. He was *Elegant* in the *Latine* tongue * *prater ejus etatis sortem*. He wrot *Metricall Meditations*, in imitation of *Saint Bernard*, and one Book highly prized by many, intituled *Horologium sapientiae*, english it as you please, the *Clock* or *Diall* of *Wisdom*.

* Idem Cent. 6. Num. 17.

* B. de de script.
Brit. Cent. 4.
Num. 94.

* See 17. lare
Ang. lare.

* B. de de script.
Brit. Cent. 6.
Num. 99.

* Idem Cent. 8.
Num. 31.

* Idem Cent. 8.
Num. 70.

* Collected in
Manuscript by
Mr. Hatcher.

Arguments. I meet not with any man in that age better stock'd with Sermons on all occasions, having written his *Summer*, * his *Winter*, his *Lent*, his *Holy-day Sermons*. He flourished under King *Edward* the second, Anno 1310.

Reader, I confess there be * eleven *Wiltons* in *England*, and therefore will not absolutely avouch the Nativities of these two *Johns* in this *County*. However because *Wilton* which denominateth this *Shire*, is the best and biggest amongst the Towns so called, I presume them placed here with the most Probability.

JOHN CHYLMARK was born at that Village, well know in *Daworth Hundred*, and bred Fellow of *Merton-colledge* in *Oxford*. He was a diligent searcher into the mysteries of Nature, an acute Phylosopher and Disputant, but most remarkable was his skill in *Mathematicks*, being accounted the *Archemedes* of that age, having written many * *Tractates* in that Faculty, which carry with them a very good regard at this day. He flourished under King *Richard* the second, Anno 1390.

THOMAS of *WILTON D.D.* was for his Learning and Abilities made first *Chancellor*, and then *Dean* of *Saint Pauls* in *London*, in his time (in the reign of King *Edward* the fourth,) happened a tough contest betwixt the *Prelats* and the *Friars*; the latter pretending to poverty, and taxing the *Bishops* for their pompe and plenty. Our *Wilton* politickly opposed the *Friars*. Now as the onely way for to withdraw *Hanniball* from his invasive war in *Italy*, was by recalling him to defend his own Country near *Carthage*, so *wilton* wisely wrought a diversion, putting the *Friars* from accusing the *Bishops*, to excuse themselves.

For although an *Old Gown*, a *Tattered Cowle*, a *Shirt of Hair*, a *Girdle of Hempe*, a *Pair of Beads*, a *Plain Crucifix*, and *Picture* of some *Saint*, passed for all the wealth and *Wardrobe* of a *Friar*, yet by hearing *Feminine Confessions*, (wherewith *Wilton* twitteth them) and abusing the *Key of Absolution*, they opened the *Coffers* of all the *Treasure* in the *Land*. He wrot also a smart Book on this subject,

* *An validi Mendicantes sint in statu Perfectionis?*
Whether Friars in health and Begging, be in the state of perfection?

The *Anti-Friarists* maintaining, that such were Rogues by the Laws of God and Man, and fitter for the *House of Correction*, then *State of Perfection*. This *Dean Wilton* flourished Anno Dom. 1460.

Since the Reformation.

WILLIAM HOREMAN was (saith my * *Author*) *Patria Sarisburiensis*, which in the *Stricteſt ſence*, may be rendred born in the *City*, in the *Largest* born in the *Diocess* of *Salisbury*, and in the *Middle-ſence*, (which I most embrace) born in *Wiltshire*, the *County* wherein *Salisbury* is situated. He was bred (saith *Bale*) first in *Eaton*, then in *Kings-colledge* in *Cambridge*, both which I doe not deny, though propably, not of the *Foundation*, his name not appearing in the exact * *Catalogue* thereof. Returning to *Eaton*, he was made *Vice-Provoſt* thereof, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was one of the most *Generall Scholars* of his age, as may appear by the *Diffuſiveneſs* of his *Learning* and *Books* written in all *Faculties*.

Grammar.

Poetry.

History.

Controversial

Cafe

Hnsbandry.

Of Orthography.

Of the Quantities of penultime syllables.

A Chronicle, with a Comment on some, & Index of most Chronicles.

A Comment on *Gabriel Biel*.

On the divorce of King *Henry* the eighth.

A Comment on *Cato*, *Varro*, *Columella*, *Palladius*, de *Re Rusticâ*.

Other books he left unfinished, for which *Bale* sends forth a sorrowfull sigh, with a *Prob Dolor*: which his passion, is proof enough for me to place this *Horeman* on this side of the line of *Reformation*. He dyed *April 12. 1535.* and lieth buried in the *Chappel* of *Eaton*.

Masters

Masters of Musick.

WILLIAM LAWES son of *Thomas Lawes* a *Vicar Choral* of the Church of *Salisbury*, was bred in the *Cloſe* of that *City*, being from his *Childhood* inclined to *Musick*. *Edward* Earl of *Hertford* obtained him from his *Father*, and bred him of his own cost in that *Faculty*, under his Master *Giovanni Coperario* an *Italian*, and most *Exquisite Musician*. Yet may it be said that the *Schollar* in time did *Equal*, yea *Exceed* his Master.

He afterwards was of the *Private Musick* to King *Charles*, and was respected and beloved of all such *Persons*, who cast any looks towards *Vertue* and *Honour*. Besides his *Fancies* of the *three*, *four*, *five* and *six* parts to *Viol* and *Organ*, he made above *thirty* severall sorts of *Musick*, for *Voyces* and *Instruments*, neither was there any *Instrument* then in use, but he composed to it so aptly, as if he had only studied that.

In these *distracted times* his *Loyalty* ingaged him in the *War* for his *Lord* and *Master*, and though he was by *Generall Gerrard* made a *Commissary* on designe to secure him (such *Officers* being commonly shot-free by their place, as not *Exposed* to danger,) yet such the activity of his *Spirit*, he disclaimed the *Covert* of his *Office*, and betrayed thereunto by his own *adventurousness* was casually shot at the *Siege* of *Chester*, the same time when the *Lord Bernard Stuart* lost his life.

Nor was the *Kings* soul so ingrossed with grief for the death of so near a *Kinsman*, and *Noble a Lord*, but that hearing of the death of his dear *servant William Laws*, he had a particular Mourning for him when *dead*, whom he loved when living, and commonly called the *Father of Musick*. I leave the rest of his *worth* to be expressed by his own *Works* of Compositures of *Psalms* done joyntly by him and his brother Master *Henry Laws*, betwixt which *two* no difference, either in *Eminency*, *Affection*, or otherwise considerable, save that the *one* is deceased, and the *other* still *surviving*. Master *William Laws* dyed in *September 164.*

Benefactors to the Publique.

* *T. STUMPS* of the Town of *Malmesbury* in this County, was in his Age one of the most eminent *Clothiers* in *England*, of whom there passeth a story told with some variation of circumstances, but generally to this purpose.

King *Henry* the eighth, Hunting near *Malmesbury* in *Bredon Forrest*, came with all his Court Train unexpected, to Dine with this *Clothier*. But great House-keepers are as seldom surprised with Guests as vigilant Captains with Enemies. *stumps* commands his little Army of Workmen which he fed daily in his house, to fast one Meal untill night, (which they might easily doe without indangering their health,) and with the same Provision gave the King, and his Court-train (though not so delicious and various) most wholesome and plentiful entertainment.

But more Authentick is what I read in the great * *Antiquary*, (speaking of the plucking down of *Malmesbury Monastery*.)

The very Minster it self, should have sped no better then the rest, but being Demolished, had not T. Stumps a wealthy Clothier, by much suit but with a greater summe of Money, redeemed and bought it for the Towns-men his Neighbours, by whom it was converted to a Parish-church, and for a great part is yet standing at this day.

I find one *William Stumps* Gentleman, who in the one and thirtieth * year of King *Henry* the eight, bought of him the demans of *Malmesbury Abby*, for *fifteen hundred* pound *two shillings* and a *half penny*. Now how he was related to this *T. Stumps*, whether son or father is to me unknown. It will not be a sin for me to wish more branches from such *stumps*, who by their bounty may preserve the Monuments of *Antiquity* from destruction.

Memorable Persons.

— *SUTTON* of *SALISBURY*. Tradition and an old Pamphlet (newly vamped with Additions) make him a great *Clothier*, Entertaining King *Henry* the first, and bequeathing at his death one hundred pounds to the *Weavers* of *Salisbury*, with many other

* I durst venture no farther, finding no more of his name in Mr. *Camden*.

* *Camden's Brit.* in *Wiltshire*. 2.

* I perused the Original in the Remembrancers (or Sir *Thomas Fanshous*) Office, C. 7. Par. fol. 147.

other benefactions. I dare not utterly deny such a person, and his bountifull Gifts, but am assured that he is notoriously *mis-timed*, seeing *Salisbury* had scarce a stone laid therein, *one hundred years* after King *Henry* the first; and as for old *Salum*, that age knew nothing of *Clothing*, as we have proved before. Thus these *Mungrell Pamphlets* (part *true*, part *false*,) doe most mischief. *Snakes* are less dangerous then *Lampries*, seeing none will feed on what is known to be poison. But these books are most pernicious where truth and falsehoods are blended together, and such a *Medly-Cloth*, is the *Tale-story* of this *Clothier*.

MICHEL born at in this County, was *Under-sheriffe* to Sir *Anthony Hungarford*, (a worthy Knight) Anno 1558. in the last year of *Queen Mary*. Of this Master *Michel* I find this Character,

*A right and a perfect * godly man.*

* Fox his Acts
and Mon. pag.
2655.

Under-sheriffs generally are complained of as *over-crafty*, (to say no worse of them,) but it seems hereby the place doth not spoil the person, but the person the place. When the *Writ de comburendis hereticis*, for the Execution of *Richard White* and *John Hunt* (of whom formerly) was brought to Mr. *Michel*, instead of burning them. He burnt the *Writ*, and before the same could be renewed, Doctor *Geffray* (the bloody Chancellor of *Salisbury* who procured it) and *Queen Mary*, were both dead, to the Miraculous preservation of Gods poor Servants.

Sir JAMES — *Vicar Choral* (as I conceive) of the Church of *Salisbury*, in the reign of King *Edward* the sixth, was wholly addicted to the *Study of Chemistry*. Now as *Socrates* himself wrot nothing, whilst *Plato* his Scholar praised him to purpose, so whilst the Pen of Sir *James* was silent of his own worth, *Thomas Charnock* his Scholar (whom he made *Inheritour of his Art*) thus chants in his Commendation.

I could find never Man but one,
Which could teach Me, the secrets of our Stone.
And that was a Priest in the Close of Salisbury,
God rest his Soul in Heaven full merry.*

* In his Enigma
Alchimica.

This Sir *James* pretended that he had all his skill not by *Learning*, but *Inspiration*, which I list not to disprove. He was alive Anno 1555. but died about the beginning of *Queen Elizabeth*.

Lord Mayor.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
Sir Nicholas Lambert	Edward Lambert	Wilton	Grocer	1531

The Names of the Gentry of this County Returned by the Commissioners, in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth.

R. Bishop of *Salisbury*,
Walt. Hungarford, Knight.
Robert Andrew, { Knights for
Robert Long. { the Shire. } Commissioners to receive the Oaths.

Rob. Hungarford, mil.	Randul. Thorp	Will. Besyle	Cob. Colyngborn
Edm. Hungarford, m.	Lau. Gowayn	Rob. Baynard	Hen. Chancy
Ioh. Stourton, mil.	Rog. Peryton	Rog. Trembody	Ioh. Combe
Will. Becham, mil.	Will. Gore, sen.	Will. Caynelt.	Ioh. West
Ioh. Beynton, mil.	Rob. Ernly	Will. Botreaux	Rob. Onewyn
Will. Westbery Justiciarii.	Rob. Blake	Will. Widecombe	Tho. Ierderd
Ioh. Seymour	Tho. Drewe	Ioh. Atte Berwe	Ioh. whitcorn
Will. Darell	Will. Daungers	Ioh. Northfolk	Ioh. Gergrave
Rich. Milbourn	Rob. Paniffote	Ioh. Sturmy	Nich. Wotton
Edm. Dantesey	Ioh. Westbery, junior.	Tho. Cryklade	Tho. Hall
Ioh. Westbery, sen.	Will. Rouse	Rob. Bodenham	Ioh. Hall
David. Cerington	Tho. Boneham	Iohan. Bride	Rich. Hall
	Iohan. Rous	Rob. Beaf	will. Gore, junio.
			Rob.

Rob. Crikkelade
Ioh. Lambard
Tho. Beweshyn
Rich. Mayn
Ioh. Mayn
Ioh. Benger
Rob. Mayhow
Hen. Bardley
Rob. Confold
Ioh. Mumfort
Tho. Hancock
Ioh. Osburn
Ioh. Gillberd
Ioh. Attuene
Ioh. Escote
Gul. Orum
Rich. Setwel
Reg. Croke
Ingel. walrond
Ioh. Waldrine
Rich. warrin
will. Stanter

Rob. Solman
Tho. Temse
will. Temse
Tho. Ryngwode
Will. Watkins
Rob. Backeham
walt. Backeham
will. Dantesey
Rich. Caynell
Rich. Hardone
Ioh. Tudworth
Ioh. Coventre
Tho. Gore nuper de
Lynshyll
Rob. wayte
will. Coventre
Ioh. Ingeham
Ioh. Martyn
walt. Evererd
will. Polelchirch
Ioh. Iustice
walt. Stodeley

will. wychamton
Rob. Eyre
Ioh. Voxanger
Sim. Eyre
Ioh. Ford
will. Russell
Ioh. Scot
Tho. Vellard
Pet. Duke
Ioh. Quinton
Tho. Quinton
Ioh. Bourne
Rich. warneford
Ioh. Stere
Tho. Hasard
Rob. Lyvenden
will. Lyng
Ioh. Davy
Rob. Davy
Rob. Fleure
will. Leder
Ioh. Edward

Ioh. Cutting
Tho. Blanchard
will. Meun
Edm. Penston
Rich. Lye
Ioh. Bellingdon
Ioh. Pope
Ioh. Lye
Ioh. Spender
walt. Clerk
Ioh. Quarly
will. Bacon
Ioh. Everard
Nich. Spondell
will. walrond
Tho. Stake
Rich. Cordra
Rich. de Bowys.
will Renger
Thom. Bower de
Devise.

R. is here Robert Nevil then Bishop of Salisbury. walter Hungerford was the Lord Hungerford Treasurer of England.

WILL. WESTERY Justiciarii.]

Surely this Justice must be more then an Ordinary one of the Peace and Quorum, because preposed to John Seimour a signall Esquire, late High-sheriffe of the Shire. Yet was he none of the two Chief-Justices of westminster, as not mentioned in their Catalogue. Probably he was one of the Puny Judges in those Courts, but because no certainty thereof, we leave him as we found him.

DAVID CERINGTON.]

The self same name with Sherington for all the literall variation, and they, I assure you, were men of great Anchestry and Estate in this County. Sir Henry Sherington was the last Heir-male of this Family, dwelling at Lacock in this County, a Right Godly Knight, and great friend to Bishop Jewell, who died in his house at Lacock. He dissuaded the Bishop from Preaching that Lords-day, by reason of his great Weakness, Affirming it better for a Private Congregation to want a Sermon one day, then for the Church of * England to lose such a Light for ever. But he could not prevail, the Bishop being resolved to expire in his calling. This Sir Henry left two Daughters which had Issue, one married into the Honourable family of Talbot, the other unto Sir Anthony Mildmay, who enriched their Husbands with great Estates.

* See the life of Bithop Jewell prefixed to his Apology.

Sheriffs of Wilt-shire.

HEN. II.

Anno

1 Will. qui fuit Vic.
2 Com. Patricius
3 Idem.
4 Idem.
5 Idem.
6 Rich. Clericus
7

8 Idem.
9 Mil. de Dantesia
10 Rich. de Wilton
11 Rich. de Wiltefer
12 Rich. de Wilton for 15
years.
27 Mich. Belet, Rob. Malde
28 Mich. Belet & Rob. Malde
Rog. filius Reuf.
29 Rob. Malduit
30 Idem.

31 Idem.
32 Rob. Malduit.
33 Idem.

RICH. I.

Anno

1 Hug. Bardulfe
2 Will. Comes Saresb.
3 Rob. de Trefgoze
4 Will. Comes Saresb.

5 Will.

5 Will. Comes Saresb. & Tho. *filius* Will. for 4 years.

9 Steph. de Turnham & Alex. de Ros

10 *Idem.*

JOHAN. REX.

Anno

1 Steph. de Turnham & Wand. *filius* Corcelles

2 Comes Will. de Saresb. & Hen. de Bermere

3 *Idem.*

4 *Idem.*

5 Comes Will. de Saresb. & Iohan. Bonet for 6 years.

11 Will. Briewere & Rob. *filius*

12 *Idem.*

13 Nich. Briewere de Vetri ponte & Will. de Chanto

14 *Idem.*

15 *Idem.*

16 Will Comes Saresb. & Hen. *filius* Alchi

17 *Idem.*

HEN. III.

Anno

1 Will. Comes Saresb. & Rob. de Crevequeor for 6 years.

8 Will. Comes Saresb. Adam de Alta Ripa

9 *Idem.*

10 *Idem.*

11 Sim. de Halei

12 Eliz. Comit. Saresb. & Ioh. Dacus

13 Ioh. de Monemue & Walt. de Bumesey

14 Ioh. de Monemue

15 *Idem.*

16 Eliz. Com. Saresb. & Ioh. Dacus for 4 years.

20 Eliz. Comit. Sarum & Rob. de Hugen.

21 Eliz. Comit. Sarum

22 Rob. de Hogesham

23 *Idem.*

24 *Idem.*

25 Nich. de Haversham for

6 years.

31 Nich de Lufceshall

32 *Idem.*

33 *Idem.*

34 Will. de Tynehiden for 4 years.

38 Will. de Tenhide Io. de Tenhide *fil.* & Heres

39 *Idem.*

40 Ioh. de Verurd

41 *Idem.*

42 *Idem.*

43 Ioh. de Verund & Galf. de Scudemor

44 *Idem.*

45 Ioh. de Verund

46 Rad. Cuffell

47 *Idem.*

48 *Idem.*

49 Rad. de Aungers, Ioh. de Aungers

50 Rad. de Aungers

51 Will. de Duy & Steph. de Edwarth for 5 years.

56 Steph. de Edwarth & Walt. de Strichesley

EDW. I.

Anno

1 Walt. de Strichesse

2 *Idem.*

3 *Idem.*

4 Hildebrandus de London for 6 years.

10 Ioh. de Wotton for 8 years.

18 Rich. de Combe

19 *Idem.*

20 Tho. de Sto Omero for 5 years.

25 Walt. de Pevely

26 *Idem.*

27 *Idem.*

28 Ioh. de Novo Burgo

29 *Idem.*

30 Ioh. de Hertingerr

31 *Idem.*

32 *Idem.*

33 Hen. de Cobham

34 Ioh. de Gerberge

35 *Idem.*

EDW. II.

Anno

1 Andreas de Grimsted

2 Alex. Cheverell & Ioh. de Sto Laudo

3 *Idem.*

4 Will. de Hardene

5 Adam. Walrand

6 Adam. Walrand & Iohan. Kingston

7 *Idem.*

8 Iohan. de Holt & Phuf. de la Beach

9 Phuf. de la Beach

10 *Idem.*

11 Walt. de Rifum

12 *Idem.*

13 *Idem.*

14 Ioh. de Tichbourn & Adam. Walrand.

15 *Idem.*

16

17 Adam. Walrand

18 *Idem.*

19 *Idem.*

EDW. III.

Anno

1 Adam. Walrand

2 Phuf. la Beach

3 Ioh. Manduit

4 *Idem.*

5 *Idem.*

6

7 Ioh. Manduit & Will. Randolph

8 Iohan. Tichbourn & Iohan. Manduit

9 Gilb. de Berewice & Reg. de Pauley

10 *Idem.*

11 Petr. Doygnel & Gil. de Berewice

12 Iohan. Manduit

13 *Idem.*

14 *Idem.*

15 Tho. de Sto. Mauro & Rob. Lokes.

16 Iohan. Manduit

17 *Idem.*

18 *Idem.*

19 Iohan. Roches

20 *Idem.*

21 Ioh. de Roches & Tho. Semor

22 Rob. Russell

23 *Idem.*

24 *Idem.*

24 *Idem.*
25 Nullus Titulus in hoc Rotulo
26 Tho. de la River
27 *Idem.*
28 *Idem.*

29 Ioh. Everard
30 Tho. de Hungerford for 5 years.
35 Hen. Sturmy for 6 years.
41 Walt. de Haywood for 5 years.

46 Will. de Worston
47 Hen. Sturmy
48 Ioh. Dauntesey, mil.
49 Ioh. de la Mare, mil.
50 Hugo Cheyne
51 *Idem.*

Edward III.

35 HENRY STURMY.]

They were Lords of *Woolfshall* in this County, and from the Time of King Henry the second, were by right of Inheritance, the Bayliffs and Guardians of the Forrest of *Savernake*, lying hard by, which is of great note for plenty of good game, and for a kind of Ferne there, that yeildeth a most Pleasant Savour: In remembrance whereof, their Hunters-horn, of a mighty bigness, and tipped with silver, is kept by the *Seymours* Dukes of *Somerset* unto this day, as a Monument of their Descent, from such Noble Ancestors.

Sheriffs.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
RICH. II.			HEN. VI.		
Anno			7 Tho. Ringwood		Ar. a Lion Rampant Or Crowned Argent.
1 Pe. de Cuthaunce, m			8 Will. Darell		
& Will de Worston.			9 Idem.		
2 Rad. de Norton			HEN. VI.		
3 Idem.			Anno		
4 Lau. de Sco. Marti-			1 Will. Darell	ut prius	
no & Hug. Cheyne			2 Rob. Shoresbrook, a.		
5 Nich. Woodhull			3 Wil. Findern		
6 Bern. Brokers, mil.			4 Walt Pauncefott		Gules, 3 Lions rampant Arg.
7 Ioh. Lancaster			5 Ioh. Stourton, ar.	Stourton	Sa. a Bend Or, betwixt 3 foun-
8 Idem.			6 Will. Darell, ar.	ut prius	tains proper.
9 Ioh. Salesbury			7 Ioh. Pawlett, ar.		Sable 3 swords in Point Argent
10 Idem.			8 Ioh. Bainton	Brumham	Sable, a Bend lozenges Argent.
11 Hug. Cheyne			9 Davi. Sherrington		
12 Idem.			10 Ioh. Seymor	Woolf-hall	Gul. 2 Angels -wings palewys,
13 Rich. Mawardin			11 Walt. Strickland		inverted Or.
14 Ioh. Roches			12 Ioh. Stourton, mil.	ut prius	
15 Rob. Dyneley			13 Steph. Popham, mil.		Arg. on a Chief Gul. 2 Bucks-
16 Ioh. Goweyn			14 Edw. Hungerford	ut prius	heads Caboshed Or.
17 Rich Mawardin			15 Wil. Beauchamp, m.	ut prius	
18 Ioh. Moigne			16 Ioh. Stourton, mil.	ut prius	
19 Tho. Bonham			17 Ioh. Lisle, mil.		Or a Fess betwixt 2 Chev. Sa.
20 Rich. Mawardin			18 Ioh. Saintlo, mil.		[Or, with Fess Ar.
21 Idem.			19 Ioh. Norris		Quarterly Ar. and Gul. a Fret
22 Idem.			20 Rich. Restwold		Argent, 3 Bends Sable.
HEN. IV.			21 Will. Beauchamp	ut prius	
Anno			22 Ioh. Bainton	ut prius	
1 Ioh. Dauntesey	Dantesey	Ar. a Dragon & Lyon Rampant	23 Ioh. Basket		Ar. a Cheveron Erm. betwixt 3
2 Will. Worston &		Combatant Arg.	24 Rich. Restwold	ut prius	Leopards-heads Or.
Ioh. Gawayne			25 Will. Stafford		Or a Cheveron Gul. on a Canton
3 Will. Cheyne			26 Will. Beauchamp, m.	ut prius	Ermine.
4 Walt. Beauchamp	ut prius	Varry.	27 Ioh. Norris	ut prius	
5 Walt. Beauchamp			28 Phil. Barnard		
6 Wal. Hungerford, m.		Sable 2 Barrs Arg. 2 Plates in	29 Ioh. Seymor, mil.	ut prius	
7 Rad Grene	ut prius	Chief.	30 Ioh. Nanfon		
8 Walt. Beauchamp			31 Edw. Stradling	Dantesey	Paly of 6 Arg. & Ar. on a Bend
9 Rob. Corbet		Or, a Raven Proper.	32 Ioh. Willoughby		G. 3 Cinquefoyls Or.
10 Will. Cheyne, mil.			33 Geo. Darell		
11 Ioh. Berkley, mil.		Gules a Cheveron betwixt 10	34 Reg. Stourton, mil.		
12 Tho. Bonham		Crosses Formee Arg.	35 Hen. Long, ar.	ut prius	Sab. a Lion rampant betwixt 8
HEN. V.			36 Ioh. Seymor, ar.		Crosses crossed Arg.
Anno			37 Hug. Pilkenham		
1 Elias de la Mare		Gules, 2 Lions passant Guardant	38 Ioh. Feiris, ar.		
2 Hen. Thorpe		Argent.	EDW. IV.		
3 Tho. Calsten			Anno		
4 Rob. Andrewc			1 Geor. Darell	ut prius	
5 Will. Findern			2 Reg. Stourton, mil.	ut prius	
6 Will. Sturmy, mil.	Woolf-hall	Argent 3 Deme-Lions Gules.	3 Idem.		
			4 Reg Tocotes, mil.	ut prius	
			5 Geor. Darell, mil.	X x x	

Name	Place	Armes	Names	Place	Armes
6 Tho. de la Mare	ut prius		24 Ioh. Ernley, ar.	ut prius	
7 Ch. W. Wily			25 Wal. Hungerford, m.	ut prius	
8 Rich. Dorel, mil.	ut prius		26 Rob. Baynard, ar.	Lockham	Sab. a Fess brwixt 2 Chevrons Or.
9 G. Darell, mil.	ut prius		27 Tho. York, ar.	ut prius	
10 Hen. R. ystord, mil.			28 Hen. Long, mil.	ut prius	
11 Rog. Tocotes, mil.			29 Ioh. Bruges, mil.		Arg. on a Cross Sa. a Leopards-head Or.
12 M. R. kley, mil.	ut prius		30 Ant. Hungerford, m.	ut prius	
13 Ioh. W. l. ighby, m.		AMP.	31 Ioh. Ernley, ar.	ut prius	
14 W. l. Collingborne			32 Edw. Mompesson, ar.	ut prius	
15 Hen. Long, ar.	ut prius		33 Hen. Long, mil.	ut prius	
16 Walt. Bonham, ar.			34 Ioh. Marvin, ar.	Funt-hill	Arg. a Demi-lion Ramp. Cooped
17 Edw. Hargill, ar.			35 Ioh. Erneley, ar.	ut prius	S. charged on the shoulder with a flower de luce.
18 Ioh. Mompesson		Arg. a Lion Ramp. S. a Martlet on his Shoulder Or.	36 Anth. Hungerford	ut prius	
19 Walt. Hungerford	ut prius	S. a Chev. twixt 3 Bulls-heads Cabashed Argent.	37 Caro. Bulkley, ar.	ut prius	
20 Caro. Bulkley			38 Rich. Scroope, ar.	ut prius	
21 W. l. Collingborne a					
22 Ioh. Mompesson, ar.	ut prius		EDW. VI.		
RICH. III.			Anno		
Anno			1 Silv. Danvers, ar.	ut prius	
1 Hen. Long, ar.	ut prius		2 Amb. Dauntsey, ar.	Lavington	G. a Lion Ramp. Arg. chasing a wyvern Vert, Alias, Azure a Dragon proper and a Lion Arg. Combatant.
2 Edw. Hargill, ar.	ut prius		3 Ioh. Bonham, ar.		
3 Ioh. Musgrave & Rog. Tocotes, mil.	WESTME.	Azure 6 Annulets Or.	4 Ioh. Mervyn, ar.	ut prius	
HEN. VII.			5 Iac. Stumpe, mil.		
Anno			6 Will. Sherington, m.	ut prius	
1 Rog. Tocotes, mil.			& Edw. Baynard, ar.	ut prius	
2 Ioh. Wroughton	ut infra		PHIL. & MAR.		
3 Ioh. Turbeville			Anno		
4 Tho. Uniom			Ma. 1 Ioh. Erneley, ar.	ut prius	
5 Edw. Darell, mil.	ut prius	Ermine, a Lion Rampant Gules Crowned Or.	15 Hen. Hungerford, a.	ut prius	
6 Co. stan. Darell	ut prius		23 Ioh. St. Iohn, ar.	Lediard	Argent on a Chief, G. 2 Mullet pierced Or.
7 Ioh. Lye de Flamston			34 Ant. Hungerford, m.	ut prius	
8 Ioh. York		Arg. on a Salter Az. an Escallop Or.	45 Wa. Hungerford, m.	ut prius	
9 Edw. Darell, mil.	ut prius		56 Hen. Brunker, ar.	Melfam	Argent 6 Ogresses 2, 2, 2, on a Chief imbattled Sa. a Lozeng of the first, thereon a Cross Patee of the second.
10 Rich. Puddesey, ar.			ELIZ. REG.		
11 Constan. Darell	ut prius		Anno		
12 G. o. Chaderton			1 Ioh. Zouch, mil.		
3 E. w. Darell, mil.	ut prius		2 Iac. Stumpe, mil.		
4 G. o. Seymor, mil.	ut prius		3 Ioh. Melvine, mil.	ut prius	
15 Ioh. Huddleston, mil.	CUMBER.	Gules, Frettee Argent.	4 Geo. Penruddock, ar.	Cumpton	G. 10 Besants 4, 3, 2, and 1. on a Canton Or a Lozeng vert thereon a flower de luce Arg.
16 Tho. Long, ar.	ut prius		5 Ioh. Erneley, ar.	ut prius	Gul. a Limb of a Tree Reguled and Trunked in Bend Arg.
17 Ioh. York, ar.	ut prius		6 Tho. Burton, ar.	Alcon	Ermine a Fess Gules.
18 Will. Calaway			7 Ioh. Eyre, ar.	ut infra	Reader, arriving somewhat too late at some of these Armes I am fain to referre thee to what followeth.
19 Ioh. Danvers, mil.	Dauntsey	G. a Chev. inter 3 Mullet Or.	8 Nich. Snell, ar.	ut infra	Barry of Ten pieces Or and S.
20 Ioh. Ernley, ar.	Witham	Arg. on a bend S. 3 Eaglets displayed Or.	9 Hen. Sherington, a.		
21 Ioh. Gawayne, ar.			10 Geo. Ludlowe, ar.	ut infra	
22 Tho. Long, mil.	ut prius		11 Tho. Thynne, mil.	Longleate	
23 Ioh. Seymor, mil.	ut prius		12 Will. Burton, ar.	ut prius	
24 Ioh. Mompesson, ar.	ut prius		13 Edr. Baynton, ar.	ut prius	
HEN. VIII.			14 Ioh. St. Iohn, ar.	ut prius	
Anno			15 Wol. Hungerford, m.	ut prius	
1 Edw. Darell, mil.	ut prius		16 Ioh. Danvers, mil.	ut prius	
2 Will. Hungerford, m.	ut prius		17 Rob. Long, ar.	ut prius	
3 Hen. Long, ar.	ut prius		18 Tho. Wroughton, m.	ut infra	
4 Chr. Wroughton, m.	ut prius		19 Ioh. Hungerford, m.	ut prius	
5 Ioh. Danvers, mil.	ut prius		20 Hen. Knivet, mil.		
6 Will. Bonham, ar.			21 N. ch. St. Iohn, ar.	ut prius	
7 Ioh. Scroope, mil.	Castle-com	Azu. a bend Or, a Mullet difference.	22 Mich. Erneley, ar.	ut prius	
8 Nich. Wadham, mi.			23 Will. Brounker, ar.	ut prius	
9 Edw. Hungerford, m.	ut prius		24 Wal. Hungerford, a.	ut prius	
10 Ioh. Seymor, mil.	ut prius		25 Iasper, Moore, ar.	ut infra	
11 Edw. Darell, mil.	ut prius		26 Ioh. Snell, ar.	ut infra	
12 Ioh. Skilling, ar.			27 Ioh. Danvers, mil.	ut prius	
13 Edw. Baynton, mil.	ut prius		28 Edm. Ludlow, ar.	ut infra	
14 Ioh. Ernley, ar.	ut prius		29 Rich. Mody, ar.	ut infra	
15 Tho. York, ar.	ut prius		30 Wal. Hungerford, m.	ut prius	
16 Ioh. Seymor, mil.	ut prius		31 Hen. Willoughby, a.	ut prius	
17 Hen. Long, mil.	ut prius		32 Ioh. Warnford, ar.		
18 Ioh. Bonham, mil.		Arg. a Cross Engrailed Gul. brwixt 4 Water Bougets S.	33 Will. Eyre, ar.	ut infra	
19 Ant. Hung. f. d. m.	ut prius		34 Ioh. Hungerford, m.	ut prius	
20 Ioh. Ernley, ar.	ut prius		35 Ioh. Thynne, ar.	ut prius	
21 Ioh. H. ley, ar.	DORSE.	Azu. 3 Horse-heads Cooped Or, bridled Argent.	36 Edw. Hungerford, a.	ut prius	
22 Tho. York, ar.	ut prius		37 Hen. Sadler, ar.	Everley	Or a Lion Ramp. parte per. Fess Azure and Gules
23 Ioh. Bonham, ar.			38 Ioh. Dauntsey, ar.	ut prius	
			39 Iac. Marvyn, mil.	ut prius	

Name	Place	Armes	Names	Place	Armes		
40 Edw. Penruddock, a.	ut prius	See the Notes on this years. Quarterly Gul. and Az. a Cross flowry Or. Ermin on a Cheveron between 3 Mores-heads proper. 2 Swords Argent. a Quarterly Ar. & G. a Cressant in the first quar. of the second. b Sabl. a Cross between 4 Nails Gules. c G. a Cheveron Vairy, twixt 3 Crescants ermine. d Arg. a Chev. G. twixt 3 B. rs. heads Cooped S. Tusked Or. e Argent on a Chief Gu. 2 Buck- heads Or. f Ar. a Dimelyon ramp. Cooped S. charged on the Shoulders with a flower de luce Or. g G. a Lyon passant Er. wounded in the Shoulder. h G. a Fess engrailed between 3 Harpies Arg. Crined Or. i Az. Semee de fleur de L. zes Or. a Lion Rampant Arg. k Arg. a Bend Gu. Guttee d'eau twixt 2 Cornish Choughs pro- per a cheif countercomponce Or and Sable.	20 Ioh. Lambe, mil.	ut prius	Gules a Saltire betwixt 4 Garbs Or. C A R. R E G. Anno 1 Fran. Seymour, mil. ut prius 2 Egid. Estcourt, mil. Newton 3 Walt. Long, ar. ut prius 4 Ioh. Duckert, ar. ut prius 5 Rob. Baynard, mil. Stokton 6 Ioh. Topp, ar. ut prius 7 Edw. Hungerford, m. Balnei. 8 Ioh. St. Iohn, mil. ut prius 9 Hen. Ludlow, mil. Hildenrel 10 Fran. Goddard, ar. ut prius 11 Geor. Ayliffe, mil. ut prius 12 Nevil. Poole, mil. ut prius 13 Edw. Baynton, mil. ut prius 14 Ioh. Grubb, ar. Pottern 15 Ioh. Duke, ar. * Lakes 16 Egid. Eyre, ar. 17 Rob. Chivers, ar. 18 IN GRATUM 19 BELLO DE- 20 BEMUS IN- 21 A N E. 22 Ant. Ashly Cooper, Bar.		
41 Walt. Vaughan							
42 Tho. Snell, ar.							
43 Hen. Baynton, mil.	ut prius						
44 Walt. Long, mil.	ut prius						
45 Iasper. Moore, mil. & prim. Iacob.							
J A C. R E X.							
Anno							
1 Iasper. Moore, mil.	ut prius				Ermen on a Chief Indented G. 3 Stars. Sa. a Saltyr Arg. a Mullet diffe- rence. Arg. a Canton Gu. a Gantlet of Mail clenched proper.		
2 Alex. Turt, mil. a							
3 Ioh. Hungerford, ar.	ut prius						
4 Gabriel. Pile, ar. b							
5 Tho. Thynn, mil.							
6 Rich. Goddard, ar. c	Stondō Hu.				Ar. a Chev. twixt 3 Bears-heads erazed S. * Per Fess, Arg. & Az. 3 Chap- lets counterchanged. Ar. on a Chev. S. 3 Cater-foiles O. Arg. a Cheveron Engrailed G.		
7 Ioh. Ayliffe, ar.							
8 Eg. Wroughton, m. d	Brodhenton						
9 Will. Burton, mil.	ut prius						
10 Fran. Popham, m. e	Littlecott						
11 Will. Pawlet, mil.	ut prius						
12 Hen. Marvyn, ar. f	Pertwood						
13 Tho. Moore, ar. g	ut prius						
14 Rich. Grubham, mil.							
15 Ioh. Horton, mil.							
16 Hen. Moody, mil. h	Gareldon						
17 Hen. Poole, mil. i							
18 Carol. Pleadall, m. k	Colshill						
19 Will. Pawlet, ar.	ut prius						

King Henry V1.

23 JOHN BASKET, Esq.]

High-sheriffe of this County in the twenty third of King Henry the sixth. He is memo-
rable on this account, that a solemn dispensation granted unto him from the Court of
Rome, acquainteth us with the form of those Instruments in that Age, not unworthy our
perusall.

Nicholaus miseratione divinâ, &c. Sanctæ Crucis in Jerusalema Presbyter
Cardinalis; Dilectis in Christo nobilibus
Johanni Basket Scutifero, & Aliciæ ejus
Uxori, Sarisburiensis Diocesis, Salutem
in Domino. Solet annuere Sedes Apostoli-
ca piis votis, & honestis potentium preci-
bus, maxime ubi salus requiritur anima-
rum, favorem benevolum impartiri. Cum
igitur ex parte vestra nobis fuerit humili-
ter supplicatum, ut in animarum vestra-
rum solatium, eligendi Confessorem ideo-
neum vobis licentiam concedere dignare-
mur. Nos vestris supplicationibus favo-
rabiliter annuentes, Autoritate Domini
Papa, cujus * primariæ curam gerimus,
& de ejus speciali mandato super hoc viva
vocis oraculo nobis facto, devotioni vestra
concedimus quatenus liceat vobis idoneum
& discretum Presbyterum in Confessorem
eligere, qui super peccatis quæ sibi confite-
bimini (nisi talia sint propter quæ sit dicta
Sedes consulenda) autoritate prædicta
vobis provideat de absolutionis debita
beneficio, & penitentia salutaris quam-
diu vixeritis, quotiens fuerit opportu-

Nicholas by divine mercy, &c. Priest Car-
dinal of St. Crosses in Jerusalem; To the be-
loved in Christ the worshipfull John Basket
Esq. and Alice his Wife, of the Diocess of Sa-
lisbury, Greeting in the Lord. The See Aposto-
lick useth to grant the pious desires, and ho-
nest requests of petitioners, chiefly where the
health of souls requireth courteous favour to
be bestowed upon them. Seeing therefore on
your behalf you have supplicated humbly un-
to us, that for the comfort of your souls we
would vouchsafe to grant you license to chuse
for your selves a Confessor, we favourably
yeilding to your request by the authority of
our Lord the Pope, the Charge of whose Pri-
mary we bear, & from his Special Command
in this case made unto us by the Oracle of his
mouth, doe grant to your devotion, so far
forth as it may be lawfull for you, to chuse a
fit & discreet Priest for your Confessor, who
as touching the sins which ye shall confesse
unto him (except they be such for which the
said See is to be consulted with) may by au-
thority aforesaid provide for you concerning
the benefit of due absolution, & wholesome
Penance, so long as ye live, so often as there

* Thus it is
written in
the Original
which we have
englished, &
request the
learned Rea-
ders better in-
struction.

num. Vota verò peregrinationis & abstinentia si qua emisistis, quæ commodè servare non potestis, ultra marina (beatorum Petri, & Pauli, atque Jacobi, Apostolorum votis duntaxat exceptis) commutet vobis idem Confessor in alia opera pietatis.

Dat. Florentia, sub sigillo officii Priariæ, 3. Non. Aprilis Pontificatus Domini Eugenii Papæ 4. Anno Decimo.

shall be occasion. But if ye have made any forraign vows of pilgrimage and fasting, which ye cannot conveniently keep (vows to blessed Peter, Paul, and James, Apostles onely excepted,) the same Confessor may commute them for you into other works of piety.

Given at Florence, under the seal of the office of the Primary, 3. Non. of April the 13. year of the Popedom of Pope Eugenius the fourth.

The tenth of Pope Eugenius falleth on the twentieth of King Henry the sixth, Anno Domini 1440. Why it should be higher and harder to dispence with vows made to Saint James, then to Saint John, (his brother, and Christs beloved disciple,) some Courtier of Rome must render the reason. The posterity of this Master Basket in the next generation remov'd in Dorset-shire, where they continue at this day in a worshipfull condition, at *Divenish*.

Queen Elizabeth.

II THOMAS THIN, Mil.]

The great and suddain wealth of this Knight, being envied by a great Earl, and Privy-Councellour neighbouring on his Estate, caused his summons before the Counsel Table, to answer how in so short a time he had gotten so large Possessions, some suggested as if he had met with *Treasure Trove*, or used some indirect means to enrich himself. The Knight calmly gave in the unquestionable particulars of the Bottom he began on, the accreument by his Marriage, and with what was advanced by his industry and frugality, so bringing all up within the view (though not the Touch) of his present Estate. For the rest, my Lords (said he) you have a good Mistris our Gracious Queen, and I had a good Master the Duke of Sommerset, which being freely spoken, and fairly taken, he was dismissed without further trouble. Nor were his means too big for his Birth, if descended (as Camden saith) from the Antient Family of the Botteviles.

41 WALTER VAUGHAM, Ar.]

His Armes (too large to be inserted in that short space) were, *Sable, a Chevron betwixt three Childrens-heads Cooped at the Shoulders Argent, their Peruques Or, Inwrapped about their Necks, with as many Snakes Proper*, whereof this (they say) the Occasion, because one of the Ancestors * of this Family, was born with a Snake about his Neck. Such a Neck-Lace, as Nature, I believe never saw. But grant it. How came the Peruques, about the Infants Heads? So that Fancy, surely, was the sole Mother and Midwife of this Device. The Lands of this Walter Vaugham, (afterwards Knighted) descended to his Son Sir George, a Worthy Gentleman, and after his Issueless decease to a Brother of his, who was born blind, bred in Oxford, brought up in Orders, and Prebendary of Sarum.

*Guillam's display of Heraldry pag. 174.

King Charles.

I FRANCIS SEYMOUR, Mil.

This wise and religious Knight, (grand-child to Edward Earl of Hartford, and brother to William Duke of Sommerset,) was by King Charles the first Created Baron of Troubridge in this County, since for his Loyalty, made Privy-councellour to K. Charles the second, and Chancellour of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

Battles.

Lansdowne Fight.

This was fought in the Confines of this County and Somerset the 13. of July 1643. It was disputed by parcells and peece-meals, as the Place and narrow Passages would give leave; and it seemed not so much one intire Battle, as a Heap of Skirmishes huddled together. It may be said in some sort of both sides,

Victus uterque fuit, Victor uterque fuit.

For the Parliament Forces five times (by the confession of the Royalists) beat them back with much Disorder, Sir *Bewill Greenfield* being slain in the Head of his Pikes, (Major *Lowre* in the Head of his Party of Horse.) Yet the Kings Forces at leadge Demonstration of Conquest, that *Prince Maurice* and Sir *Ralph Hopton*, remained in the Heads of their Troops all Night, and next Morning found themselves possessed of the *Field* and of the *Dead*, as also of three hundred Armes, and nine Barrells of Powder, the Enemy had left behind them.

Round way Fight.

Five days after *Prince Maurice* with the Earl of *Carnarvan* returning, and the Lord *Wilmot* coming from *Oxford*, with a gallant supply of Select Horse, charged the Parliament Forces under the Conduct of Sir *William Waller*. With him were the Horse of Sir *Arthur Haslerigg* so well Armed, that (if of Proof as well within as without) each Souldier seemed an Impregnable Fortification. But these were so smartly Charged by the *Prince*, that they fairly forsook the *Field*, leaving their Foot (which in English Battles bear the heat of the day) to shife for themselves.

In the mean time Sir *Ralph Hopton* hurt lately (with the blowing up of Powder) lay sick and sore in the Town of the *Devizes*. His Men wanted March, whom Sir *Ralph* directed to beat and to boyl their Bod-cords, (necessity is the best Mother of Ingenuity,) which so ordered did them good service; when Marching forth into the *Field*, they effectually contributed to the totall routing and ruining of the Parliament Foot which remained.

The Farewell.

This County consisting so much of sheep, must honour the Memory of King *Edgar*, who first free'd the Land from all Wolves therein. For the future I wish their flocks secured

- From {
1. Two-legg'd Wolves, very destructive unto them.
 2. Spanish Ewes, whereof one being brought over into England, Anno brought with it the first generall contagion of sheep.
 3. Hunger-Rot, the effect of an over-dry summer.

I desire also, that seeing these seem to be of the same breed with * *Laban* and * *Fe-thros* sheep, which had their solemn times and places of drinking, (which in other Shires I have not observed) that they may never have any want of wholesome water.

Earls of Wiltshire

Will^m Scropps in *Richd 2^d* ————— Earls

Several Butlers in *Hon: 6th & Ed: 4th* ————— Earls

Several Staffords in *Ed: 4th Hon: 7th & Hon: 8th* ————— Earls

Hon: 8th Tho: Bullen & *Rochford* Father of *2 Ann 2^d* Wife of *Hon: 8th*
————— created Earl of Wiltshire —

Ed: 6th William Paulet ————— Earl of Wiltshire & Marg of Win-
chester ————— succeeded by

2^d Eliz John Paulet his Son. Earl of Wilts. & Marg of Winchester.

————— succeeded by
Will: Paulet his Son. Earl of Wil. & M. of Win. suc by

Will: Paulet his Son Earl of Wil. & M. of Win. suc by

John Paulet his Son Earl of Wil. & M. of Win. suc by

Charles Paulet his Son E. of W. & M. of W. created Duke
of Bolton by *Will: 3^d* ————— succeeded by

Charles Paulet his Son E. of W. M. Win. &

Duke of Bolton ————— succ. by

Geo: 1 Charles Paulet (E. W. M. W.) Duke of Bolton



WORCESTER-SHIRE hath Stafford-shire on the North, Warwick-shire on the East, Gloucester-shire on the South, Hereford and Shrop-shires on the West. It is of a Triangular, but not equilaterall form, in proportion stretching from

North to South Twenty two
South to North-west, Twenty eight
Thence to her North-east point, Twenty eight } Miles.

Be this understood of the continued part of this Shire, which otherwise hath Snips and Shreds cut off from the whole cloth, and surrounded with the circumjacent Countries, even some in Oxford-shire distanced, by Gloucester-shire interposed.

What may be the cause hereof, it were presumption for me to guess after the conjectures of so many Learned men. * Some conceive that such who had the Command of this County, (probably before the Conquest,) and had parcells of their own Land scattered in the Vicinage, desired to Unite them to this County, so to make their own authority the more entire. Or else as a * Worthy Writer will have it (rendering a reason why part of Devon-shire straggleth into Cornwall,) it was done that there might rest some cause of Intercourse, betwixt this and the Neighbouring Counties, adding moreover, that a late great man ensued and expressed the like consideration, in the division of his Lands betwixt two of his Sons. All I will say is this, that God in the partage of Palestine (Rea-der if you forget, I must remember my own profession) betwixt the twelve Tribes, on the same account, (as the learned conceive) made some Tribes to have In-lots with- in another, And Manasseh had in Issachar, * and in Ather, Bethshean and her Towns, and Ibleam and her Towns, &c.

This County hath a child's portion (and that I assure you a large one) in all English, and especially in these

Naturall Commodities.

Lampreys.

In Latine *Lampetra*, à *lambendo petras*, from licking the rocks, are plentiful in this and the neighbouring Counties in the river of Severn. A deformed fish, which for the many holes therein, one would conceive, nature intended it rather for an Instru- ment of Musick, then for mans food. The best manner of dressing whereof, says my * Author, is, To kill it in Malmesey, close the mouth thereof with a nutmegg, the holes with so many cloves, and when it is rolled up round, putting in thereto filbard-nut-kernells stamped, crums of bread, oyle, spices, &c. Others, (but those Miso-lampreys) doe adde, that after all this cost, even cast them away, seeing money is better lost then healih; and the meat will rather be delicious then wholesome, the eating whereof cost King * Henry the first his life. But, by their favour, that King did not dye of Lampreys, but of excess in eating them; and I am confident the Jews might surfeit of Manna it self, if eat- ing thereof above due proportion.

Perry.

This is a Drink or a Counterfeit Wine, made of Pears, whereof plenty in this Coun- ty; though such which are least delicious for tast, are most proper for this purpose. Such the Providence of Nature to design all things for mans service. Peter Martyr when Professer in Oxford, and sick of a Feaver, would drink no other * liquor, though it be ge- nerally believed both cold and windy, except, corrected with spice, or some other ad- dition.

Salt.

I have * twice formerly insisted hereon, and doe confess this Repetition to be flatly against my own Rules, laid down for the regulating of this work, save that the neces- sity of this Commodity, will excuse it from any offence. I beheld England as a long

* Cambdens
Brit. in Worces-
ter-shire.

* Carew in his
survey of Corn-
wall fol. 98.

* Josh. 17. 11.

* Cambdens
Brit. in Worces-
ter-shire.

* Stow's Chron.
pag 142.

* Dr. Humphred
in the large
latine life of
Bishop Jewel
pag. 31.

* In Cheshire
and Northum-
berland.

well-furnish'd Table, and account *three* principal *Salt-cellars* set at distance thereon. *Worcester shire*, I fancy the *Trencher Salt*, both because it is not so much in quantity, (though very considerable,) and because it is whiter, finer and heavier, then any other. *Cheshire*, I conceive deserveth to be reputed the *Grand-salt-cellar*, placed somewhat beneath the middle, whilst the *third* is the Salt of *New castle*, set far North, at the lower end of the *Table*, for the use of those, who otherwise cannot conveniently reach to the former. The usefulness of this not-duely-valued-blessing, may be concluded from the Latine word *Salarium*, so usuall in ancient and modern Authors, which importeth the *entertainment* or *wages* of *Souldiers*, antiently paid chiefly (if not *only*) in *Victuals*, and takerh its name by a *synecdoche*, from *sal* or *salt*, as of all things most absolutely needfull, without which *condiment*, nothing can be wholesome *nutriment*.

I read in a modern Author, describing his own County of *Cheshire*, and measuring all things to the advantage thereof, that,

* *There is no shire in England, or in any other Country beyond the seas, where they have more then one salt-well therein, neither at Droitwich in Worcester-shire is there more then one, whereas in Cheshire there be four, all within ten miles together.*

* William Smith in the Vale-Royal pag. 18.

Here let me enter this Caveat in preservation of the right of *Worcester-shire*, that * many salt-fountains are found therein, but stopped up again for the preservation of woods, so that the making of salt at one place alone, proceeds not from any *Natural*, but a *Politick* restriction. Nor must I forget, how our German-Ancestors (as *Tacitus* reports) conceited such places where salt was found, to be nearest to the heavens; and to ingratiate mens prayers to the gods; I will not say, founding their superstition on the mis-apprehension of the Jewish-worship, * *Every sacrifice shall be salted with salt.*

* Camdens Brit. in Worcester-shire.

* Levit. 2. 13.

The Buildings.

I am sorry I have never seen the Cathedrall of *Worcester*, so that I cannot knowingly give it a due commendation, and more sorry to hear that our late Civil Wars, have made so sad an Impression thereon.

The *Market-towns* are generally handsomely built, and no *Shire* in *England* can shew a brace of them, so neat and near together, as *Beaudley* and *Kidderminster* in this County, being scarcely *two* miles asunder.

Saints.

Saint *RICHARD* born at *Wich*, [*alias Droitwich*] from which he took his name, was bred in *Oxford*, afterwards at *Paris*, & lastly at *Bononia* in *Italy*, where for *seven* years together he heard and read the *Canon-law*. Having thus, first plentifully *laid in*, he then began to *lay out*, in his *Lectures* in that *University*, and returning Home, became Chancellor of *Oxford*, then of *Canterbury*, till at last chosen Bishop of *Chichester*. He was a great *Becketist*, viz. a stout opposer of *Regal Power* over *Spiritual Persons*, on which, and other accounts, he wrot a Book to Pope *Innocent* the fourth, against King *Henry* the third. These his qualities with the reputation of his holy life, so commended his memory to the notice of Pope *Urban* the fourth, that *seven* years after his death, viz. *Anno* 1260. he canonized him for a Saint. It seems men then arrived sooner at the maturity of [*Popish*] *Saintship* then now a days, more distance being now required betwixt their death and canonization. As for their report, that the *Wiches* or *Salt-pits* in this County were miraculously procured by his prayers, their *unsavory lye* hath not a grain of probability to *season it*, it appearing by antient * Authors, that *salt-water* flowed there time out of mind, before any *sweet-milk* was given by *Mother* or *Nurse* to this Saint *Richard*. This County affording no *Martyrs* (such the moderation of Bishop *Pates*) let us proceed to

* Camden in Worcester-shire plainly proves it out of G. 7. v. 1. of Tilbury.

Cardinals

JOHN COMIN, or *Cumin*. It must cost us some pains (but the merit of the man will quit cost) to clear him to be of English extraction. For the proof whereof we produce the testimony of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, his contemporary and acquaintance, who saith, * he was *Vir Anglicus natione*. Hereby the impudent falsehood of *John Demster* the Scottish Historian, doth plainly appear, thus expressing himself.

* Lib. 2. expugn. Hiber. cap. 23.

Johannes

Johannes Cuminus ex nobilissimo Comitum Buchanæ stemmate ortus, Banfæ natus, falsissimè inter Anglos reponitur, cum ipse videt quædam ipsius nuper Parisiis scripta, quibus suorum Populorum causam, Pontifici Lucio commendavit in bibliotheca Pauli Petavii, Senatoris Parisiensis.

John Cumin descended from the most noble stock of the Earls of Buchan, born at Banfe, is most falsely set down amongst the English, seeing I my self lately saw some of his writings at Paris, in the Library of Paulus Petavius, Senator of Paris, in which he recommended the cause of his Countrymen to Pope Lucius.

In plain English, this Scottish *Demster* is an arrant rook, depluming England, Ireland and Wales, of famous Writers, meerly to feather his own Country therewith; so that should he, according to the Jewish Law, be forced to make four-fold restitution for his felony, he would be left poor enough indeed.

Besides *Alexander Comin* was Created first Earl of *Buchan*, by King * *Alexander* the second, who began to reign *Anno Dom.* 1214. whereas *Comin* (by the testimony of *Demster* himself) died 1212. and therefore could not properly descend of their stock, who were not then in being.

I cannot certainly avouch him a *Worcester-shire* man, but know that he was bred a Monke at * *Evesham* therein; whence he was chosen (the King procuring it) à clero Dublinensi consone satis & concorditer, Arch-bishop of *Dublin*. He endowed *Trinity-Church* in *Dublin* with two and twenty Prebends, and was made by Pope *Lucius* Cardinal of *Saint Vellit* in *Italy*.

HUGH of *EVESHAM* so called from the place of his Nativity in this County, applied himself to the Study of *Physick*, with so good success that he is called the * *Phoenix* in that Faculty; Great also was his skill in the *Mathematicks*, and especially in *Astrology*. Some questions arising at *Rome* about *Physick* (which consequentially were of Church government) Pope *Martin* the fourth sent for our *Hugh*, to consult with him, who gave such satisfaction to his Demands, that in requitall, he Created him Cardinal of *Saint Laurence*, 1280. But so great the envy of his Adversaries at his preferment, that seven years after he was put to death by * *Poyson*, and let none say, he might have foreseen his Fate in the Stars, seeing Hell, and not the Heavens brooded that design. Neither say *Physician* cure thy self, seeing English Antidotes are too weak for Italian Poysons. But *Cicominus* to Palliate the business, saith he died of the *Plague*, and thus I believe him of the *Plague* of Hatred in the hearts of such who contrived his death. Which happened *Anno Domini*, 1287.

Prelates.

WULSTAN of *BRAUNDSFOED* was born at *Brandsford* in this County, and afterwards became *Prior* (equivalent to Dean in other foundations) of *Worcester*. He deserved well of his Covent, building a most beautifull Hall therein. Hence was he preferred Bishop of *Worcester* 1338. the first and last Prelate who was born in that County, and dyed in that See. He was *Vernus Pontifex* in the gramaticall notation thereof, building a fair bridge at *Braundsford* (within three miles of *Worcester*) over the river *Teme*, on the same token, that it is misprinted *Tweed* in Bishop * *Godwin*, which made me in vain to look for *Braundsford* in *Northumberland*. He dyed August 28. 1349.

JOHN LOWE was born in this * County, bred an *Augustinian* Frier at *Wich* therein; afterwards he went to the Universities, and then settled himself in *London*. Hence he was preferred by King *Henry* the sixth to *Saint Asaph*, and thence was removed (desiring his own quietness) from one of the best Bishopricks in *Wales*, to *Rochester* the meanest in *England*. He was a great Book-monger, and on that score, *Bale* (no friend to Friars) giveth him a large Testimonial, that Bishop * *Godwin* borroweth from him (the first and last in that kind) the whole character of his commendation, and this amongst the rest; *Opuscula quædam scripsit purgatis auribus digna*.

He deserved well of posterity in preserving many excellent manuscripts, and bestowing them on the *Magnificent Library*, which he furnished at *Saint Augustines* in *London*. But alas! that Library at the *Dissolution* vanished away with the * fine spire-steeple of the

* Camden Brit. in Scotia pag. 48.

* Giraldus Camb. lib. 2 expugn. Hiber. cap. 23.

* Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 4. Num. 50.

* Idem ibidem.

* His Catalogue of the Bishops of Worcester set forth 1616.

* Godwin in the Bishops of Rochester.

* At prius.

* Stow's Survey of London in B. of Str. in 1598.

the same Church, (oh, the wide swallow of sacrilege!) one person, who shall be nameless, imbezelling both books and buildings to his private profit. He dyed *Anno Dom. 1467.* and lieth buried in his own Cathedral (over against Bishop *Merton*) under a Marble monument.

EDMUND BONNER alias **SAVAGE**. He had to his Father *John Savage* a Priest, richly beneficed and landed in *Cheshire*, son to Sir *John Savage*, Knight of the Garter and Privy Councillor to King *Henry* the seventh. His Mother Concubine to this Priest, (a dainty dame in her youth, & a jolly woman in her age,) was sent out of *Cheshire* to cover her shame, and lay down her burthen at *Elmeley* in this County, where this bounding babe *Bonner* was * born. The history of his life may be methodized according to the five Princes under whom he lived.

He was born under King *Henry* the seventh, and bred a Batchelor in the Laws in *Broadgates-hall* in *Oxford*.

Under King *Henry* the eight, he was made Doctor of Laws, Arch-deacon of *Leicester*, Master of the faculties under Arch-bishop *Cranmer*, and employed in severall Embassies beyond Seas. All this time *Bonner* was not *Bonner*, being as yet meek, mercifull, and a great *Cromwellite*, as appeared by some tart printed *Repartees* betwixt him and Bishop *Gardiner*. Indeed he had *sesqui corpus*, a Body and Halfe, (but I hope that *Corpulency* without *Cruelty* is no sin) & towards his old age he was over-grown with fat, as Master *Fox* (who is charged to have persecuted Persecutors with ugly pictures,) doth represent him. Not long after he was consecrated Bishop of *London*.

Under King *Edward* the sixth, being deputed to preach publickly concerning the Reformation, his faint and frigid expressions thereof, manifested his mind rather to betray then defend it, which cost him a deprivation and imprisonment. Then it was when one jeeringly saluted him, *Good morrow Bishop quondam*, to whom *Bonner* as tartly returned, *Good morrow Knave semper*.

Being restored under Queen *Mary* to his Bishoprick, he caused the death of twice as many Martyrs as all the Bishops in *England* besides, justly occasioning the verses made upon him.

*Si fas cadendo caelestia scandere cuiquam,
Bonnero caeli maxima porta patet.*

*If one by shedding blood, for blifs may hope,
Heavens widest gate for Bonner doth stand op'e.*

NEMO ad BONNERUM.

NO BODY speaking to BONNER.

*Omnes Episcopum esse te dicunt malum,
Ego tamen Bonnere te dico bonum.*

*All call thee cruell and the sponge of blood,
But Bonner, I say, thou art mild and good.*

Under Queen *Elizabeth* he was deprived and secured in his Castle, I mean the *Marshalsea* in *Southwark*, for as that prison kept him from doing hurt to others, it kept others from doing hurt to him, being so universally odious he had been stoned in the streets if at liberty. One great good he did, though not intentionally, accidentally to the Protestant Bishops of *England*. For lying in the *Marshalsea*, and refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy tendred to him by *Horn*, then Bishop of *Winchester*, he pleaded for himself, that *Horn* was no lawfull Bishop, which occasioned the ensuing Parliament to confirme him and the rest of his order to all purposes and intents.

After ten years soft durance in all plenty, (his face would be deposed for his whole body that he was not famished), enjoying a great temporall Estate left him by his Father. He dyed 1569. and was buried saith Bishop *Godwin* in *Barking Church-yard*, amongst the theeves and murderers, being surely a mistake in the Printer, *Allhallows Barking* being on the other side the *Thames*, nothing relating to the *Marshalsea*. And I have been credibly informed that he was buried in the Church-yard of *S. Georges* in *Southwark*. But so long as *Bonner* is dead, let him chuse his own grave where he will be buried. But enough, if not too much of this *Herostratus*, who burnt so many living temples of the Holy Ghost, and who, had he not been remembred by other writers, had found no place in my history.

* Manuscript collections of the industrious Antiquary Mr. *Dodsworth* extant in the Library of the Lord *Fairfax*.

* Bishop *Godwin* his Catalogue of the Bishops of *London*.

Since the Reformation.

* So was I informed by Mr. Penner, the Minister of St. Maries in Warwick, whose father was Nephew and Steward to this Bishop.

JOHN WATSON was born at * *Benge worth* in this County, where some of his name and relations remain at this day, bred (I believe) in *Oxford*, and afterwards became Prebendary, then Dean of *Winchester*. Hence he was advanced Bishop of that See, and the ensuing passage (which, I expect, will meet with many *infidels*, though to me credibly attested) will acquaint us with the occasion thereof, and suspecting the Bishoprick of *Winchester* when vacant would be offered unto him.

Dean *Watson* aged *sixty* years, and desirous to lead a private life, in the sickness of Bishop *Horn*, privately promised the Earl of *Leicester* (in that Age the *Dominus fac multum* (if not *totum*) in the disposall of Church Dignities,) *two hundred* pounds that he might not be made Bishop of *Winchester*, but remain in his present condition.

The Bishoprick falling void, and the *Queen* expressing her intention to confer it on *Watson*, the foresaid Earl requested the contrary, acquainting the *Queen* with the passage betwixt them, *how otherwise it would be two hundred pounds out of his way*.

Nay then (said the *Queen*) *Watson* shall have it, he being more worthy thereof who will give *two hundred* to decline, then he who will give *two thousand* pounds to attain it.

I confess, such who have read so much of the Corruption of the Earl of *Leicester*, and heard so little of the Integrity of *Watson*, will hardly credit this story, which I am ready to believe, and the rather, because of this his Epitaph written on his Marble Monument in the Church of *Saint Mary Overies*.

D. Johannes Watson, hujus Ecclesie Winton. Prabendarius, Decanus, ac deinde Episcopus, prudentissimus pater, vir optimus, precipue erga inopes misericors, obiit in Domino January 23. anno atatis 63. Episcopatus quarto, 1583.

Nothing else have I to observe, save that there were three *Watsons* Bishops in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, *Thomas* of *Lincoln*, our *John* of *Winchester*, and *Anthony* of *Chichester*, though I believe little allied together.

States-men.

Sir THOMAS COVENTRY Knight, was born at *Croone* in this County, Eldest Son to Sir *Thomas Coventry* Knight, one of the *Justices* of the *Common Pleas*. He was bred in the *Inner Temple* a student of the *Laws*, and in the year 1618. was Treasurer of the said Temple, and *Attorney Generall* to King *James*. He was afterwards made Lord-keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, the first day of *November*, in the first year of King *Charles*.

He was by the same King, Created in the fourth of his reign *April 10*. Baron *Coventry* of *Alesborough* in this County.

An ingenious * Gentleman in his History giveth him this Character, in relation to his Keeper-ship, that he enjoyed that dignity fifteen years, if it was not more proper to say, that dignity enjoyed him. This latter age affording none better qualified for the place. Adding, that he knew enough, and acted comfortable to his knowledge, so that *Captious Malice* stands mute to blemish his fame. To which we will only adde some few operative words taken out of his Patent when he was Created Baron.

Nos igitur in personâ prædilecti, & per quam fidelis consilarii nostri Thomæ Coventry Militis, custodis magni sigilli nostri Angliæ, gratissima & dignissima servitia, quæ idem consiliarius noster tam præcharissimo Patri nostro Jacobo Regi Beatæ Memoriam per multos annos, quam nobis ab ipsis Regni nostri primis auspiciis fidelissimè & prudentissimè præstitit & impendit, indiesque impendere non desistit, nec non circumspeditionem, prudentiam, strenuitatem, dexteritatem, integritatem, industriam, erga nos & nostram coronam animo benigno & regali intime recolentes constantiam & fidelitatem ipsius Thomæ Coventry Militis, &c. In cujus rei, &c. T. R. apud Westm. decimo die Aprilis Anno regni Regis Caroli 4.

* H. L. Esq.
pag. 172.

He died about the beginning of *January* 1639. before our Civill distempers began, so that it is hard to say whether his *Honourable Life*, or *Seasonable Death*, was the greater favour which God bestow'd upon him.

I must not forget, that it hath been observed, that never *Lord Keeper* made fewer *Orders*, which afterwards were *Reversed*, then this *Lord Coventry*, which some ascribe to his Discretion, grounding most of his *Orders* on the *Consent*, and *Comprimise* of the parties themselves interested therein, whose hands so tyed up by their own Act, were the more willing to be quiet for the future.

Writers on the Law.

Sir THOMAS LITTLETON, Knight. Reader, the *Nimety* of my *Cautiousness* (loath to prejudice the *seeming right* of any) made me to bestow part of his *Character* on *Staffordshire*, who since am convinced, that he *wholly* and *solely* belongeth to this Shire, as born at *Frankley* therein, and I request the Reader to rectify some mistakes I formerly * wrot by that which followeth. He was a man remarkable in many respects.

* In *Staffordshire*.

First, for his Extraction, he was Son to *Thomas Wescot*, Esquire, and *Elizabeth Littleton* his wife, who being a *Double Inheritrix*, by her Father to the *Littletons*, Mother to the *Quatremains*, indented with Husband, that her *Heritable Issue*, should assume her Surname. Say not her Husband might say, *Accepi dotem, cognomen perdidit*, seeing it was done before his marriage by his free consent. Besides we find even in *Scripture* it self, *Joab* being constantly named the son of his Mother * *Zeruiah*.

* 2 Sam. 2. 13.

Secondly for his happiness, that *two* great Kings had a great *Sympathy* to him, who had an *Antipathy* each to other, *Henry* the sixth, whose *Serjeant* he was, and *rod Fudge* of the *Northern circuit*, and *Edward* the fourth, who made him a *Fudge*, and in his reign he *rod* the *Northamptonshire Circuit*.

Thirdly, for his Exquisite skill in the Laws, witness his Book of *Tenures*, which though writ about *two hundred* years since, yet at this day, retaineth an Authentical reputation. Infomuch that when in the reign of King *James*, it came in question upon a *Demurrer* in Law, whether the release to one *Trespasser*, should be available or no to his Companion, Sir *Henry Hubbard*, and Judges *Warberton*, *Winch*, and *Nicols* his Companions, gave Judgement according to the opinion of our *Littleton*, and openly said, that *They would not have HIS CASE disputed or questioned*.

Lastly, for his happy posterity, having left *three* families, signally fixed and flourishing in this and the neighboring Counties of *Stafford* and *salop*. And * one saith very truly, that these *Quarter* the Armes of many *Matches*, after the best manner of *quartering* them, (other are scarce *half-half-quartering* them) viz. they possess at this day, good land on the same account.

* *Lord Coke* in his Preface to *Littletons Tenures*.

Indeed the Lord * *Coke* observeth that our Lawyers *seldome* dye either without *Wills* or *Heirs*. For the first I believe it, for our *Common Lawyers* will not have their Estates come under the *Arbitrary* dispose of a *Civilian Fudge* of the *Prerogative*, and therefore wisely prevent it. For the second, the Observation as qualified which *Seldome* may pass, otherwise our Grand-fathers can remember Sir *James Dier* Lord Chief Justice, and *Periam* Lord Chief Baron, both dying without Issue. His Book of *Tenures* hath since been Commented on by Sir *Edward Coke*, his most Judicious Pen.

* *Idem ibidem*.

Dic mihi, num Textus vel Commentatio prestat?
Dicam ego, tam Textus, quam Commentatio prestat.

He died in the 21. year of King *Edward* the fourth, and lyeth buried in the *Cathedrall* of *Worcester*, having formerly constituted Doctor *Alcock* his faithfull friend, (and then Bishop of *Worcester*,) Supervisor of his Will, who saw it performed to all criticall particulars.

Souldiers.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP Earl of *Warwick*, was born at the Mannor-house of * *Salwape* in this County, *January* the 28. 1381. King *Richard* the second, and *Richard Scroope* then Bishop of *Coventry*, (afterwards Arch-bishop of *York*,) were his God-fathers.

* Mr. *William Dugdale* in his survey of *Warwick-shire* with the Earls of *Warwick*.

tathers. A person so redoubted for Marshall Achievements, that the poeticall fictions of *Hercules* his labours found in him areall performance.

1. Being hardly 22. years old in the fifth of King *Henry* the fourth, at the Queens Coronation he *Fusted* and *Challenged* all comimers.

2. He bid battle to *Owen Glendour* the *Welch* *Rebell*, put him to flight and took his Bannor with his own hands.

3. He fought a pitch'd field, against the two *Piercies* at *Shrewsbury*, and overcame them.

4. In his passage to the *Holy land* (whether he went on Pilgrimage) he was challenged at *Verona* by an *Italian* *Sir Pandulph Malacet*, to fight with him at three weapons, viz. with *Axes*, *Arming Swords*, and *sharp Daggers*, whom he had slain at the second weapon, had not some seasonably interceded.

5. Fighting at *Jufts* in *France* with *Sir Collard Fines*, at every stroke he bare him back-ward to his horse, and when the French suspected that he was tyed to his Saddle, to confute their jealousies, our *Earl* lighted, and presently remounted.

6. He was eminently active in the Kings victorious battles in *France*, and might truely say, *Quorum pars ego magna fui*.

7. He was one of those whom King *Henry* the fifth sent to the *Counsell* of *Constance*, whose whole retinue amounted unto eight hundred horse.

8. Here he killed a *Dutch Duke* who challenged him, *Sigismond* the *Emperour* and his *Empress* beholding it.

9. The *Empresse* affected with his valour, took the *Badge* from one of the *Earls* men, (being a plain *Bear* of *Silver*) and wore it on her shoulder. But the next day our *Earl* presented her with a *Bear* (which was his *Crest*) made of *Pearls* and *Precious Stones*.

10. Being sent by King *Henry* the fifth, with a thousand men in armes to fetch *Q Katherine*, sole daughter to the King of *France*, he fought with the *Earls* of *Vendosm* and *Linofin*, killed one of them with his own hand, routed the forces of five thousand men, and brought the *Lady*, whom he saw safely married to the King.

11. He was by the said Kings Will, appointed *Governour* to his son in his minority, and made *Lieutenant* of all *France*.

12. During his life our success in *France* was progressive, and retrograde after his death.

It must not be forgotten, how *Sigismond* the *Emperour* coming into *England*, told King *Henry* the fifth, that no Christian King had such another Knight, for *Wildome*, *Nurture*, and *Manhood*. He obtained leave of the King, (because in his *Dominions*) that he might by *Imperial Authority* fix a *Title of Honour* upon him, and caused him to be named the *Father of Courtesie*, as indeed true *courage* and *courtesie*, are undividuall *Companions*.

The last time he went over into *Normandy*, he was tossed with a hideous *Tempest*, so that despairing of life, he caused himself to be bound (for who could bind him against his will?) with his *Lady* and infant *Son*, to the *Main Mast*, on this design, that having his *Armour* and Coat of *Armes* upon him, he might thereby be known, that such who should light on his corps, if either *noble* or *charitable*, might afford him a Christian buriall.

Yet he escaping the *Tempest*, and landing safely in *France*, dyed in his bed (no usuall repose for so restless and active a spirit,) at *Roan* of a lingring disease *April* 30. 1439. and lieth buried in a most stately *Tombe*, in a *Chappel* of the *Collegiat Church* of *Warwick*, where his *Epitaph* graven in *brasse* is pointed with *Bears*, serving for *Commas*, *Colons*, *Periods*, and all distinctions thereof. His * deeds of *Charity* (according to the devotion of those days) were little inferior to the *Achievements* of his valour.

Physitians and Chemists.

SIR EDWARD KELLEY [*alias* TALBOT,] was born at *worcester*, (as I have it from the *Scheame* of his *Nativity*, graved from the original calculation of *Doctor Dee*) *Anno Domini* 1555. *August* the first, at four a clock in the afternoon, the Pole being there elevated, gr. 52.. 10. Thus Reader, I hope, that my exactness herein, will

make

* Mr Dugdale in his Survey of *Warwickshire*, in the *Earls* of *Warwick* where the preceding particulars are proved out of authentic Records.

make some reparation for my uncertainties, and looser intelligence in the births of other persons.

He was well studied in the mysteries of nature, being intimate with Doctor Dee, who was beneath him in Chemistry, but above him in Mathematicks. These two are said to have found a very large quantity of *Elixir*, in the ruins of *Glassenbury-Abby*. Indeed I have read, how *William Bird*, the Prior of the *Bath*, left and lost the *Elixir* in the walls of his Priory; and, it may seem strange, that what was lost at *Bath*, was found at *Glassenbury*, in the same County indeed, but sixteen miles asunder. But so long as *Kelley* had this treasure, none need trouble themselves how or where he came by it.

Afterwards (being here in some trouble) he went over beyond the seas, with *Alber-tus Alasco*, a Polonian Baron, who gave for his * Armes the *Hull* of a ship, having onely a *Main-mast* and a *top*, without any *tackling*, and gave for his Motto, *Deus dabit Vela*, *God will send Sails*. But it seems, this Lord had formerly carried too high a sail, of whom a good * Author reporteth, that *Aere alieno oppressus clam recessit*; and now, it seems, sought to repair his fortunes, by associating himself with these two Arch-chemists of *England*.

How long they continued together, is to me unknown. Sir *Edward* (though I know not how he came by his Knight-hood) with the Doctor, fixed at *Trebona* in *Bohemia*, where he is said to have transmuted a brass * warming-pan (without touching or melting, onely warming it by the fire, and putting the *Elixir* thereon,) into pure silver, a piece whereof was sent to Queen *Elizabeth*. He had great converse with *Rodolphus* the second Emperour.

I have seen a voluminous Manuscript, in Sir *Thomas Cotton* his Library, of the particulars of their mysterious proceedings; where amongst many strange passages, I find this ensuing monstrosity. They kept constant intelligence with a Messenger or Spirit, giving them advice how to proceed in their mysticall discoveries, and injoyning them, that by way of preparatory qualification for the same, they should enjoy their Wives in common. Though boggling hereat at first, they resolved to submit thereunto, because the Law-giver might dispence with his Laws, in matters of so high a nature. Hereby may the Reader guess the rest of their proceedings.

This probably might be the cause, why Doctor *Dee* left *Kelley*, and return'd into *England*. *Kelley* continuing still in *Germany*, ranted it in his expences (say the Brethren of his own art) above the sobriety befitting so mysterious a Philosopher. He gave away in gold-wyer-rings, at the marriage of one of his Maid-servants, to the value of four thousand pounds. As for the high conceit he had of his own skill in Chemistry, it appeareth sufficiently in the beginning of his own works, though I confess my self not to understand the *Geberish* of his language.

All you that fain Philosophers would be,
And night and day in Geber's kitchen broyle,
Wasting the chips of ancient Hermes Tree;
Weening to turn them to a precious Oyle,
The more you work, the more you loose and spoil.
To you I say, how learn'd so e're you be,
Go burn your Books, and come and learn of me.

Come we now to his sad Catastrophe. Indeed the curious had observed, that in the Scheme of his Nativity, not onely the *Dragons-tail* was ready to promote abusive aspersions against him, (to which living and dead he hath been subject,) but also something malignant appears posited in *Aquarius*, which hath influence on the leggs, which accordingly came to pass. For being twice imprisoned (for what misdemeanor I know not) by *Radolphus* the Emperour, he endeavoured his escape out of an high window, and tying his sheets together to let him down, fell (being a weighty man) and brake his legg, whereof he died 1595.

I believe him neither so bad as * some, nor so good as others do character him, all know, how *Separation* is of great use amongst men of his profession; and indeed, it his pride

*Guillam's display of Heraldry pag. 216.

* Camden's Eliz. Anno 1583.

*Theatrum Chemicum p. 481.

* Wadvers Fun Non pag 43.

pride and prodigality were severed from him, he would remain a person, on other accounts, for his industry and experience in practical Philosophy, worthy recommendation to posterity.

Writers.

FLORENCE OF WORCESTER was probably born near, certainly bred in that City, one eminent in learning as any of his age, and no less industrious. Many books are extant of his making, and one most usefull, beginning at the Creation, and continued till his death. This he calleth *Chronicum Chronicorum*, which some esteem an Arrogant Title, and an Insolent defiance of all Authors before and after him, as if (as the Rose is *flos florum*, so) his were the *Superlative Chronicle* of all that are Extant. But others meet with much modesty in the Title *Chronicum Chronicorum*, as none of his own making, but onely gathered both for Matter and Language out of others, he being rather the *Collector* then the *Originall Composer* thereof. He died *Anno Domini* 1119.

JOHN WALLIS OF WELSH, is confessed *natione* * *Anglus*, which I observe, to secure his nativity against *Welch-claimes* thereunto, onely grounded on his Sur-name. Yet I confess, he might be mediately of *Welch-extraction*, but born in this County, (where the family of the *Walshes* are extant at this day in a worshipfull equipage,) where he became a *Franciscan* in *Worcester*. Leaving *Oxford* he lived in *Paris*, where he was commonly called,

Arbor vita, The tree of life,

Non absque insigni Servatoris blasphemia, With no small blasphemy to our Saviour, saith our * *Author*. But, to qualifie the matter, we take the expression in the same sense, wherein * *Solomon* calls a *wholesome tongue a Tree of Life*.

Yet might he better be termed, *the tree of knowledge of good and evil*, whose books (amounting to no fewer then *twenty volumes*,) are not so practically for their use, as curious in their speculations. In the ancient Libraries of *Baliol* and *Oriel-Colledge*, most of his Manuscripts are reported extant at this day. He died and was buried at *Paris*, *Anno Dom.* 1216.

ELIAS de * *EVESHAM* was born in this County, of good Parentage, from whom (as it seemeth by *J. Bale*) he had expectancy of a fair estate. This did not hinder him, from being a *Benedictine* in the *Abby* of *Evesham*, where he became a *great Scholar*, and wrote an Excellent Chronicle. *Bale* knoweth not, where to place him with any certainty. But *Pitz* not more *knowing*, but more *daring*, assigneth him to have flourished in the year 1270.

A M P.

WILLIAM PACKINGTON. I confess *two Villages* (the *less* and *greater*) of this name in *Warwick-shire*, and yet place this *Packington* here, with no discredit to my self, and greater grace to him. For, first I behold him as no *Clergy-man*, (commonly called from their *Native Places*) but have reasons to believe him rather a *Layman*, and find an *Antient Family* of his Name (not to say *Alliance*) still flourishing in this County. He was *Secretary* and *Treasurer* to *Edward the Black Prince*, and his long living in *France*, had made the language of his *Nurse* more naturall to him, then the tongue of his *Mother*. Hence it was that he wrot in *French* the story of *five English Kings*, [King *John*, *Henry* the third, *Edwards* first, second and third,] and a book of the *Achievements of the Black Prince*. He flourished *Anno Dom.* 1380.

Since the Reformation.

Sir EDWIN SANDYS, Son to *Edwin Sandys*, D. D. was (in all probability) born in this County, whilst his father was Bishop of *Worcester*. He was bred in *Cambridge*, and attained to be a most accomplished person.

I have known some *pitifull in Affection*, but *poor in Condition*, willing but unable to relieve one in greater want then themselves, who have only gotten an *empty Purse*, and given it to others to put their charity therein for the purpose aforesaid. Such my case, I can only present the Reader with a *Place* in this my Book for the Character of this worthy

* *Pitz. de illus. Ang. Scrip. pa.* 42.

* *Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 4. pag. 317.*
* *Prov. 15. 4.*

* *J. Bale de scrip. Brit. Cent. 4. Num. 33.*
* *J. Pitz. de script. Ang. pa. 51. Anno* 1270.

worthy Knight, but can not contribute any *Coin* of MEMOIRES or Remarkables to the furnishing thereof. Only let me adde, he was *Πειδεξίς*, right-handed to any great imployment; and was as constant in all Parliaments, as the *Speaker himself*, being beheld by all as an Excellent Patriot (*faithfull to his Country*, without being false to his King,) in all transactions. He was the Treasurer to the undertakers for the Western Plantations, which he effectually advanced, the *Bermudaes* (the *firmest* (though not the *fairest*) Footing the English have in the *West-Indies*;) owing their happiness to his Care, and *Sandys Tribe* is no contemptible Proportion therein. He had a commanding Pen, witness his work of the Religion of the Western World, (many in one Book,) so much matter is *Stowed* therein. I have been informed, that he bequeathed by his Will, a Considerable Summe to the Building of a Colledge in Cambridge, but *Debts* not coming in according to Expectation, his good *Intention* failed in the performance thereof. He died much lamented of all good Men, about the year, 1631.

Romish Exile Writers.

RICHARD SMITH D. D. was born in this * County, bred in the University of Oxford, where he became Kings Professor and was fit for that place in all things, if (as one of his own perswasion avoweth) *Non obstitisset Laterum debilitas, & Vocis exilitas*, The weaknes of his Sides, and lowness of his Voice had no hindred him.

* *Pitz. de Ang. Scrip. in Anno 1563.*

King Edward the sixth, afterwards sent for Peter Martyr over to be his Professor in this University, betwixt whom and Doctor Smith, so great the Contest, that waving all ingagements it is best to State it to the eye of the Reader, as it is represented by Authors of both sides.

Pitz. de Script. in Anno 1563.

Petrum Martyrem apostatam Monachum, & Heresis Zuinglicane sectatorem, a Rege Edwardo sexto Oxonii in Cathedram Theologicam intrusum, in publicis disputationibus heresis convicti, & Cathedram suam victor repetiit, sed Rege obstante non impetravit.

In publick disputations he convicted Peter Martyr the Apostate Monke, and a follower of the Zwinglian Heresie, thrust in by King Edward the sixth, into the Divinity Chair in Oxford, and being Conquerer did require his own Chair to be restored him; which he obtained not, because the King did withstand him.

L. Humphredus in vita Juelli pag.44.

Sed animosus iste Achilles, die ad disputandum constituto, cum non Compareret, sed ad Divum Andream in Scotiam profugeret, ratus eum qui in hoc Articulo bene lateret, bene vivere.

But this valiant Achilles, when he did not appear on the day appointed for him to dispute, fled to Saint Andrews in Scotland, conceiving it that in a case of this kind, he lived best who lay hid the closest.

From St. Andrews he afterwards conveyed himself over into the Low-countries.

But this Smith returned afterwards in the raign of Queen Mary, when Peter Martyr was glad to get leave to fly from that University. Thus we see (as to speak unbiassed without reflexion on the Cause) that in such controversies it mattereth little who are the Disputants on either side, whilst the Prevalent power is the Moderator.

Doctor Smith flying again over into the Low-Countries, was made Dean of Saint Peters in Dorway, and the first Professor in the University founded therein. He died Anno Domini 1563.

JOHN MARSHALL was born at Dalisford in this County, as * New-colledge Register doth attest, which is to be credited before *J. Pits* making him to be born in * Dorsetshire. He was bred at New-colledge in Oxford, where he proceeded Batchelor of Laws, and for his gravity and learning was chosen second Master of Winchester school. But in the first of Queen Elizabeth he left the land with Thomas Hide, chief School-master thereof; so that now their Scholars had a fat Otium, and in both their absence might play with Secnrity, till a successor received their Scepter. He became afterwards Canon of Lisle in Flanders, though a long time disturbed in his quiet Possession thereof. He wrot a book much prised by Men of his Perswasions, against John Calfield an English Protestant. At his death he bequeathed a Ring with a rich Stone to adorne a piece of the

Crosse

Crosse in his *Cathedrall* (which by Doctor *Gifford* was solemnly applied thereunto) and died *Anno Domini* 1597.

* *Pier. de script.*
Aug. pag. 779.

* *Idem ibidem.*
* That worthy
Confuter of
the *Rhemish*
Testament.

* *Idem* pa. 804.

* *Idem ibidem.*

ROBERT BRISTOW was born in this * County, bred first in *Oxford* in *Exeter-colledge*, whence he conveyed himself over beyond the seas, living first at *Lovaine*, then in the English Colledge at *Doway*. He was the first of that foundation that was made Priest, being the right-hand of Cardinall *Allen*, who departing to *Rhemes*, left *Bristow* Prefect of *Doway-colledge*. Afterwards he was sent for to *Rhemes*, where he wrot his book * say the Papiſts, *Contra futilem Fulkum*, *Against foolish * Fulk*, (railing is easier then reasoning with such mouthes) who indeed was a grave and godly Divine. Being very sickly, he was adviſed for his health to return into his native Country, where having the good hap to miſs that which cureth all diſeaſes, he died in his bed near *London* 1582.

HENRY HOLLAND born in this * County, was bred Fellow of *Saint Johns-colledge* in *Oxford*. Leaving the land he fled over to *Doway*, where he took the degree of Bachelour in Divinity, and Order of Priest-hood. Hence he removed to *Rhemes*, where, ſaith my * Author, *Traductioni Bibliorum Sacrorum aſtitit*, He aſſiſted (I might ſay truly to the *Traducing*, but let it be) the *Translating of the Bible*. Returning to *Doway*, he read Divinity in a Monastery hard by, wherein he was living 1611.

Masters of Muſick.

WALTER OF EVESHAM was born thereabouts, and bred therein a Benedictine-Monke. His harmonious mind expreſſed it ſelf in its love of Muſick, wherein he attained to great eminency, and wrote a Learned book in that faculty.

* *Cent. 18. Num.*
100.

* *Prov. 7. 10.*

But here *Bilious * Bale* lets fly without fear, (though not without ſome wit,) inveighing againſt all Muſick in Churches, pretending to produce a *Pair-Royal* of Fathers for his own opinion, viz. *Saint Jerome* calling ſuch chanting, *Theatrales modulos*, *Gregory* terming it *conſuetudinem reprehensibilem*, and *Athanatius* flatly forbidding it the Church, for the vanity thereof. But by *Bales* leave, ſuch ſpeak not againſt the decent ornaments of wives, who reprove the * garish attire of harlots, the abuſe, nor uſe of Muſick, being taxed by the Fathers aforeſaid. Our *Walter* flouriſhed under King *Henry* the third, *Anno* 1240.

Benefactors to the Publick.

Reader, it may be diſputed in me, whether I am more aſhamed of or grieved for my mean intelligence of *Benefactions* in this County, before and ſince the Reformation. But I comfort my ſelf, that the *Dugdales* in this County, I mean the worthy future *Illustrators* thereof, will ſupply my defect. Onely I will adde

RICHARD DUGARD B. D. was born at *Grafton-Flſford* in this County, bred under Maſter *Henry Bright* in the Kings-school at *Worceſter*. I name him the rather, becauſe never did Maſter *Calvin* mention his Maſter *Corderius* with more honor, then Maſter *Dugard* gratefully remembred Maſter *Bright*. He was choſen Fellow of *Sidney-Colledge*, where in my time (for I had the honor of his intimate acquaintance) he had a moiety of the moſt conſiderable Pupills, whom he bred in learning and piety, in the golden mean betwixt ſuperſtition and faction. He held a gentle-ſtrict-hand over them, ſo that none preſumed on his lenity to offend, or were diſcouraged by his ſeverity to amend. He was an excellent Grecian, and generall Scholar; old, when young, ſuch his gravity in behaviour; and young, when old, ſuch the quickneſs of his endowments. He beſtowed on the Colledge an hundred and twenty pounds for ſome perpetuall uſe for the Maſter and Fellows: and ten pounds for books for the Library. At laſt he was ſurpriſed with a preſentation of the Rectory of *Fulleby* in *Lincolnſhire*, where by his conſtant preaching and pious living, he procured his own ſecurity; a rare happinets in thoſe troubleſome times. He died *January* 28. *Anno Dom.* 1653. and lies buried under a Marble-ſtone in his Chancell.

Memorable Persons.

JOHN FECKENHAM was born of * poor parents in Feckenham Forest in this shire. He was the last Clergy-man I find (and therefore Memorable) who Locally was Surnamed; and was bred a Benedictine in Evosham, and at the dissolution thereof received an Annual Pension of an hundred florens, which (in my accounting,) make up some twenty pounds. This maintained him when afterwards he went and studied in Oxford, attaining to eminent learning therein.

In the reign of King Edward the sixth, he was imprisoned in the Tower, untill Sir Phillip Hobby, (to use Feckenhams own words) *quasi Mutuatum accepit*, Borrowed him of the Tower. Being at Liberty, he had frequent Disputations in the Earnest, yet Modest defence of his Religion.

By Queen Mary he was made Abbot of Westminster, being the last Mitred Abbot (and therefore more Memorable) who sat in Parliament. He was very gracious with the Queen, and effectually laid out all his interest with her, (sometime even to offend, but never to injure Her,) to procure Pardon of the Faults, or Mitigation of the Punishments, for poor Protestants.

By Queen Elizabeth, he was highly honoured, and profered (as is currantly traditioned) the See of Canterbury which he refused; and was kept in easy restraint. For although he found not the same favour with Joseph, to whom the Gaoler committed the care of all his family, making him Super-intendent of all other Prisoners, yet had he always Respective Usage, and oftimes Liberty on his Parol. By his Bounty to the Poor, he gained the good-will (saith Master Camden) of all Persons, whilst I behold his Bounty to Others as the Queens Bounty to him, enabling (because not disenabling) him for the same, and permitting him peaceably to possess his Estate. He died a very aged man in Wisbich-castle, (as I collect) Anno 1585. and the Character which Pitzens giveth him, may suffice for his Epitaph. * *Erat in eo insignis pietas in Deum, mira charitas in proximos, singularis observantia in majores, mitis affabilitas in inferiores, dulcis humanitas in omnes, multiplex doctrina, redundans facundia, incredibilis religionis catholica zelus.*

HENRY BRIGHT was born in the City of Worcester. No good man will grudge him under this Title, who shall seriously peruse this his Epitaph, composed by Doctor Joseph Hall then Dean in the Cathedrall in Worcester.

*Mane Hospes & lege,
Magister Henricus Bright,
Celeberrimus Gymnasiarcha,
Qui Schola Regia istuc fundata, per
totos Quadraginta Annos Summa cum
Laude præsuit.*

*Quonon alter magis sedulus fuit Scitusve
aut dexter in Latinis, Græcis, Hebræis
Literis feliciter edocendis:
Teste utraque Academia, quam Instruxit
assatim numerosa pube literaria.*

*Sed & totidem annis eoque amplius Theo-
logiam professus, & hujus Ecclesia per
Septennium Canonicus major, sapissime
Hic & Alibi Sacrum Dei præconem magno
cum Zelo & Fructu egit:*

*Vir Pius, Doctus, Integer, frugi, de Re-
publica, deque Ecclesia optime
meritus,*

*A laboribus per diu, per nocturne ab anno
1562. ad 1626. strenue usque extant latis
4^{to}. Martii suaviter requievit in Domino.*

* Reyner de
Antiq. Bene-
dict. in Angl.
Tract. 1. Sect.
3. pag. 233.

* Pitz. de script.
Ang. pag. 786.

For my own part, I behold this Master Bright, placed by Divine Providence in this City, in the Marches, that he might equally communicate the Lustre of Grammer-learning, to youth both of England and Wales.

Lord Mayors.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1 Richard Lee	Simon Lee	Worcester	Grocer	1460
2 Richard a Lee	John a Lee	Worcester	_____	1468
3 Alexander Avenon	Robert Avenon	Kings Norton	Iron-monger	1569

This is one of the *twelve* pretermitted Counties, the Names of whose Gentry were not returned into the Tower, by the Commissioners, in the reign of King *Henry* the sixth.

Sheriffs.

HEN. II.

Anno

- 1
- 2 Will. de Bello Campo, for 14 years.
- 16 Will. de Bello Campo & Hugo de Puckier
- 17 Ranul. de Launch, for 4 years.
- 21 Rob. de Lucy
- 22 Mich. Belet, for 7 years.
- 29 Rad. de Glanvill
- 30 Mich. Belet
- 31 Rob. Marivion for 3 years.

RICH. I.

Anno

- 1 Rob. Marmion
- 2 Will. de Bello Campo
- 3 Will. de Bello Campo, & Rich. de Piplinton
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 Will. de Bello Campo
- 6 *Idem.*
- 7 Hen. de Longo Campo, for 3 years.
- 10 Rad. de Grafton

JOH. Rex.

Anno

- 1 Rad. de Grafton
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Will. de Cantela & Adam. de Worcester, for 3 years.
- 6 Rob. de Cantelu,
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 Will. de Cantelu, & Adam. Clicus
- 9 Will. de Cantelu, & Walt. le Puchier, for 3 years.
- 12 Will. de Cantelupo, & Adam. Ruffus
- 13 Will. de Cantelupo, & Adam. Delwich

14 *Idem.*

- 15 Will. de Cantelupo, & Phus. Kutton, for 3 years.

HEN. III.

Anno

- 1
- 2 Walt. de Bello Campo, & Hen. Lunett, for 3 years.
- 5 Walt. de Bello Campo, for 3 years.
- 8 Walt. de Bello Campo, & Hug. le Pohier
- 9 Walt. de Bello Campo, & Tho. Wigorne for 3 years.
- 12 Walt. de Bello Campo, for 3 years.
- 15 Walt. de Bello Campo, & Hug. le Poer
- 16 Walt. de Bello Campo, & Will. de Malvern, for 3 years.
- 19 Walt. de Bello Campo, & Hug. le Pohier
- 20 *Idem* (five Will.)
- 21 Will. de Bello Campo, & Will. de Blandhall
- 22 *Idem.*
- 23 Will. de Bello Campo, & Laur. de Wandleworth, for 3 years.
- 26 Will. de Bello Campo, & Simon de London
- 27 Will. de Bello Campo, for 24 years.
- 51 Will. de Bello Campo, & Ioh. de Hull
- 52 *Idem.*
- 53 Will. de Bello Campo, for 3 years.

EDW. I.

Anno

- 1 Will. de Bello Campo Comes Warwic. for 26 years.
- 27 Guido. de Bello Campo, for 9 years.

EDW. II.

Anno

- 1 Guido. de Bello Campo Comes. Warr, & Rob. de Berkenhall
- 2 Guido. de Bello Campo Comes Warr, & Walt. de Perthrope, for 4 years.
- 6 Guido. de Bello Campo, & Rob. de Warwick
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 Guido. de Bello Campo
- 9 Iohan. de Heringwold
- 10 Walt. de Bello Campo
- 11 *Idem.*
- 12 Will. Stracy
- 13 *Idem.*
- 14 *Idem.*
- 15 Will. de Bello Campo
- 16
- 17 Nich. Russell
- 18 *Idem.*
- 19 Walt. de Kokefey

EDW. III.

Anno

- 1 Walt. de Kokefey
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Rich. de Handesflowe, for 3 years.
- 6 Tho. de Bello Campo Comes Warr, for 46 years.

RICH. II.

Anno

- 1 Tho. de Bello Campo Comes Warr, for 4 years.
- 5 Tho. de Bello Campo, for 13 years.
- 18 Tho. de Bello Campo
- 19 *Idem.*
- 20 Ioh. Washburne
- 21 Hen. Haggeley
- 22 Rob. Russell

H E N . I V .

Anno

- 1 Tho. de Bello Campo
- 2 Tho. de Bello Campo, & Will. Beaucham
- 3 Tho. Hodington
- 4 Rich. de Bello Campo Comes Warr, for 9 years.

H E N . V .

Anno

- 1 Rich. de Bello Campo, for 9 years.

H E N . V I .

Anno

- 1 Rich. de Bello Campo, for 16 years.
 - 16 Norm. Washburne Subvic.
- In the 17. year of King Henry the sixth, this worthy Richard Beauchamp deceased. And here the records are at a loss, (such as ever since came to my hand) presenting no

Sheriff for 21 years, till the end of the reign of King Henry the sixth. And yet I am confident that Henry Beauchamp Son and Heir to Richard aforesaid, Earl of Warwick and Albemarle (for Duke of ALBEMARLE I meet with none, before that ILLUSTRIOUS PERSON who now deservedly possesseth that Honour,) enjoyed the Shrevalty of this County.

E D W . I V .

Anno

- 1 Walt. Scull Subvic. for 19 years.

Here we have an Under-sheriff, but no High-sheriff could my industry hitherto recover, though my confidence is grounded on good cause, that Richard Nevill (the Make-King) Duke of Warwick, was Honorary Sheriff, though too great to officiate in his Person.

- 20 Jacob. Radcliffe, mil. for

3 years.

R I C H . I I I .

Anno

- 1 Jacob. Radcliffe, miles
- 2 Will. Houghton, miles
- 3 Hum. Stafford & Rich. Nanfan.

H E N . V I I .

Anno

- 1 Rich. Nanfan
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Ioh. Savage, mil. for 5 years.
- 8 Ioh. Savage, arm. for 5 years.
- 13 Ioh. Savage, mil. for 12 years.

H E N . V I I I .

Anno

- 1 Ioh. Savage, mil. for 7 years.
- 8 Will. Compton, mil. for years.

Henry VII.

3. JOHANNES SAVAGE, Mil.]

I behold him (and am sure my Eyes are not deceived) as the same with that Person, who was made Knight of the Garter, and Privy-Councellour to this King. Yet will I not be Positive, whether 'twas he, or his Son, who removing into Cheshire, and marrying the Heir-generall of the antient Family of Bostocks, attained thereby a great Inheritance, and was Ancestor to the present Earl of Rivers.

Henry VIII.

8. WILL. COMPTON, Mil.]

He was highly and deservedly a Favorite to this King, so that, in the Court, no lay Man abating onely Charles Brandon (in whom Affection and Affinity met,) was equal unto him. He might have been, for Wealth or Honour, what he pleased, but contented himself with what he was. His Son Peter married into the Right Honorable Family of Shrewsbury, and his Grand-son Sir Henry Compton, was one of the three, H. C. [Henry Cary, Henry Compton, and Henry Cheny,] who were made Barons by Queen Elizabeth, Ancestor to James Earl of Northampton. For the happiness of whom, and His, when I cannot orally pray, I will make signes of my affection to heaven.

Sheriffs.

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
HEN. VIII.			JAC. REX.		
1470			29 Egid. Read, ar.	Huddington	Sable, a Fess Ermine.
17 Walt. Walsh, ar.			30 Geor. Winter		Argent, 6 Lions Rampant Sable.
18 Idem	ut prius		31 Will. Savage, ar.	ut prius	
19 Joh. Russell, jun.	Sciencellā	Ar. a Fess betwixt 6 Martlets S.	32 Edw. Colles, ar.	ut prius	Quarterly per fess indented G. and Or.
30 Rob. Acton, ar.	Sutton	Argent, a Cheveron betwixt 3 Crosses Crostlets Fitch S.	33 Hen. Bromeley, mil.	ut prius	Arg. on a Fess betwixt 3 Ravens proper, as many Annulets of the Field.
31 Gilbt. Talbot, mil.	Grafcen	Gul. a Fess within a Border Engrailed Erm.	34 Will. Ligon, ar.	ut prius	
32 Joh. Pakington, ar.		G. a Lion rampant and a Border engrailed Or.	35 Tho. Biggs, ar.	Lenchwick	
33 Joh. Russell, mil.	ut prius	Per Cheveron S. and Ar. in Chief	36 Joh. Pakington, mil.	ut prius	
34 Co. Throgmorton, * m.	Throgmorton	3 Mulletts Or. In Base as many G. rbes Gules.	37 Tho. Folliat, ar.	ut prius	
35 Tho. Hunkes, † ar.	Radbroke	* G. on a Cheveron Arg. 3 barrs gemele Sable.	38 Edw. Harewell, ar.	ut prius	
36 Joh. Talbot, mil.	ut prius	† Ar 3 Mulletts S. within a Border Platee.	39 Fran. Dingley, ar.	ut prius	
37 Rob. Acton, mil.	ut prius		40 Will. Walsh, ar.	ut prius	
38 Joh. Russell, mil.	ut prius		41 Will. Child, ar.	ut prius	
EDW. VI.			Arg. on a Fess betwixt 6 Martlets Gules 3 Cater-foiles of the first.		
Anno			JAC. REX.		
1 Will. Sheldon, mil.	Beely	[proper. S. a Fess Arg. betwixt 3 Swans Argent, 2 Lions passant Gules.	Anno		
2 Rich. Ligon, mil.		Arg. a Cheveron between 3 n olves-heads erased Or.	1 Tho. Russell, mil.	ut prius	
3 Will. Gower, arm.	ut prius		2 Rich. Walsh, ar.	ut prius	
4 Will. Ligon, arm.	ut prius		3 Will. Barnaby, ar.	Acton	Arg. a Lion Pass. Gard. between 3 Escalops S.
5 Tho. Russell, mil.	ut prius		4 Walt Snage, ar.		
6 Joh. Talbot, mil.	ut prius		5 Joh. Pakington, mil.	ut prius	
PHIL & MAR.			6 Arno. Ligon, mil.	ut prius	
Anno			7 Rich. Greves, mil.		
1 Hen. Dingley, ar.	Charlton	Arg. a Fess S. a Mullet betwixt 2 Ogresses in Chief.	8 Joh. Rowse, mil.	ut prius	
2 Joh. Talbot, ar.	ut prius	Arg. a Cheveron Gul. betwixt 3 Hurts proper.	9 Edr. Pitt, mil.	Churward	
3 Tho. Baskerville, m.		Arg. a Cheveron between 3 Escalops Shells S.	10 Joh. Savage, ar.	ut prius	
4 Will. Sheldon, ar.	ut prius	* Arg. 4 fucils in fess Sable.	11 Rob. Berkeley, ar.	ut prius	
5 Joh. Littleton, ar.	Frankley		12 Sher. Talbot, ar.	ut prius	
6 Joh. Knottesford, a.*			13 Fran. Moore, ar.		
ELIZ. REG.			14 Will. Iefferies, ar.	ut prius	
Anno			15 Will. Berkeley, ar.	ut prius	
1 Tho. Russell, ar.	ut prius		16 Sam. Sandys, mil.		
2 Will. Ligon, ar.	ut prius		17 Walt. Blunt, ar.	ut prius	Or, a Fess indented betwixt 3 Crosses Crostlets Fitch S.
3 Tho. Pakington, m.	ut prius		18 Will. Kite, ar.		
4 Galfr. Markham, ar.			19 Edr. Seabright, ar.	Besford	Argent, 3 Cinque Foyles Sable.
5 Tho. Baskerville, mil.	ut prius		20 Joh. Woodward, m.		
6 Will. Iefferies, & Will. Hunkes, ar.	Holm. cas.		21 Joh. Culpepper, ar.	KENT	Argent, a bend engrailed Gules.
7 Anth. Dafton, ar.	ut prius		22 Egid. Savage, mil.	ut prius	
8 Joh. Littleton, mil.	ut prius		CAR. REX.		
9 Will. Sheldon, ar.	ut prius		Anno		
10 Hen. Dingley, ar.	ut prius		1 Walt Devereux, m.		Argent, a Fess Gules, in Chief 3 Torteauxs.
11 Tho. Russell, mil.	ut prius		2 Edw. Cookes, ar.		
12 Fran. Walsh, arm.	ut prius		3 Rich. Skynner, ar.	ut prius	
13 Joh. Rowse, ar.	Rouslench		4 Hen. Bromley, ar.	ut prius	
14 Joh. Littleton, mil.	ut prius		5 Will. Iefferies, ar.	ut prius	
15 Rich. Ligon, ar.	ut prius		6 Arth. Smithes, mil.		
16 Edw. Colles, ar.			7 Jacob. Pitt, mil.	ut prius	
17 Edw. Harewell, ar.	Bifford		8 Tho. Good, ar.		
18 Rad. Sheldn, ar.	ut prius		9 Joh. Keyt, ar.		
19 Joh. Russell, ar.	t prius		10 Joh. Savage, ar.	ut prius	
20 Hen. Berkley, ar.			11 Will. Russell, barr	ut prius	
21 Walt. Blunt, ar.	Kidermister		12 Joh. Rows, mil.	ut prius	
22 Fran. Walsh, ar.	ut prius		13 Edw. Dingley, ar.	ut prius	
23 Tho. Folliat, ar.	Purton		14 Tho. Greaves, ar.		
24 Joh. Walshburne, ar.	ut infra		15 Joh. Winford, ar.		
25 Rich. Ligon, ar.	ut prius		16		
26 Gilb. Littleton, ar.	ut prius		18		
27 Tho. Lucy mil.	WARWI.		19		
28 Will. Child, ar.	Northwick		1		
			20		
			21		
			22		

Queen Elizabeth.

19. JOHN RUSSELL, Ar.]

The same Gentleman (no doubt) who was afterwards Knighted, and betwixt whom and Sir Henry Berkeley, was so deadly a quarrell, as that great blood-shed was likely to have ensued, at the Sessions in Worcester, by reason of their many friends and followers ingaged therein. But Doctor Whitgift, then Bishop of Worcester, and Vice-President of Wales, (in the absence of Sir Henry Sidney, then in Ireland,) wisely prevented it, by providing a strong watch at the gates, and about the City; and requiring them to bring both parties, with their attendance well guarded, to his Palace. Here he caused them all (to the number of four* or five hundred) to deliver their weapons into his own Servants custody, and after two hours pains taken, sometimes in perswading, and otherwhiles in threatening them, he made them so good friends, that they both attended him hand in hand to the Town-hall, where in amitie and love, they performed the service of their Country.

36. JOHN PACKINGTON, Mil.]

It is now good manners for me to hold my peace, and listen to a * Privy-Councillor, thus describing his character, He was a Gentleman of no mean family, of form and feature no ways disabled a very fine Courtier, and for the time which he stayed there (which was not lasting) very high in the Queens grace. But he came in and went out, and though disaffiduity, drew the curtain between himself and the light of her favour, and then death overwhelmed the remnant and utterly deprived him of recovery. And they say of him, that had he brought less to the Court then he did, he might have carried away more then he brought, for he had a time of it, but was no good husband of opportunity.

King James.

2. RICHARD WALSH, Ar.]

I find him called in our Chronicles, (perchance by a Prolepsis) Sir Richard Walsh. Yea, I find him stiled so, by him who best might, because he * made him so, Knighting him for his good service.

In his Sherifalty, the Powder-Traitors, fereted out of Warwick-shire by Sir Richard Verney, were as fiercely followed by Sir Richard Walsh, out of the bounds of this County, till they took covert in the house of Stephen Littleton, at Hallbach in * Stafford-shire. This discreet Sheriff, not standing on the punctilio of exceeding his Commission, in a case wherein the peace of the Kingdome was so highly concern'd, prosecuted his advantage, and beset the house round about, till both the Wrights were kill'd in the place, Catesby and Percy slain with one bullet, Rookwood and Winter wounded, all the rest apprehended.

The Battles.

Worcester Fight.

Many smart Skirmishes have happened in this County, and near this City. We onely insist on that Fatall Fight, September the third, 1651.

Know then (as Introductory thereunto) that His Majesty on the first of August foregoing, began his March from Edenbrough into England, not meeting with any considerable Opposition, (those at Warrington being soon put to flight by his Presence,) untill he came to Worcester: His Army consisted of twelve thousand effectuall Fighting men, (whereof two thousand English, the rest of the Scottish Nation) but neither excellently Armed, nor plentifully stored with Ammunition, whilst the Parliament Forces under Cromwell, more then doubled that Number, wanting nothing [but a Good Cause] that an Army could wish or desire.

The Royalists Cheifest strength consisted in two Passes they possessed over the River of Severn, which proved not advantagious according to expectation: For the Enemy found the River Fordable elsewhere; and the Bridge and Pass at Upton, though valiantly defended by Major Generall Massey, (who received a shot in his hand) was forced by Lambert powring in unequall Numbers on the Kings Forces. Besides Cromwell finished

* Sir Geo. Paul in the life of Arch bishop Whitgift pa. 23.

* Sir Rob. Newton in Fragma. Regal.

* K. James in discourse of Powder-Treason pag. 244.

* Stows Chron. pag. 880. and Speeds pa. 920.

finished a Bridge of Boards and Plancks over the main River, with more *Celerity* and less *Resistance*, then could have been expected in a matter of such importance.

Then began the Battle, wherein His Majesty to *remember* his *Subjects Good*, forgot his *own Safety*, and gave an incomparable example of Valour to the rest, by *Charging* in his *Own Person*. This was followed by few to the *same degree of danger*, but imitated in the *greatest measure* by the *Highlanders*, fighting with the *But-ends* of their *Muskets*, when their Ammunition was spent. But new supplies constantly Charging them, and the Main Body of the *Scotch Horse* not coming up in due time from the City to His Majesties relief, his Army was forced to retreat in at *Sudbury-gate*, in much disorder.

If there were (which some more then whisper) *false* and *foul Play* in some Persons of Principall Trust; as they have had a *great space seasonably*, God grant them his *Grace sincerely* to repent, for their Treacherous retarding the happiness, prolonging and increasing the Miseries of a *Gracious King* and *three great Nations*. Sure it is, here were slain the Flower of the *Scottish Loyal Gentry*, with the most *Illustrious, William* (formerly Earl of *Lanerick*) Duke of *Hamilton*. As for *Common souldiers*, some few who escaped had a *longer life*, to have a *sadder death*, wandering in the Country till other mens *Charity* and their own *Strength* failed them.

Since, how God hath conducted His Majesty miraculously through Laberynths of many Difficulties, to the Peaceable Possession of his Throne, is notoriously known to the wonder of the world. Here my Muse heartily craveth leave to make an Humble address to His Majesty, depositing at his feet the ensuing

P A N E G Y R I C K.

I.

AT *Wor'ster* great Gods goodness to our Nation,
It was a *Conquest* Your bare *Preservation*.
When 'midst Your fiercest foes on every side
For Your escape God did a *LANE* provide;
They saw You gone, but whether could not tell,
Star-staring, though they ask'd both *Heaven* and *Hell*.

2.

Of forraign States You since have studied store,
And read *whole Libraries* of *Princes o're*.
To You all *Fort*s, *Town*s, *Tower*s and *Ship*s are known,
(But none like those which now become Your *OWN*.)
And though Your *Eyes* were with all *Objects* fill'd,
Onely the *Good* into Your *Heart* distill'd.

3.

Garbling mens manners You did well divide,
To take the *Spaniards wisdome*, not their pride.
With *French activity* You stor'd Your *Mind*,
Leaving to them their *Ficklenesse* behind;
And soon did learn, Your *Temperance* was such,
A sober *Industry* even from the *Dutch*.

4.

But tell us, *Gracious Sovereign* from whence
Took You the pattern of Your *Patience*?
Learn't in *Afflictions School*, under the *Rod*,
Which was both us'd and *sanctifi'd* by God;
From Him alone that Lesson did proceed,
Best *Tutor* with best *Pupil* best agreed.

5.

We, Your dull Subjects, must confess our crime,
Who learnt *so little* in *as long* a time,

And the same *School*. Thus *Dunces* poring looks
Mend not themselves, but onely *marre* their *Books*.
How vast the difference 'twixt *wise* and *fool*?
The *Master* makes the *Scholar*, not the *School*.

6.

With rich conditions *ROME* did You invite,
To purchase You their *ROYALL PROSELYTTE*,
(An *empty soul's* soon tempted with *full Offers*).
Whilst You with sacred *scorn* refus'd their proffers.
And for the *FAITH* did earnestly *CONTENTD*
Abroad, which now You do at *Home DEFEND*.

7.

Amidst all *Storms*, *Calm* to Your Self the while,
Saddest *Afflictions* You did teach to smile.
Some faces best become a *Mourning Dress*,
And such Your *Patience*, which did *grace Distress*,
Whose *Soul* despising want of *worldly pelf*,
At *lowest ebbe* went not beneath it *Self*.

8.

Gods *JUSTICE* now no longer could dispence
With the *Abusing* of His *PROVIDENCE*,
To hear *SUCSESSE* his *APPROBATION* styl'd,
And see the *Bastard* brought against the *Child*.
[*SCRIPTURE*] by such, who in their own excuse
Their *Actings* 'gainst His *Writings* did produce,

9.

The *Pillar*, which Gods *people* did attend,
To them in *night* a constant *Light* did lend,

Though *Dark* unto th' *Egyptians* behind ;
Such was brave *MONCK* in his reserved mind,
A *Riddle* to his Foes he did appear,
But to *ROLL* and *Himselfe*, *Sense* plain and clear.

10.

By *Means* unlikely God atchieves his *End*,
And crooked ways straight to his Honour tend ;
The great and antient Gates of *LONDON* Town,
(*No Gates, no City*) now are voted down,
And down were cast, O happy day ! for all
Do date *our hopefull rising* from *their fall*.

11.

Mens *loyal Thoughts* conceiv'd their *Time* was *good*,
But *Gods* was *best* ; Without one drop of *Bloud*,
By a *dry Conquest*, without forraign hand,
(*Self-hurt*, and now) *Self-healed*, is *Our Land*.
This *silent Turn* did make no noise, O strange !
Few saw the *changing*, all behold the *Change*.

12.

So *Solomon* most wisely did conceive,
His *Temple* should be *STIL BORN* though *ALIVE*.
That stately *Structure* started from the *ground*
Unto the *Roof*, not guilty of the sound
Of *Iron Tool*, all noise therein debarr'd ;
This *Virgin-Temple* thus was *seen*, not *heard*.

13.

Th' impatient Land did for Your presence long,
England in swarms did into *Holland* throng,
To bring Your Highness home, by th' Parliament
Lords, Commons, Citizens, Divines were sent :
Such honour *Subjects* never had before,
Such honour *Subjects* never shall have more.

14.

Th' officious Wind to serve You did not fail,
But scour'd from *West* to *East* to fill Your *Sail*,
And fearing that his *Breath* might be too rough,
Prov'd *over-civil*, and was scarce enough ;
Almost You were *becalm'd* amidst the *Main*,
Prognostick of Your perfect *peacefull* Raig'n.

15.

Your *Narrow Seas*, for *Forraigners* do wrong
To claim them, (surely doth the *Ditch* belong
Not to the *common Continent*, but *Isle*
Inclosed) did on You their *Owner* smile,
Not the least loss, onely the *NASEBY* mar'ls
To see her-self now drowned in the *CHARLES*.

16.

You land at *Dover*, shoals of *People* come,
And *KENT* alone now seems all *CHRISTENDOM*.
The *Cornish Rebels* (*eight score* Summers since)
At *BLACK-HEATH* fought against their lawful Prince
Which dolefull place with hatefull *Treason* stain'd
Its Credit now by *Loyalty* regain'd.

17.

Great *LONDON* the last station You did make,
You *took* not it, but *LONDON* You did *take* :
And now no wonder Men did silence break,
When *Condants* did both *French* and *Spanish* speak.
Now at *WHITE-HALL* the Guard, which You attends,
Keeps out Your Foes, *God keep You from Your Friends*.

18.

Th' Bells aloud did ring, for joy they felt
Hereafter *Sacred* shall not them melt.
And round about the *Streets* the *Bonfires* blaz'd,
With which *NEW LIGHTS* *Fanatiques* were amaz'd.
The brandisht Swords this Boon begg'd before *Death*,
Once to be *sew'd*, then buried in the *Sheath*.

19.

The *Spaniard* looking with a serious Eye,
Was forc'd to trespass on his *Gravity*,
Close to conceal his wondring he desir'd,
But all in vain, who openly admir'd.
The *French*, who thought the *English* mad in mind,
Now fear too soon they may them *Sober* find.

20.

The *Germans* seeing this Your sudden *Power*,
Freely confess'd another *Emperour*.
The joyful *Dane* to Heav'n's cast up his Eyes,
Presuming *suffering Kings* will sympathize.
The *Hollanders* (first in a sad suspence)
Hop'd, that Your *Mercy* was their *Innocence*.

21.

Long live Our Gracious *CHARLES*, *Second* to none
In *Honour*, who ere fate upon the *Throne* :
Be You above Your Ancestors renown'd,
Whose *Goodness* wisely doth Your *Greatness* bound ;
And knowing that You may be *What You would*,
Are pleas'd to be onely *What You should*.

22.

EUROP's Great *ARBITRATOR*, in Your choice
Is plac'd of *Christendom* the *CASTING VOICE* ;
Hold You the *Scales* in Your Judicious Hand,
And when the equal *Beam* shall doubtfull stand,
As You are pleas'd to dispose one *Grain*,
So falls or riseth either *France* or *Spain*.

23.

As *Sheba's Queen* defective *Fame* accus'd,
Whose niggardly Relations had abus'd
Th' abundant worth of *Solomon*, and told
Not half of what she after did behold :
The same Your case, *Fame* hath not done You right,
Our *Ears* are far out-acted by our *Sights*.

Your

24.

Your SELF's the Ship return'd from forreign Trading,
 England's Your Port, Experience the Lading,
 God is the Pilot; and now richly fraught,
 Unto the Port the Ship is safely brought:
 What's dear to You, is to Your Subjects cheap,
 You sow'd with pain, what we with pleasure reap.

25.

The Good-made Laws by You are now made Good,
 The Prince and Peoples right both understood,
 Both being Bank'd in their respective Station,
 No fear hereafter of an Inundation.
 Oppression, the KINGS-EVIL, long indur'd,
 By others caus'd, by YOU alone is cur'd.

And here my *Muse* craves her own *nunc dimittis*, never to make *Verses* more; and because she cannot write on a *better*, will not write on another Occasion, but heartily pray in *Prose*, for the happines of her Lord and Master. And now having taken our *Vale* of *verses*, let us therewith take also our Farewell of Worcester-shire.

The Farewell.

I read in a good * Author, how the State of *Lunenburg* in *Germany*, (whose chief revenues arise from the sale of salt,) prohibited poor people the benefit thereof. Whereupon Divine Providence (offended, that a *Monopoly* was made of his *mercy*) stopped the flowing of those Salt-springs for a time, till the Poor were restored to their partage therein. I am not particularly instructed, what share the Poor have in the Salt of this Shire, not knowing how their interest is stated therein: But I presume the concerns of the Poor are well cared for, and all things equally ordered betwixt them and *Rich-people*, grounding my confidence on the long and large continuance of the Salt-pits amongst them. All I will adde, is this; I shall pray that they may indeavour for *spirituall-soul-savoriness*, that their speech may be always with grace seasoned.

As for the *Loyal City* of *Worcester*, (which deserves a particular Farewell by it self:) I heartily desire, that God would be pleased to restore unto it the years, which the *Locust*, *Caterpillar*, and *Palmer-worm* have devoured. And how quickly can he doe it (as by *infinite* other ways, so) by blessing the *Clothing*, the *Staple Commodity* in this County: not formerly omitted by me, but pretermited till this Occasion. Sure it is, that the finest (though this may seem a word of Challenge) Cloth of *England*, is made at *Worcester*, and such I believe, was that which * *Erasmus*, that great Critick (who knew fine Cloth as well as pure *Latine*) is calleth *Pannus Britannicus*; *Lempster Wool* (in the neighboring County of *Hereford*) being here made into (Pardon the *Prolepsis* till it be died) the purest *Scarlet*.

Earls of Worcester Dukes of Braunsfort

YORK-

* *Fines Mori-*
son in his *Tra-*
vails pag. 3.

Coll. 4. 6.

* In his Col-
 loquy intituled
 UXOR Meja-
 viyan.



YORK-SHIRE hath the *Bishoprick of Durham* and *Westmerland* on the *North*; *Lancashire* and a *snip of Cheshire* on the *West*; *Derby*, *Nottingham* and *Lincolnshire*, (divided by *Humber*) on the *South*; and the *German Ocean* on the *East* thereof. It extendeth (without any *Angular advantages*) unto a square of *four-score and ten miles*, adequate in all *Dimensions* unto the *Dukedome of Wirtemberg* in *Germany*. Yea, on due consideration, I am confident, that all the *seven United Provinces*, cannot present such a square of *solid Continent*, without any *Sea* interposed.

One may call and justify this to be the *best Shire of England*, and that not by the help of the generall *Katachresis* of *Good for Great*, (a good blow, good piece, &c.) but in the proper acception thereof. If in *Tullies Orations*, (all being excellent) that is adjudged *optima qua longissima*, the best which is the longest, then by the same proportion, this Shire (partaking in goodness alike with others) must be allowed the best. Seeing *Devonshire* it self the next in largeness, wisely sensible of the visible inequality betwixt them, quits all claimes of corrivality, (as a case desperate) and acknowledgeth this as *Paramount* in greatness.

Indeed, though other Counties have more of the *Warm Sun*, this hath as much as any of *God's* [temporall] *blessings*. So that let a *Surveyer* set his *Center* at *Pontfract* or thereabouts, and take thence the *Circumference* of *twenty miles*, he there will meet with a tract of ground not exceeded for any, nor equalled for the goodness and plenty of some Commodities. I would term it the *Garden of England*, save, because it is so far from the *Mansion House*, I mean, the *City of London*. Infomuch that such fullen dispositions, who do not desire to go *thither*, only because of the great *distance*, the same if settled there, would not desire to come *thence*, such the *delight* and *pleasure* therein.

Most true it is, that when King *Henry* the eight, *Anno 1548*. made his Progress to *Tork*, Doctor *Tonstall* Bishop of *Durham*, then attending on him, shewed the King a Valley, (being then some few miles *North of Doncaster*,) which the Bishop* avowed to be the richest that ever he found in all his travails thorough *Europe*. For within 10. miles of *Hasselwood* the seat of the *Vavasors* there were,

*Out of a Manuscript of William Vavasor of Hassellwood Esquire.

- 165. Mannor houses of Lords, Knights and Gentlemen of the best quality.
- 275. Severall Woods, whereof some of them contain *five hundred Acres*.
- 32. Parks and *two Chases* of *Dear*.
- 120. Rivers and Brooks, whereof *Five* be Navigable, well stored with Salmon and other Fish.
- 76. *Water-mills*, for the Grinding of Corn on the aforesaid Rivers.
- 25. *Cole-mines*, which yield abundance of *Fuell* for the whole County.
- 3. *Forges* for the making of Iron, and Stone enough for the same.

And within the same limits as much sport and pleasure for Hunting, Hawking, Fishing and Fowling, as in any place of *England* besides.

Naturall Commodities.

Geat.

A word of the name, colour, vertues and usefulness thereof. In Latine it is called *Gagates*, (as different in nature, as alike in name to the precious stone called *Gagates*, onely found in an Eagles nest) whence our English word *Geat* is deduced. But be it remembered, that the *Agate*, vastly distinct from *Geat*, is also named *Gagates*.

It is found in this County towards the sea side, in the* clefts of the rocks, whose gaping chaps are filled up therewith. It is naturally of a reddish and rusty colour, till it becomes black and bright by polishing. Indeed the lustre consists in the blackness thereof,

*Camdens Brit. in this County.

thereof, (*Negroes* have their beauties as well as *fair folk*;) and vulgar eyes confound the inlayings made of black *Marble* (polished to the height) with *Touch, Geat* and *Ebony*, though the *three* former be stones, the last a kind of wood.

The virtues of *Geat* are hitherto conceal'd. It is the lightest of all *solid* (not *porous*) stones, and may pass for the Embleme of our memories, attracting trifles thereto, and letting slip matters of more moment. Rings are made thereof, (fine foyles to fair fingers;) and bracelets with beads, here used for Ornament, beyond sea for Devotion; also small utensills as Salt-cellars, and the like. But hear how a * Poet describes it.

* Marbodæus in
suo de Gemmis
Libello.

*Nascitur in Lycia lapis, a prope gemma Gagates,
Sed genus eximium facunda Britannia mittit,
Lucidus & niger est, levis & levissimus idem:
Vicinas paleas trahit attritu calefactus,
Ardet aquâ lotus, restinguitur unctus olivo.*

*Geat a stone, and kind of gemm,
In Lycia grows, but best of them
Most fruitfull Britain sends, 'tis bright
And black, and smooth and very light:
If rubb'd to heat, it easily draws,
Unto it self both chaffe and straws.
Water makes it fiercely flame,
Oyle doth quickly quench the same.*

The *two* last qualities, some conceive, to agree better to our sea-coal, then *Geat*, whence it is, that some stiffly maintain, that those are the Brittish *Gagates* meant by forraign Authors; and indeed, if preciousness of stones be measured, not from their price and rarity, but usefulness, they may be accounted precious. But hereof formerly in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

Alume.

This was first found out nigh *Gesburgh* in this County, some *sixty* years since, by that worthy and learned Knight Sir *Thomas Chaloner* (Tutor to Prince *Henry*) on this occasion. He observed the leaves of trees thereabouts more deeply green then elsewhere, the *Oakes* *broad-spreading*, but not *deep-rooted*; with much strength, but little sap; the earth clayish, variously coloured, here *White*, there *Yellowish*, there *Blew*, and the ways therein in a clear night glistering like glass; symptoms which first suggested unto him the presumption of Minerals, and of *Alum* most properly.

Yet some years interceded betwixt the discovery and perfecting thereof; some of the Gentry of the Vicinage, burying their estates here under earth, before the *Alum* could be brought to its true consistency. Yea, all things could not fadge with them, untill they had brought (not to say stoln) over *three* prime workmen in Hogsheads from *Rochel* in *France*; whereof one, *Lambert Russell* by name, and a *Walloon* by birth, not long since deceased. But when the work was ended, it was adjudged a *Mine Royal*, and came at last to be rented by Sir *Paul Pindar*, who paid yearly,

To { The King 12500.
The Earl of Moulgrave. 01640.
Sir William Penniman ... 00600.

Besides large salaries to numerous Clarks, and daily wages to Rubbish-men, Rock-men, Pit-men, and House-men or Fire-men; so that at one time (when the Mines were in their Majesty) I am credibly informed he had in pay no fewer then *eight hundred*, by sea and land.

Yet did not the Knight complain of his bargain, who having the sole sale of the commodity to himself, kept up the reputation thereof, and the price of *Alum* at *six* and *twenty* pound the Tun. This he did the easier, because no better, and scarce other (save what from *Rome* and *Rochel*) *Alum* in all *Europe*.

But the late long-lasting-Parliament, voted it a Monopoly, and restored the benefit thereof to the former Proprietaries, who now pursue the work at *five* severall places.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. <i>Sands-end</i> , | } belonging to the E. of <i>Moulgrave</i> . | 4. <i>Dunsley</i> , Mr. <i>Tho. Fairfax's</i> |
| 2. <i>Ash-holme</i> , | | |
| 3. <i>Slapy-wath</i> , Sir <i>William</i> (formerly <i>Penniman's</i>) | | 5. <i>Whitby</i> Sir <i>Hugh Cholmley's</i> . |
- Darcey's*.

Such now the emulation betwixt these Owners, to under-sell one another, that the Commodity is fallen to *thirteen* pound the Tun. Great the use hereof in Physick and Surgery, as a grand Astringent; besides, much thereof is daily employed by Clothiers, Glovers, Dyers, &c. so that some will maintain, that another thing in *England* as white and far sweeter then *Alum*, may of the *two* be better spared, with less loss to the *Common-wealth*.

Lime.

I am credibly informed that within few miles of *Pontfract*, no less then *twenty thousand Pounds* worth of this *Coarse Commodity* is yearly made, and vended in the *Vicinage*. It is a great *Fertilizer* of *Ground* if judiciously disposed of. Indeed the laying of *Lime* on light and sandy ground (like the giving *hot cordials* to persons in *high feavours*, enough to drive them into a *Frenzy*.) will soon burn out the heart thereof, which bestowed on cold and chill ground, brings it to a *fruitfull consistency*, and prudently ordered, it will for a long time retain the same.

Horses.

These are *Mens wings*, wherewith they make such speed. A Generous creature an Horse is, sensible in some sort of honour, made most handsome, by (that, which deforms man most,) *Pride*. The Kings of *Israel*, were not forbidden (as some may mistake) the *having*, but the * *multiplying* of them; chiefly, because they were a *Foreign*, yea, an *Egyptian* Commodity, and God would cut off from his children all occasion of commerce with that Country, which was the *Staple-place* of Idolatry.

* Deut. 17. 19.

Our English Horses have a mediocrity of all necessary good properties in them, as neither so slight as the *Barbe*, nor so slovenly as the *Flemish*, nor so fiery as the *Hungarian*, nor so aery as the *Spanish Gennets*, (especially if, as reported, they be conceived of the wind,) nor so earthly as those in the Low-countries, and generally all the *German Horse*. For stature and strength, they are of a middle size, and are both seemly and serviceable in a good proportion. And whilst the *Seller* praiseth them too much, the *Buyer* too little, the indifferent *Stander by*, will give them this due commendation.

It is confessed, that our English Horse, never performed any eminent and signall Service beyond the Seas, in comparison of the *Atchivements* of their Infantry. Partly, because our Horses sent over many together in Ships, beat and heat themselves, and are not for suddain use in the field, after their Transportation, so that some time of rest must be allowed them, for their recovery. Partly, because the Genius of the English hath always more inclined them to *foot-service*, as pure and proper Man-hood indeed without any mixture, whilst in a *Victory on horse-back*, the credit thereof, ought in equity to be divided betwixt the Man and his Horse.

Yorkshire doth breed the best race of English Horses, whose keeping commonly in steep and stony ground, bringeth them to firmness of footing and hardness of hoof. Whereas a *Stud* of Horses bred in foggy fenny ground, and soft rotten morasses (delicacy mairs both Man and beast,) have often a *Fen* in their feet, being soft and soon subject to be foundred. Well may *Philip* be so common a name amongst the Gentry of this County, who are generally so delighted in Horsemanship. I have done with this subject, when I have mentioned the monition of *David*, *An Horse is * but a vain thing to save a man*, though it is *no vain thing*, to *slay a man*, by many casualties, such need we have whether waking or sleeping, whether walking or riding, to put our selves by Prayer into Divine Protection.

* Psal. 33. 17.

Manufactures,

As for CLOATHING, so vigorously followed in this County, we refer it to our FARWELL in this our description, and here insist on,

Knives.

These are the teeth of old men, and usefull to those of all ages. For, though some think themselves scarce Gentlemen with Knives, as good as they, conceive themselves scarce men without them, so necessary they are on all occasions. The most of these for common use of Country-people, are made in this County; whereof the bluntest, with a sharp stomach, will serve to cut meat, if before them. Sheffeld, a remarkable Market, is the Staple Town for this Commodity, and so hath been these three hundred years, witness Chaucer speaking of the accoutrements of the * Miller.

A Sheffeld whittel bare He in his hose.

One may justly wonder how a Knife may be sold for one penny, three trades anciently distinct concurring thereunto, *Bladers, Haft-makers, and Sheath-makers*, all since united into the Corporation of *Cutlers*. Nor must we forget, that though plain-knife-making was very antient in this County, yet * Thomas Mathews on Fleet-bridge London, was the first Englishman, who *Quinto Elizabethæ* made fine Knives, and procured a Prohibition, that no more ships-lading of Hafts should be brought from beyond the seas.

Pins.

A Pin passeth for that which is next nothing, or (if you will) is the *terminus a quo*, from which something doth begin, and proceed from a Pin to a pound, &c. However it is considerable both as hurtfull and usefull; Hurtfull, if advantageously placed it may prove as mortall, as a Poneyard; the life of the greatest man lying at the mercy of the meanest thing; Usefull, not onely to fasten our ornaments, but fill up the chinks betwixt our cloathes, lest wind and weather should shoot thorough them.

Many and very good of these are made in this County, a Commodity not to be slighted, since the very dust that falls from them is found profitable. We commonly say that it is not beneath a proper person to stoop to take up a Pin, untill he be worth Ten thousand pounds, according to the thrifty rule in Latine: *Qui negligit minima nunquam ditescet*. Such who admire, that so many millions of Pins, made, sold, used, and lost in England, should vanish away invisible, may rather wonder how so many that wear them, (being no more then Pins in the hand of their Maker,) doe decay, die, and slip down in the dust, in silence and obscurity. I will adde, that the world is well altered with England, as to this Commodity, now exporting so much of them into forraign parts, whereas formerly * Strangers have sould Pins in this land to the value of threescore thousand pound a year.

Medicinall Waters.

About a mile and a half from *Knares-borough* Westward, in a morish boggy ground ariseth a spring of a Vitrioline tast and Odour. It was discovered by one Master *Slingsby*, about the year 1620. and is conceived to run paralell with the *Spaw* waters in Germany.

Not far off, is a sulphur-well, which hath also the qualities of saltnefs and bitternefs; The stench whereof though offensive, (Patients may hold their nose and take wholesome physick) is recompenced by the vertues thereof. Insomuch, (as my * Author saith) It heateth and quickneth the stomach, bowels, liver, spleen, blood, veynes, nerves, and indeed the whole body, insomuch that it consumes crudities, rectifieth all cold distempers in all parts of the body, causeth a good digestion, cureth the dropsy, spleen, scurvy, green-sickness, gout. And here it is high time to hold still, for if this last be true, let that disease which formerly was called *dedecus medicine*, be hereafter termed *decus fontis Knaresburgensis*.

In the same parish over against the Castle (the river *Nid* running betwixt) ariseth a spring which runneth a little way in an entire streame, till dammed at the brow of the discent with ragged rocks, it is divided into severall trickling branches, whereof some drop,

* Felio 15.

* Stow's Chro. pag. 1038.

* Idem ibidem.

* Jc. French Doctor of Physick in his Yorkshire Spaw pag. 113.

drop, some streame down, partly over, partly through a jetting rock, this is called the *Petrifying well*, (how grammatically I will not engage) because it converteth spungy substances into * stone, or crusteth them over round about.

We must not forget Saint *Mungus* his Well which some have slighted as an ineffectuali superstitious relique of Popery, whilst others maintain it hath regained its reputation, and is of Sovereign vertue. Some will have the name thereof mistaken, for Saint *Magnus*, which in my opinion was rather so called from Saint *Mungo* (*Kentigernus* in Latine) a Scottish Saint, and much honoured in these Northern parts. I believe no place in *England* can shew four springs so near in situation, so distant in operation.

Such as desire to know more of the nature and use of these springs, of the time, manner and quantity, wherein the Waters are to be taken, and how the Patient is to be dieted for his greater advantage, may inform themselves by perusing two small Treatise, one set forth, Anno 1626. by *Edmund Dean* Doctor of Physick, living in *York*, called *Spadsacrena Anglica*. The other written some six years since by *John French* Doctor of Physick, and is very satisfactory on that subject.

The Buildings.

The Church of *Beverly* is much commended for a fine Fabrick, and I shall have a more proper occasion to speak hereafter of the Collegiate Church in *Rippon*, but amongst antient Civil Structures we must not forget,

Wresell Castle.

It is seated in the Confluence of *Derwent* and *Ouse*. In what plight it is now I know not, but hear how *Leland* commendeth it in his Itinerary through this County. It is built of square stone, which some say was brought out of *France*, it hath four fair Towers, one at each corner, and a Gatehouse (wherein are Chambers five stories high,) which maketh the fifth. In *Leland's* time it looked as new built, though then 100. years old, as being erected by the Lord *Percy* Earl of *Winchester*, in the reign of King *Richard* the second. Without the Walls (but within the Mote,) gardens done *Opere Topiario*. In a word, he termeth it one of the properest buildings North of *Trent*.

But that which most affected him, was a study, in an eight square Tower, called *Paradise*, furnished with curious and convenient Deskes, loaden with variety of choice books; but as *Noah's* flood is generally believed of learned men, to have discomposed the Paradise in *Eden*, so I shrewdly suspect that the Deluge of time hath much impaired, if not wholly defaced, so beautifull a building, then belonging to the Earl of *Northumberland*. Amongst many fine and fair Houses now extant in this County, we hear the highest commendation of *Maulton* late the house of the Lord *Evers*.

Proverbs.

From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, ——— deliver us.]

This is part of the *Beggars* and *Vagrants* Letany. Of these three frightfull things unto them, it is to be feared, that they least fear the first, conceiting it the furthest from them. * *Hull*, is terrible unto them, as a Town of good government, where *Vagrants* meet with *Punitive Charity*, and 'tis to be feared are oftner Corrected then Amended. *Halifax*, is formidable unto them for the Law thereof, whereby Theeves taken *ἐπαυτοράει* in the very Act of stealing of cloath, are instantly beheaded with an *Engine*, without any further Legal Proceedings.

A Scarborough warning.]

That is none at all, but a sudden surprise, when a mischief is felt before it be suspected. This Proverbe is but of 104. years standing, taking its Originall from * *Thomas Stafford*, who in the reign of *Queen Mary*, Anno 1557. with a small company seized on *Scarborough-castle*, (utterly destitute of provision for resistance) before the Towns-men had the least notice of his approach. However, within six days, by the industry of the Earl of *Westmerland*, he was taken, brought to *London*, and Beheaded. So that since the Proverb accepteth a secondary (but no genuine) sense; and a *Scarborough-warning* may be a Caveat to any, how he undertaketh a treacherous design. But if any conceive this Proverbe of more antient original, fetching it from the custome of *Scarborough-castle* in former times, with which, it was not a word and a blow, but a blow before and without

* Vide what I have formerly write of wonders in *Northamptonshire*.

* Others conceive it onely to relate to the dangerous Haven thereof.

* Godwin in his Annals of *Q. Mary*.

without a word; as using to shoot ships which passed by and strook not sail, and so warning and harming them both together; I can retain mine own, without opposing their opinion.

As true steel as Rippon Rowels.]

It is said of trusty Persons, *men of metall*, faithfull in their employments. *Spurs* are a principal part of *Knightly Hatchments*, yea, a * *Poet* observes,

*The Lands that over Ouze to Barwick forth doe bear,
Have for their Blazon had the Snaffle, Spur, and Spear.*

Indeed, the best *Spurs* of *England*, are made at *Rippon* a famous Town in this County, whose *rowels* may be inforced to strike through a *Shilling*, and will *break* sooner then *how*. However the horses in this County are generally so good, they *prevent* the *Spurs*, or *answer unto them*, a good sign of *thrifty metall* for continuance.

*An Yorkshire * way-Bit.*]

That is an Over-plus not accounted in the reckoning, which sometime, proveth as much as all the rest. Ask a Country-man here on the high-way, how far it is to such a Town, and they commonly return, *So many miles and a way-bit*, which *way-bit*, is enough to make the wearied Travailer *surfet* of the *length* thereof. If such over-measure be allowed to all *Yards*, *Bushels*, &c. in this Shire, the Poor therein have no cause to complain of their penny-worths, in buying any *Commodities*.

But hitherto we have run along with common report, and false spelling, (the way not to win the race) and now return to the starting place again. It is not *Way-bit*, though generally so pronounced, but *Wee-bit* a pure *Yorkshirisme*, which is a small bit in the Northern Language.

Merry Wakefield.]

What peculiar cause of mirth this Town hath above others, I doe not know, and dare not too curiously inquire, lest I turn their mirth among themselves, into anger against me. Sure it is seated in a fruitful soyl, and cheap Country, and where good chear and company are the *Premises*, mirth (in common consequence) will be the *Conclusion*. Which, if it doth not trespass in time, cause and measure, *Heraclitus* the sad Philosopher, may perchance condemn, but Saint *Hilary*, the good Father will surely allow.

Princes.

HENRY, youngest son to *William Duke of Normandy*, but eldest to King *William* the Conquerour, (by whom he was begotten after he was Crowned King,) on which *politick Criticisme*, he claim'd and gain'd the Crown, from Duke *Robert* his eldest brother, was *Anno Dom.* 1070. born at *Selbey* in this County. If any ask, what made his Mother travail so far North from *London*? know it was to enjoy Her Husbands company; who, to prevent insurrections, and settle peace, resided many months in these parts; besides, his peculiar affection to *Selby*, where after he founded a *Mitred-Abby*.

This *Henry* was bred (say some) in *Paris*, say * others in *Cambridge*, and I may safely say in both, wherein he so profited, that he attained the Surname of *Beauclerke*. His learning may be presumed a great advantage to his long and prosperous reign for *thirty five* years and upwards, wherein he remitted the *Norman* rigour, and restored to His subjects a great part of the English Laws and Liberties.

Indeed his princely virtues, being profitable to all, did with their lustre so dazle the eyes of his subjects, that they did not see his personall vices, as chiefly prejudicial to himself. For, he was very wanton, as appeareth by his numerous natural issue, no fewer then * *fourteen*, all by him publickly owned; the males highly advanced, the females richly married, which is justly reported to his praise, it being *lust* to *beget*, but *love* to *bestow* them. His sobriety otherwise was admirable, whose temperance was of proof against any meat objected to his appetite, *Lampreys* alone excepted, on a surfeit whereof he died, *Anno Domini* 1135. He had onely *two* children, *William* dying before, and

Maud

* Mr. Deaton
in his Poly-ol-
bion, Song 2.
pag. 71.

* Tho. Rudburn
Leland, Fabian,
Baile, and Fitz.
pag. 203.

* Speeds Chro.
pag. 453.

Maud surviving him; both born in *Normandy*, and therefore omitted in our Catalogue.

THOMAS Fifth son of King *Edward* the first, and the first that he had by *Margaret* his second Wife, was born at (and surnamed from) *Brotherton*, a small Village in this County, *June 1. Anno Dom. 1300.* He was created Earl of *Norfolke*, and Earl Marshall of *England*. He left no male-issuë, but from his females, the *Mowbrays* Dukes of *Norfolke*, and from them the Earls of *Arundel* and Lords *Berkeley* are descended.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET Duke of *York*, commonly is called *Richard* of *Conisborrow*, from the * Castle in this Shire of his nativity. The Reader will not grudge him a place amongst our Princes, if considering him fixed in his Generation betwixt an Antiperistasis of Royal extraction, being,

* Near to *Rotheram*.

Son, to a Son of a King.	<i>Edmund of Langley</i> , Duke of <i>York</i> .	Fifth son to <i>K. Edward 3.</i>
Father, to the Father of a King.	<i>Richard</i> Duke of <i>York</i> .	Father to <i>King Edward 4.</i>

Besides he had married *Anne*, Daughter and sole Heir to *Edward Mortimer*, the true Inheriatrix of the Crown. But tampering too soon and too openly, to derive the Crown in his Wives right to himself, by practising the death of the present King, he was taken and beheaded for treason, in the reign of *K. Henry* the fifth.

EDWARD sole son to King *Richard* the third, and *Anne* his Queen, was * born in the Castle of *Middleham*, near *Richmond* in this County; and was by his father created Prince of *Wales*. A Prince, who himself was a *child of as much hopes*, as his Father a *man of hatred*. But he consumed away of a suddain, dying within a month of his Mother; King *Richard* little lamenting the loss of either, and presently projecting to repair himself by a new Marriage.

* *Speeds* Chron. pag. 738.

The untimely death of this Prince, (in respect of the terme to which by *Natural* possibility he might have attained) in his innocent age, is generally beheld as a punishment on him, for the faults of his Father. The *Tongue* forswears, the *Ears* are cut off; the *Hand* steals, the *Feet* are stocked, and that justly, because both consisting of the same body. And because *Proles est pars parentis* it is agreeable with divine justice to inflict on Children *temporal* judgements for defaults of their *Parents*.

Yet this judgment was a *mercy* to this Prince, that he might not behold the miserable end of his Father. Let me adde, and a *mercy also* to all *England*. For had he survived to a mans estate, he might possibly have proved a *wall of partition*, to hinder the happy union of the *two* houses of *York* and *Lancaster*.

Saints.

HILDA was daughter unto Prince *Hererick*, nephew to *Edwin* King of *Northumberland*, and may justly be counted our English *Huldah*, not so much for sameness of sex, and name-sounding similitude, as more concerning conformities. *Huldah* lived in a * *Colledge*, *Hilda* in a *Convent* at *Strenshalt* in this County; *Huldah* was the Oracle of those times, as *Hilda* of her age, being a kind of a * *Moderatresse* in a Saxon Synod, (or conference rather) called to compromise the controversie about the celebration of *Easter*. I behold her as the most learned *English Female* before the Conquest, and may call her the *Sbe-Gamaliel*, at whose feet many Learned men had their education. She ended her holy life with an happy death, about the year of our Lord 680.

* 2 Chron. 34. 22.

BENEDICT BISCOP was born saith *Pitz* amongst the *East Saxons*; saith * *Hierome Porter* in *Yorkshire*, whom I rather believe. First, because writing his life *ex professo*, he was more concerned to be curious therein. Secondly, because this *Benedict* had much familiarity with, and favour from *Oswy* King of *Northumberland*, in whose Dominions he fixed himself, building *two* Monasteries, the one at the influx of the river *Were*, the other at the river *Tine* into the sea, and stocking them in his life time with 600 *Benedictine Moncks*.

* Sir *Henry Spelmans* Councils.

He made *five Voyages* to *Rome*, and always returned full fraught with *Reliques*, *Pictures* and *Ceremonies*.

In the former is driven on as great a Trade of Cheating, as in any earthly Commodity, in so much that I admire to meet with this passage in a *Jesuite*, and admire more that

* In his flowers of the Lives of the Saints pa. 47.

that he Met not with the Inquisition for writing it. *Addam, * nonnunquam in Templis, reliquias dubias, profana corpora pro Sanctorum, (qui cum Christo in Cælo regnant) exuviis sacris fuisse proposita.*

He left Religion in England, Braver, but not better then he found it. Indeed, what Tully said of the Roman Lady, That she danced better then became a modest woman, was true of Gods Service as by him adorned, the *Gandiness* prejudicing the Gravity thereof. He made all things according (not to the *Patern in the Mount* with *Mose's*, but) the *Precedent of Rome*; and his Convent, being but the *Romish Transcript*, became the *English Original*, to which all Monasteries in the Land were suddenly conformed.

In a word, I reverence his Memory, not so much for his first bringing over Painted Glasse into England, as for his bringing up Pious *Bead* in his Monastery. Being struck beneath the Girdle with the dead *Palsey*, his soul retired into the *Upper Rooms* of his *Clay Cottage*, much employed in meditation, untill the day of his death, which happened Anno 703.

Saint JOHN of *Beverley*, may be challenged by this County, on a threefold title, because therein he had his

1. Birth, at *Harpham* in this County, in the *East-Riding*.
2. Life, being *three and thirty* years and upwards, Archbishop of *York*.
3. Death, at *Beverley* in this County, in a Colledge of his own foundation.

I remember his Picture in a Window in the Library at *Salisbury*, with an inscription under it (whose character may challenge to it self *three hundred* years antiquity) affirming him the first Master of Arts in *Oxford*, and *Alfredus Beverlacensis* reporteth as much. Arts indeed were, and *Oxford* was (though hardly an University) in that age; but seeing the solemnity of graduating was then unknown, a judicious * *Oxonian* rejecteth it as a fiction. More true it is, that he was bred at *Strenshalt* under *Hilda* aforesaid, which foundeth something to her honour, and nothing to his disgrace, seeing eloquent *Apollos* himself learned the *Primer* of his Christianity, partly, from † *Priscilla*. He was afterwards educated under *Theodorus* the *Grecian* and Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. Yet was he not so famous for his Teacher, as for his Scholar, *Venerable Bede*, who wrote this *Johns* * life, which he hath so spiced with Miracles, that it is of the hottest for a discreet man to digest into his belief.

Being very aged, he resigned his Arch-bishoprick, that he might the more effectually apply his private devotions in his Colledge at *Beverley*, for which he procured the *Freedstool* from King *Athelston*. Yet such Sanctuaries (though carrying something of holiness in their name) had a profane abuse for their very use, making Malefactours with their promise of impunity, and then protecting them from justice. Saint *John* died May 7. 722. and was buried in the Porch of his Collegiate Church. A Synod held at *London* 1416. assigned the day of his death an Anniversary Solemnity to his Memory.

THOMAS PLANTAGENET. Before I proceed, I must confess my self formerly at a great loss, to understand a passage in an Honourable Author, speaking of the counterfeit Reliques detected and destroyed at the Reformation.

Lord Herbert in the life of King Henry the eighth, pag. 431.

The Bell of Saint Guthlac, and the Felt of Saint Thomas of Lancaster, both remedies for the Head-ach.

But I could recover no Saint Thomas (saving him of *Canterbury*) in any English Martyrology, till since on inquiry I find him to be this *Thomas Plantagenet*.

He was Earl of *Derby*, *Lancaster*, *Leicester*, and (in the right of *Alice* his Wife) of *Lincoln*. A popular person, and great enemy to the two *Spencers*, Minions to King *Edward* the second, who being hated as Devils for their pride, no wonder if this *Thomas* was honoured, as a Saint and Martyr, by the * common sort. Indeed he must be a good Chymist, who can extract Martyr out of Malefactor, and our Chronicles generally

* Bishop Godwin in the Arch-bishops of York.

† Acts 11. 26.

* Hist. Eccles. lib. 5. cap. 23. &c.

* In Sanctorum numerum relictus vulgus. Cam. Brit. in York-shire.

rally behold him put to death for Treason against K. Edward the 2^d. But let him pass for a Saint in this Shire, though never solemnly canonized; it being true of such local Saints, what *Servius Honoratus* observeth of Topical Gods, *Ad alias Regiones nunquam transibant, They travailed not so far as to be honoured in other Countries.* His beheading, *alias* his Martyrdome, happened at *Portfret*, Anno Dom. 1322.

RICHARD*ROLE *alias* HAMPOLE had his first Name from his Father, the other from the Place (three Miles from Doncaster) where living he was Honoured, and dead was Buried, and Sainted. He was a Heremite, led a strict life, and wrot many Books of Piety, which I prefer before his Propheticall Predictions, as but a degree above Almanack Prognostications. He threatned the Sins of the Nation, with future Famine, Plague, Inundations, War, and such generall Calamities, from which, no Land is long free, but subject to them in some proportion. Besides his Predictions; if Hitting, were Heeded; if Missing, not Marked.

However, because it becomes me not *Ἀγιομαχῆν*, let him pass for a Saint. I will adde, that Our Saviours* Dilemma to the Jews, may partly be pressed on the Papists his Contemporaries. If Hampoles Doctrine was of Men, why was he generally reputed a Saint; if from God, why did they not Obey him, seeing he spake much against the viciousness and covetousness of the Clergy of that Age? He died Anno Domini 1349.

JOHN of BIRLINGTON or BRIDLINGTON was born hard by that Town, bred two years in Oxford, where he profited in piety and learning above his age and equals. Returning home, for a short time he was teacher to a Gentlemans Sons, untill the twentieth year of his age he entred himself a Canon-Regular in the Covent of Bridlington, where he grew eminent for his exemplary holiness.

It was his happiness that such offices always fell to his share, as did not retard but quicken his devotion, as Chaunter, Almoner, &c. At last he was chosen Prior, but refused the place, alledging his own unworthiness, professing he had rather be beaten in pieces with blows, then accept thereof, so that another was put into the place. This new elect dying soon after, our John was chosen again in the vacancy, and then took it, fearing there might be as much peevishness in rejecting, as pride in effecting it, and hoping that Providence which fairly called him to, would freely fit him for the discharge of that office.

He used to treat strangers at his table with good chear, and seemingly kept pace with them in eating, morsell for morsell, whilst he had a secret contrivance, wherein he conveyed his exceedings above his Monasticall pittance. Being demanded of one why he did not enter into more strict and austere Order, Surely, said he, *A man may lead a sincere and acceptable life in any order, and it were arrogancy in me to pretend to a severer discipline, when I cannot observe as I ought, this easier course of life.* My* Author saith, that Martha and Mary were both compounded in him, being as pious, so provident to husband the revenues of their house to their best advantage.

Going to view their lands in Richmond-shire, he gave a visit to a woman lately turn'd an Anchorist, and renowned for her holiness; she told him, that now her vision was out, who the night before dreamed, that an Eagle flew about her house with a label in his bill, wherein was written *Jesus is my love, and you, saith she, are the person who so honour him in your heart, that no earthly thing can distract you.* To whom our John returned, *I came hither to hear from you some saving and savoury discourse, but seeing you begin with such idle talk, farewell; and so waved any farther converse.*

However, I must not dissemble, that the prophecies fathered on this our John are as fabulous and frivolous as her dreams, witness that deadly passage in an excellent* Author,

In Johannis de Bridlington vatis monastici vaticinales rythmos omnino ridiculos insidimus: yet no doubt he was a holy man, and could one light on his life unleavened, before heaved up with the ferment of Monkish fiction, it would afford many remarkables. He died in the sixtieth year of his age, 1379. and was reputed (though I believe not solemnly canonized) a Saint, amongst his own Countrymen.

WILLIAM SLEIGHTHOLME. It is pity to part him from his last named dear friend, such the sympathy of amity and sanctity betwixt them. Once this William de-

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 5.
Num. 80.

* Mat. 23. 25.

* Harpsfelds
Ecccl. Hist. p.
577. out of
whom his life
is extracted.

* Camdens Brit.
in York shire.

* 2 Cor. 12. 7.

* Harpsfield
Eccel. Hist. p.
577.* Camdens Brit.
in York-shire.* Ovid Metam.
lib. 12 fol. 9.

manded of his friend *John*, what might be the reason, that the Devil in their days afrighted few, if any, with his terrible appearance, who in former ages was very frequent with formidable apparitions? reflecting in this his question, perchance on Saint *Pauls messenger of Satan sent to * buffet him*, but chiefly on those usuall [reported] personall combates of the Devil with Saint *Dunstan, Guthlake, &c.* To whom his friend return'd, *We are grown so remiss in goodness, that the Devil needs not put himself to such pains, seeing less and lighter temptations will doe the deed.* It is recorded * of this *William*, that he was one of singular piety, and after his death wrought many miracles at his Tombe in the Monastery of *Bridlington*, where he was buried about the year 1380. I will adde no more, but that I have a learned friend *William Sleight holme* Doctor of Physick living at *Buntingford* in *Hartfordshire*, but born in this County, whom I believe remotely related to this Saint.

Expect not here, that I should adde to this Catalogue that *Maiden*, who to secure her virginity from his unchaste embraces that assaulted it, was by him barbarously murdered, whereby she got the reputation of a *Saint*, and the Place, the Scene of his Cruelty, (formerly called *Horton*) the Name of *Hali-fax* or *Holy-hair*. For the credulous People conceited that the Veins which in form of little threds spred themselves between the Bark and Body of that * *Yew-tree*, (whereon the head of this *Maid* was hung up) were the very hairs indeed of this *Virgin head*, to whom they flock in Pilgrimage.

Oh! how sharp sighted, and yet how blind is Superstition? Yet these Country-folks fancies had the advantage of * *Daphnes* being turned into a *Laurell-tree*.

In frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt. { Into a bough her hair did spred,
And from her Armes two branches bred.

But here she is wholly omitted, not so much because her Name and Time are unknown, but because the judicious behold the whole Contrivance devoid of *Historicall truth*.

Martyrs.

The County (and generally the Province of *York*) escaped very well from Popish persecution, which, under Gods goodness, may be justly imputed to the tempers of their four succeeding Arch-bishops.

1. *Thomas Wolfey*, whom all behold as a person more proud, then cruel; not so busying himself to maintain Popery, as to gain the *Popedome*.
2. *Edward Lee*, more furious then the former, persecuting many to imprisonment, none to death, save two, of whom * hereafter.
3. *Robert Hollgate*, who was, as they say, a parcell-Protestant, imprisoned and deprived for being married.
4. *Nicholas Heath*, a meek and moderate man, carrying a Court of Conscience in his bosome, long before Queen *Mary* made him Chancellor of *England*.

Hereupon it came to pass, that the Diocess of *York* was dry with *Gedeon's fleece*, whilst others lying near unto it, were wet in their own tears and blood.

Confessors.

Where no fish, there no fry, and seeing here no Martyrs, which are Confessors full blown, no wonder if here no Confessors, which are Martyrs in the bud.

Cardinalls.

JOHN FISHER was born in the Town of *Beverly* in this County, his father *Robert Fisher* was by condition a Merchant, and lived in good reputation. He was afterwards bred in *Michaell-house* in *Cambridge*, whereof he was the first Chancellor pro termino

vita.

vita, and Bishop of Rochester. How this Fisher was caught afterwards in the net of Elizabeth Barton, (commonly called the holy Maid of Kent,) thereby made accessary to her dissembling; How stiffe he was against King Henrys Divorce and Title of Supream head of the Church; How the Pope sent him a Cardinalls Cap, and the King Cut off his head, hath been so largely related in my Ecclesiastical History; and being I hope pardoned by the Reader for my former tediousness, I will not now contract a new guilt by offending in Prolixity on the same person. The rather because his Manuscript life written 80. years since by Richard Hall of Christs-colledge in Cambridge, is lately set forth in Print under the name of Thomas Baily D.D. in which book as I doe not repine at any passages, (though Hyperbolicall) to the praise of this Prelate; so I cannot but be both angry and grieved at the many false and scandalous reflections therein, on the worthy Instruments of our Reformation. This learned Bishop was beheaded in the year 1535. the Threescore and seventeenth year of his age.

Let me adde he was tryed by an Ordinary Fury, and not by his Peers, whereof severall reasons are rendred. Some thought he forgot to demand his Priviledge herein, (disturb'd with grief and fear) as Edward Duke of Somerset forgot to crave the Benefit of the Clergy, or, that he neglected it as sursetting of long life, and desirous of his Dissolution. Others, because he preferred death in a Direct Line before a Circumferential Passage thereunto, (as Certain though not so Compendious) being assured that the Lords durst not displease the King in acquitting him. But most impute it to his suspicion that if desiring to be tryed by his Peers, it would have been denyed him, as not due to a Bishop. And yet that worthy Lawyer, Judge Stamford in his Pleas of the Crown * leaveth it doubtfull, and seemeth inclined to the Affirmative. Besides Sir Robert Brook in his Novell Cases * affirmeth in Expresse Terms, that a Bishop is Peer of the Realm, and ought to be tryed by his Peers. The best is, our Charity may be Confident, that our Bishops will so inoffensively behave themselves, and God we hope so secure their innocence, that there will not hereafter be need to decide this Question.

Prelates.

EUSTATHIUS de FAUCONBRIDGE was born in this County, where his Surname appeareth among the Antient Sheriffs thereof. He was chosen Bishop of London, in the sixth of King Henry the third, Anno 1222: carrying it clearly from a Company of able Competitors, occasioning this Distick;

* Omnes his Digni, tu Dignior omnibus, omnes
Hic plene sapiunt, plenius ipse sapit.
All here are Worthy, thou the Worthiest,
All fully Wise, thou Wiser then the rest.

* Others played on his Name Eustatius [One that stood well] both in Respect of his spirituall Estate (yet let him that standeth take heed lest he fall) and Temporall Condition, well fixed in the Favour of Prince and People, being Chief Justice, then Chancellour of the Chequer, and afterwards Treasurer of England, and twice Embassadour to the King of France. He deserved right well of his own Cathedrall, and dying October 31. 1228. was buried under a Marble Tombe, on the south-side of the Presbytery.

WILLIAM de MELTON, was born in this County, (wherein are * four villages so named) and preferred therein Provost of Beverly, and Canon, then Arch-bishop of York. He went to Avinion, there to procure his Consecration. I say to Avinton, whither then the Court was removed from Rome, and continued about threescore and ten years, on the same token, that those remaining at Rome (almost starved for want of employment) called this the seventy years captivity of Babilon.

Consecrated after two years tedious Attendance, he returned into England, and fell to finish the fair fabrick of his Cathedrall, which John Roman had began, expending seven hundred Marks* therein. His life was free from Scandall, signall for his Chastity, Charity, Fasting and Praying. He strained up his Tenants so as to make good Musick therewith, but not break the string, and surely Church-lands were intended, (though not equally,

B b b b 2

yet)

* Libro tertio
Fol. 153.
* 30. M. 10. p.
465.

* Godwin in
the Bishops of
London.

* Idem ibidem.

* See Villare
Anglicanum.

* Godwin in
the Arch-bi-
shops of York.

yet) *mutually* for the comfortable support both of *Landlord* and *Tenants*.

Being unwilling that the *Infamy* of *Infidell* should be fixed upon him, (according to the *Apostles Doctrine*) for not *providing* for his family, he * bought three Mannors in this County, from the Arch-bishop of *Roan*, with the Popes Confirmation, and settled them on his Brothers Son, whose Descendant *William Melton*, * was *High-sheriff* of this County, in the *Fiftieth* of King *Edward* the third.

There is a Place in *York* as well as in *London* called the *Dial*, herein more remarkable then that in *London*, that Arch-bishop *Melton* compassed it about with a * *great Wall*. He bestowed also much cost in adorning *Feretrum* [English it the *Bear* or the *Coffin*] of Saint *William*, a Person purposely omitted by my Pen, because no assurance of his *English Extraction*. Arch-bishop *Melton* dyed, (after he had sate *two* and *twenty* years in his See) *Anno Domini* 1340. Entombed in the Body of his Church nigh the *Font*, whereby I collect him buried below in the Bottom of the Church, that *Instrument* of *Christian Initiation*, antiently advancing but a little above the Entrance into the Church.

HENRY WAKEFEILD is here placed with *Assurance*, there being three Towns of that name in (and none out of) this County. Indeed his is an *Episcopall Name*, which might mind him of his Office, the Diocess of *Worcester*, (to which he was preferred *Anno* 1375. by King *Edward* the third,) being his *Field*, and he by his place to *Wake* or *watch* over it. Nor hear I of any complaints to the contrary, but that he was very vigilant in his Place. He was also for one year *Lord Treasurer* of *England*. Dying *March* 11. 1394. he lyeth covered in his own Church, * *Ingenti marmore*, and let none grudge him the greatness of his *Grave-stone*, if *two* foot larger then ordinary, who made the *Body* of this his Church, *two Arches* longer Westward then he found it, besides a *fair* *Porch* added thereunto.

RICHARD SCROOPE son to the Lord *Scroope* of *Bolton* in this County, brother to *William* Earl of *Wilt-shire*, was bred a Doctor of Divinity in *Cambridge*, attaining to be a man of great learning and unblamable life. Nor was it so much his high *extraction* as his own *Abilities* causing him to be preferred Bishop first of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, then Arch-bishop of *York*. Being nettled with the news of his Earl brothers Beheading, he conjoynd with the Earl of *Northumberland*, the Earl *Marshall*, Lord *Bardolph* and others, against King *Henry* the fourth as an *Usurper*, and *Invader* of the Liberties of Church and State. The Earl of *Westmerland*, in outward deportment complied with him, and seemed to approve a *Writing* wherein his main intentions were comprised, so to *Trepan* him into his destruction: *Toling* him on, till it was too late for him either to *advance* or *retreat*, the King with his Army being at *Pontfract*.

Bishop *Godwin* saith, it doth not appear that he desired to be tried by his Peers, and I believe it will appear, that nothing was then *Calmly* or *Judiciously* transacted, but all being done in an *hurry* of *heat*, and by *Martiall Authority*. The Executioner had five strokes at his Neck, before he could sunder it from his Body, *Imputable* not to his *Cruelty* but *Ignorance*, it not being to be expected, that one nigh *York*, should be so dextrous in that trade as those at *London*. His beheading happened *Anno* 1405.

STEPHEN PATRINGTON was born in the Village so called in the *East-riding* of this County. He was bred a *Carmelite* and Doctor of Divinity in *Oxford*, and the three and twentieth *Provinciall* of his Order through out *England* * for fifteen years. It is incredible (saith *Leland*) what Multitudes of People crowded to his Sermons, till his Fame preferred him *Chaplain* and *Confessor* to King *Henry* the fifth. He was deputed of the King, *Commissioner* at *Oxford*, to enquire after and make *Process* against the *Poor Wicklevites*, and as he was buyled in that employment, he was advanced to the Bishoprick of *Saint Davids*. Hence he was sent over to the *Councill* of *Constance*, and therein (saith *Walsingham*) gave great *Testimony* of his ability. Returning into *England*, he was made Bishop of *Chichester*, but dying before his Translation was finished 1417. was buried in *White-fryars* in *Fleetstreet*.

WILLIAM PEIRCY was Son to *Henry Peircy* (second Earl of *Northumberland* of that Name)

* Godwin in his Arch-bishopric of York.

* See our Catalogue of Sheriffs in this County.

* Godwin at York.

* Godwin in his Bishopric of Worcester.

* Plaz. de script. Ang. Num. 766.

Name) and *Eleanor* N. v. l. his Wife. Indeed the Son of a *Publique Woman*, conversing with many men, cannot have his *Father* certainly assigned, and therefore is commonly called *Filius Populi*. As a *base child*, in the Point of his *Father* is subject to a *shamefull*, so is the *Nativity* of this *Prelate* as to the *Place* thereof, attended with an *Honorable Uncertainty*, whose *Noble Father* had so many houses in the *Northern Parts*, that his *Son* may be termed a *Native* of *North-England*; but placed in this *County* because *Topliffe* is the *Principall*, and most *Antient* seat of this *Family*. He was bred a *Doctor* of *Divinity* in *Cambridge*, whereof he was *Chancellour*, and had a younger Brother *George Peircy* a *Clerk* also, though attaining no higher preferment then a *Prebend* in *Beverly*. Our *William* w. s. made *Bishop* of *Carlile*, 1452. Master *Mills* * erroneously maketh him afterwards *Bishop* of *Wells*, and it is enough to detect the *mistake* without disgracing the *Mistaker*. He died in his *See* of *Carlile* 1462.

* Catal of hon-
nour p. 721.

CUTHBERT TONSTALL was born at *Hatchforth* in *Richmond-shire* in this *County*, of a most *Worshipfull* *Family*, (whose chief seat at *Tonstall Thurland* not far off,) and bred in the *University* of *Cambridge*, to which he was in books a great *Benefactor*. He was afterwards *Bishop* of *London*, and at last of *Durham*. A great *Grecian*, *Orator*, *Mathematician*, *Civilian*, *Divine*, (and to wrap up all in a word) a fast friend to *Erasmus*.

In the reign of King *Henry* the eight, he publicly confuted the papall supremacy in a learned *Sermon*, with various and solid arguments, preached on *Palmes-sunday* before his *Majesty* *Anno Domini* 1539. And yet (man is but man) he returned to his error in the reign of King *Edward* the sixth, continuing therein in the first of Queen *Elizabeth*, for which he was deprived of his *Bishoprick*. He shewed mercy when in *Power*, and found it in his *Adversity*, having nothing but the *Name* of a *prisoner*, in which condition he died, and was buried at *Lambeth* 1560.

RALPH BAINES was born in this * *County*, bred *Fellow* of *Saint Johns-colledge* in *Cambridge*. An *Excellent* *Linguist* in *Latine*, *Greek* and *Hebrew*, I say *Hebrew* then in its *Nonage*, whereof *Baines* was a good *Guardian*, first in learning, then in teaching the *Rules* thereof.

* Ba'e. Pitz. Bi-
shop Godwin.

Hence he went over into *France*, and became *Hebrew Professor* at *Paris*. He wrot a *Comment* on the *Proverbs* in *three Volumes*, and dedicated it to King *Franc* is the first of *France*, that *Grand Patron* of good Men and great Scholars.

Pitz telleth us, * *ferunt*, it is reported, that the *Ministers* of *Geneva*, have much de-
praved many of his writings in severall places, which I doe not believe. Such passages (doubtlesly according to the Authors own writing) being reducible to two Heads. First, his fair mentioning of some learned *Linguists* though *Protestants*, with whom he kept an *Epistolary Correspondency*. Secondly, some expressions in preferring the *Original* of *Scripture*, to the *Diminution* of the *Vulgar Translation*.

* De Ang. script.
Anno 1559.

Returning into *England*, he was by Queen *Mary* 1555, made *Bishop* of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*. Hitherto no ill could be spoken of his *Intellectualls*, and hereafter no good of his *Moralls* in point of his *Cruelty*, he caused such persecution in his *Diocess*. His greatest Commendation is, that though as bad a *Bishop* as *Christopherson*, he was better then *Bonner*. In the first of Queen *Elizabeth* he was deprived of his *Bishoprick*, and dying not long after of the *Stone*, was buried in *Saint Dunstons* 1560.

Since the Reformation.

THOMAS BENTHAM was born in this * *County*, bred *Fellow* of *Magdalen-colledge* in *Oxford*. Under King *Henry* the eight, he was a *Complier* with, no *Promoter* of *Popery*. In the first of Queen *Mary*, repenting of his former, he resolved not to accumulate sin, refusing not onely to say *Mass*, but also to correct a scholar in the *Colledge* (though urged thereto by * *Sir Robert Reed* the *Prime Visitor*,) for his absence from *Popish Prayers*, conceiving it injurious to punish in another, that omission for a fault, which was also according to his own *Conscience*. He also then assisted *Henry Bull* (one of the same *Foundation*) to wrest out, and throw down out of the hands of the *Choristers* the *Censer*, when about to offer their *superstitious Incense*.

* Bale de script.
sui temporis p.
113.

* Doctor Hum-
phred in the
life of Bishop
Jewell pag. 72.
and 73.

No wonder then it he was fain to fl. into Forraign parts, and glad to get over into Germany, where he lived at *Basil*, Preacher to the *English Exiles*, to whom he expounded the intire book of the *Acts of the Apostles*. Now seeing the *Apostles suffering* was above all their *Doing*, it was a proper portion of *Scripture*, for him hence, to press patience to his banished Country-men.

Towards the end of *Queen Mary*, he was secretly sent for over, to be superintendent of the *London Conventicle*, (the onely true Church in time of *Persecution*,) where with all his *Care and Caution*, he hardly escaped. In the second of *Queen Elizabeth*, he was Consecrated Bishop of *Coventry and Lichfield*, succeeding *Ralph Baines* therein, (one of the same County with him, but a different Judgement,) and died on the 21. of *February* 1578.

EDMUND GUEST was born at * *Afferton* in this County, bred Fellow of *Kings colledge* in *Cambridge*, where he proceeded Doctor of Divinity. He was afterwards *Almoner* to *Queen Elizabeth*, and he must be both a wise and a good man whom she would trust with her Purse. She preferred him Bishop first of *Rocheſter*, then of *Salisbury*. *John Bale* (saith my * Author) reckoneth up many books made by him of considerable value. He died *February* 28. 1578. the same year and month with his Countryman *Thomas Bentham* aforesaid.

MILES COVERDALE was born in this * County, bred in the *University* of *Cambridge*, and afterwards became an *Augustine Frier*, till his eyes being opened he quitted that *Superstitious Profession*. Going into *Germany*, he laboured greatly in Translating of the *Bible*, and in writing many books reckoned up by *John Bale*. He was made Doctor of Divinity in the *University* of *Tubing*, and returning into *England*, being incorporated in *Cambridge*, was soon after made Bishop of *Exeter*, by King *Edward* the sixth 1551.

But alas, he was not comfortably warme in his place, before his place by persecution grew too hot for him, and in the first of *Queen Mary* he was cast into prison, a certain forerunner of his *Martyrdome*, had not *Frederick King* of *Denmark* seasonably interposed. This good King with great Importunity hardly obtained this small Courtesie, viz. that *Coverdale* should be enlarged, though on this condition, to be banished out of his Country. In obedience whereunto, he went over into *Germany*. In the first of *Queen Elizabeth* he returned to *England*, but not to *Exeter*; Never resuming that, or accepting any other *Bishoprick*. Severall men assigned severall causes hereof, but *Coverdale* onely knew the true reason himself.

Some will say, that for the Books he made, he had better been placed under the title of *Learned Writers*, or for the *Exile and Imprisonment* he suffered ranked under *Confessors*, then under the title of *Prelats*, manifesting an averſness of his own judgement thereunto, by not returning to his *Bishoprick*. But be it known that *Coverdale* in his judgement approved thereof; Being one of those Bishops, who solemnly Consecrated *Matthew Parker* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* at *Lambeth*. Now, quod efficit tale, magis est tale, I understand it thus, He that makes another Arch-bishop, is abundantly satisfied in his Judgement and Conscience of the lawfullness thereof, Otherwise such dissembling had been inconsistent with the sincerity of so grave and godly a person. He died *Anno Dom.* 1588. and lyes buried in *Saint Bartholomews* behind the *Exchange*, under a fair Stone in the *Chancell*.

ADAM LOFTUS was born in this * County, and bred in *Trinity-colledge* in *Cambridge*, where he Commenced Doctor of Divinity the same year with *John Whitgift* afterwards Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. He was Chaplain to *Robert Earl* of *Suffex*, Deputy of *Ireland*, and was first made Arch-bishop of *Armagh*, *Anno* 1562. and afterwards Arch-bishop of *Dublin*, *Anno* 1567.

Wonder not that he should desire his own degradation, to be removed from *Armagh* (then *Primate* of *Ireland*) to *Dublin* a *Subordinate Arch bishoprick*, seeing herein he consulted his safety (and perchance his profit) more then his Honour, *Armagh* being then intested with *Rebells*, whilst *Dublin* was a secure City.

After the death of *Sir William Gerrard*, he was made *Chancellour* of *Ireland*, which place he discharged with singular Ability and Integrity, untill the day of his death.

But

* Mr. Huby
in his Manu-
script Catal. of
the Fellows of
Kings-colledge.

* Bishop Gal-
les in his Bi-
shop's Summ.

* *De script.*
Brit. Cent. 9.
Num. 61.

* *Sir James*
Wentworth in his
Letter to the
page 38.

And that which in my judgement commendeth him most to the notice of *Posterity*, and most ingather *Posterity* in thankfulness to his memory, is, that he was a profitable Agent in, yea, a principall Procurer of the Foundation of the University and Colledge of *Dublin*, (where *Dermitius* son of *Mercard* King of *Leinster* had formerly found a Convent for *Canons Regular*,) and the first *Honorary* Master thereof, being then Arch-bishop (if not *Chancellor* of *Ireland*,) to give the more credit and countenance to that Foundation. He died *Aprill* 5. *Anno* 1605. and was buried in the Church of *Saint Patrick*, having been Arch-bishop from his Consecration eight Months above two and forty years. Reader, I must confess, I admired hereat, untill I read that *Miller Magrath* (who dyed *Anno Domini* 1622.) was Arch-bishop of *Cassell* in *Ireland* ten months above * one and fifty years.

GEORGE MOUNTAINE was born in this County, at and bred in *Queens-colledge* in *Cambridge*, where he became *Fellow* and *Proctor* of the University. He was *Chaplain* to the Earl of *Essex*, whom he attended in his Voyage to *Cales*, being indeed one of such personall valour, that out of his gown, he would turn his back to no man; he was afterwards made Dean of *Westminster*, then successively Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *London*: whilst residing in the latter, he would often pleasantly say, that of him the Proverb would be verified, *Lincoln was*, and *London is*, and *York shall be*, which came to pass accordingly, when he was removed to the Arch-bishoprick of *York*, wherein he died; thorough which *Sees*, never any *Prelate* so methodically passed but himself alone. He was a good *Benefactor* to the Colledge wherein he was bred, whereon he bestowed a fair piece of plate, (called *Poculum Charitatis*, with this Inscription *Incipio, I begin to thee*,) and founded two *Scholarships* therein.

Capitall Judges.

SIR WILLIAM GASCOINGE was born at * *Gauthorp* in *Harwood parish*, (in the midway betwixt *Leeds* and *Knaresburgh*,) and afterwards was Student of the Law in the *Inner Temple* in *London*. Wherein he so profited, that being Knighted, the sixth of King *Henry* the fourth, he was made Chief Justice of the *Kings-bench*, *November* 15. and therein demeaned himself with much integrity, but most eminent for the following passage.

It happened that a * servant of Prince *Henry* (afterwards the fifth English King of that Christian name) was arraigned before this Judge for felony, whom the Prince then present endeavoured to take away, coming up in such fury, that the beholders believed he would have stricken the Judge. But he sitting without moving, according to the Majesty he represented, committed the Prince prisoner to the *Kings-bench*, there to remain untill the pleasure of the King his Father were farther known. Who, when he heard thereof by some pickthank Courtier, (who probably expected a contrary return) gave God thanks for his infinite goodness, who at the same instant had given Him a Judge who could minister, and a Son who could obey justice.

I meet in *F.* * *Stow* with this Marginall note, *William Gascoinge was Chief Justice of the Kings-bench, from the sixth of Henry the fourth, till the third of Henry the fifth*: and another * *Historian* maketh King *Henry* the fifth, in the first of his reign, thus expressing himself in relation to that Lord Chief Justice, *For which act of Justice I shall ever hold him worthy of the place, and my favour, and wish all my Judges to have the like undaunted courage, to punish offenders of what rank soever*. Hence our * *Comedian* (fancy will quickly blow up a drop in *History* into a bubble in *Poetry*,) hath founded a long scene on the same subject.

Give me leave for my love to truth to rectifie these mistakes out of authentick records. First, *Gascoinge* was made Judge not in the sixth, but first of King *Henry* the fourth, * on the first of *November*. Secondly, he died *December* 17. in the fourteenth of King *Henry* the fourth, so that in a manner, his sitting on the bench ran parallel to the *Kings* sitting on the throne; This date of his death is fairly written in his stately Monument in *Harwood Church*.

GUIDO de *FAIRFAX*. A word of his Surname and Family. *Fax* and *Vex* are the same, signifying *Hair*. Hence *Mathew* * *Westminster* calleth a Comet (which is *stella Crinita*)

* Sir James Ware de Arch-episc. Cassell p. 31.

* So am I inform'd by Mr. Richard Gascoinge one descended from him, an accomplished Antiquary in Record-Heraldrie.

* *Tho Eliot* in his Chron. out of whom our modern Historians have transcribed it.

* *Stow's Annals* pag. 342.

* *J. Trussell* in the continuation of *Daniel* pag. 92.

* *W. Shakespear* in his second part of the life of King *Henry* the fourth.

* Original de ipso anno *Bundello* 2. rot. 52.

* *Flaves Historiarum Anno Gratia* 891.

* Flores Histo-
ricum Anno
G. a. 1099.

* Faithfully
collected out
of evidences,
by that Indu-
strious Anti-
quary Robert
Dodsworth.

* Spelmans Glof-
sary verbo Ju-
sticiarius.

* Idem ibidem.

* Stow's Croni-
cle pag. 613.

* Acts & Mon.
P. 1577.

* Nordens spe-
culum Brit.
pag. 22.

Crinita) a *Vexed star*, and this Family had their Name from *Beautifull Bushy Hair*. I conteis I find in * *Florilegus*, writing of the *Holy War*, *Primum Bellum Christianorum fuit apud Pontem Pharfax fluminis*, The first Battle of the Christians was at the Bridge of the River Pharfax, but cannot concur with them who hence derive the Name of this Family. But where ever it began it hath continued at *Walton* in this County, more then four hundred and fifty years, for * *Nineteen Generations*, *Charles a Viscount* now living being the *Twentieth*. But to return to *Sir Guiao Fairfax Knight*, he was bred in the study of the *Common Law*, made *Serjeant* thereof, and ever highly favoured the house of *York* in those Civil distempers. Hence it was that he assumed a *White-rose*, bearing it in his Coat of *Armes* on the shoulder of his *Black Lyon*, (no difference as some may suppose, but) an evidence of his affection to that Family. Yet was he by *King Henry* the seventh advanced *Lord Chief Justice* of the *Kings-bench*, supplying the * *Intervall* betwixt *Sir William Hussy* and *Sir John Fineaux*. The certain date of his death is to me unknown.

ROGER CHOLMLEY Knight. He is placed in this County with moderate affluance. For his Father (as I am instructed by those of his Family) lived in this County, though branched from *Cheshire*, and much conversant in *London*, being *Lieutenant* of the *Tower* under *King Henry* the seventh. By his Will he bequeathed a Legacy to *Roger* his *Naturall Son*, then Student of the Laws, the self same with our *Roger*, as Proportion of time doth evince.

He applyed his studies so effectually, that in the 37. of *King Henry* the eight in *Michaelmas terme*, he was made *Chief * Baron* of the *Exchequer*, and in the sixth of *Edward* the sixth *Chief Justice* of the *Kings-bench*.

In the first of *Queen Mary* July 27. he, with *Sir Edward Mountague*, *Lord Chief Justice* of the *Common Pleas*, was committed to the * *Tower*, for drawing up the *Testament* of *King Edward* the sixth, wherein his *Sisters* were dis-inherited. Yet *Sir Rogers* activity amounted no higher then to a *Compliance* and a *subscription* of the same. He afterwards was enlarged but lost his *Judges Place*, living some years in a private condition.

When *William Flower* was burnt in *Westminster*, *Sir Hugh* being present, (though called by * *Master Fox* but plaine *Master Cholmley*,) willed him to recant his *Heresy*, which I impute rather to his *Carnall Pity*, then *Great Affection* to *Popery*.

He built a *Free-school* of brick at *High-gate* * about the year 1564. the Pension of the *Master* being uncertain, and the School in the disposition of *six Governours*, and I believe he survived not long after, and have some ground for my suspicion that he dyed without Issue.

Sir CRISTOPHER WRAY Knight, was born in the spacious Parish of *Bedall*, the main motive which made his Daughter *Frances Countess* of *Warwick*, scatter her Benefactions the thicker in that place. But I have been informed, that his Ancestor by some accident, came out of *Cornwell* where his Name is right Antient. He was bred in the study of our Municipall Law, and such his proficiency therein, that in the sixteenth of *Queen Elizabeth* in *Michaelmas Term*, he was made *Lord Chief Justice* of the *Kings-bench*.

He was not like that Judge who feared neither God nor man, but onely one Widow (left her importunity should weary him,) but he heartily feared God in his Religious Conversation. Each man he respected in his due distance off of the Bench, and no man on it to bias his judgement. He was *pro tempore*, *Lord Privy Seal*, and sate Chief in the Court, when Secretary *Davison* was sentenced in the *star-Chamber*. *Sir Christopher* collecting the censures of all the Commissioners, concurred to *Fine him*, but with this *Comfortable conclusion*, that, as it was in the *Queens power* to have him punished; so, *Her Highness* might be prevailed with for mitigating, or remitting of the *Fine*, and this our Judge may be presumed no ill instrument in the procuring thereof.

He bountifully reflected on *Magdalen-colledge* in *Cambridge*, which infant Foundation had otherwise been starved at nurse for want of maintenance. We know who faith, * *the righteous man leaveth an inheritance to his Childrens Children*, and the well thriving of his third Generation, may be an evidence of his well-gotten goods.

This

This worthy Judge died *May* the eighth, in the thirty fourth of *Queen Elizabeth*.

States-Men.

Pardon Reader my *post-poning*, this Topick of *States-Men*, being necessitated to stay a while for further information.

Sir JOHN PUCKERING, Kt. was born at *Flamborough-head* in this County, as I have learned out of the * *Notes* of that industrious and judicious Antiquary Mr. *Dodsworth*. He was second Son to his Father, a Gentleman who left him neither *plentiful* nor *penurious* estate: his *breeding* was more beneficial to him than his *portion*, gaining thereby such skill in the Common Law, that he became *Queens-Serjeant*, *Speaker* in the House of Commons, and at last Lord Chancellor of *England*. How he stood in his judgement in the point of Church-Discipline, plainly appeareth by his following Speech, delivered in the House of Lords, 1588. the Original whereof was courteously communicated unto me.

* Extract in
York-house in
the Library of
the Lord Fair-
fax.

“And especially you are commanded by Her Majesty to take heed, that no care
“be given, nor time afforded to the wearisome solicitations of those, that commonly
“be called *Puritans*, wherewithal the late Parliaments have been exceedingly impor-
“tuned; which sort of men, whilst that (in the giddiness of their Spirits) they labour
“and strive to advance a new Elderhip, they do nothing else but disturb the good re-
“pose of the Church and Commonwealth: which is as well grounded for the body of
“Religion it self, and as well guided for the Discipline, as any Realm that professeth
“the Truth: and the same thing is already made good to the world, by many the wri-
“tings of Godly and Learned men, neither answered nor answerable by any of these
“new fangled Refiners. And, as the present case standeth, it may be doubted, whether
“they, or the Jesuits do offer more danger, or be more speedily to be repressed. For,
“albeit the Jesuites do empoison the hearts of her Majesties Subjects, under a pretext
“of Conscience, to withdraw them from their obedience due to Her Majesty: Yet,
“do they the same, but closely, and only in privy corners: But these men, do both
“teach and publish in their printed Books, and teach in all their Conventicles, sundry o-
“pinions, not only dangerous to the well-setled Estate and Policy of the Realm, by
“putting a Pique between the Clergy and the Laity; But also much derogatory to
“Her Sacred Majesty, and Her Crown, as well by the diminution of her an-
“cient and lawfull Revenues, and by denying her Highness Prerogative and Suprema-
“cy, as by offering peril to her Majesties safety in her own Kingdom. In all which
“things (however in other points they pretend to be at war with the Popish Jesuites)
“yet by this separation of themselves from the unity of their Fellow-Subjects, and by
“abasing the Sacred Authority and Majesty of their Prince, they do both joyn and
“concur with the Jesuites, in opening the door, and preparing the way to the Spanish
“Invasion, that is threatened against the Realm.

“And thus having according to the weaknesse of my best understanding, delivered
“Her Majesties Royal pleasure and wise direction, I rest there, with humble suit for
“Her Majesties most gracious pardon in supply of my defects, and recommend you
“to the Author of all good counsel.

He died *Anno Domini* 1596. characterized by * Mr. *Cambden*, VIR INTEGER. His e-
state is since descended, (according to the solemn settlement thereof) the *male-*
issue failing, on Sir *Henry Newton*, who according to the condition, hath assumed
the *Sur-name* of *Puckering*, and I can never be sufficiently thankful to him and his
Relations.

* In his *Eli-*
zabeth, Anno
1596.

Sir GEORGE CALVERT, Kt. was born at *Kiplin* near *Richmond* in this County,
had his education first in *Trinity Colledge* in *Oxford*; then beyond the Seas. His abilities
commended him first to be *Secretary* to *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Sarisbury*, Lord *Treasurer* of
England. Afterwards he was made *Clerk* of the *Council*, and at last principal *Secretary*
of *State* to King *James*, succeeding Sir *Thomas Lakes* in that office, Anno 1619.

Conceiving the Duke of *Buckingham* highly instrumental in his preferment, he presented him with a Jewel of great value, which the Duke returned him again, not owning any activity in his advancement; whom King *James*, *ex mero motu*, reflecting on his ability designed for the place.

This place he discharged above *five years*, until he willingly resigned the same 1624. on this occasion; He freely confessed himself to the King, That he was then become a *Roman Catholick*, so that he must either be wanting to his *Trust*, or violate his *Conscience* in discharging his office. This his ingenuity so highly affected King *James*, that he continued him *Privy Councillor* all his reign (as appeareth in the *Council-Book*) and soon after created him Lord *Baltimore* of *Baltimore* in *Ireland*.

During his being *Secretary*, he had a Patent to him and his Heirs to be *Absolutus Dominus, & Proprietarius*, with the *Royalties* of a *Count Palatine* of the Province of *Avalon* in *New-found-Land*. A place so named by him in imitation of old *Avalon* in *Somerset-shire*, wherein *Glassebury* stands; the first fruits of Christianity in *Britain*, as the other was in that part of *America*. Here he built a fair House in *Ferry Land*, and spent five and twenty thousand pounds in advancing the Plantation thereof. Indeed his publick spirit consulted not his private profit, but the enlargement of Christianity and the Kings *Dominions*. After the death of King *James* he went twice in person to *New-found-Land*. Here when Mounfier de l'Arade with three Men of War sent from the King of *France*, had reduced our *English Fishermen* to great extremity; This Lord with two Ships manned at his own charge, chased away the *French-man*, relieved the *English*, and took sixty of the *French* Prisoners.

He removed afterwards to *Virginia*, to view those parts, and afterwards came into *England*, and obtained from King *Charles* (who had as great an esteem of, and affection for him, as King *James*) a Patent to him and his Heirs for *Mary-land* on the North of *Virginia*, with the same Title and *Royalties* conferred on him, as in *Avalon* afore said, now a hopeful Plantation peopled with eight thousand *English* souls, which in proceſſe of time may prove more advantagious to our Nation.

Being returned into *England*, he died in *London*, April 15. 1632. in the 53. year of his age, lying buried in the Chancel of *S. Dunstons* in the *West*, leaving his Son the Right Honourable *Cecil Calvert*, now Lord *Baltimore*, heir to his Honour, Estate, and Noble Disposition.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, Earl of *Strafford*, Deputy, though Son to *William Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouse* in this County, Esq; (at his Sons birth) afterward *Baronet*) yet because born in *Chancery-Lane*, and Christned April 22. Anno 1593. in *Saint Dunstons* in the *West*, hath his Character in *London*.

Seamen.

ARMIGELL WAAD, born of an ancient Family in *York-shire*, as I am informed from his Epitaph on his monument at *Hampstead* in *Middlesex*: wherein he is termed *Hen. 8. & Edw. 6. Regum Secretiori consilio ab epistolis*, which I took the boldnesse to interpret (not *Secretary*, but) *Clerk of the Council*. Take the rest as it followeth in his Funeral Inscription.

Qui in maximarum Artium disciplinis prudentiaque civili instructissimus, plurimarum linguarum callentissimus, legationibus honoratissimis perfunctus, & inter Britannos Indicarum Americarum explorator primus.

Indeed he was the first *Englishman* that discovered *America*, and his several voyages are largely described in Mr. *Hackluite* his *Travels*.

This *English COLUMBUS* had by two *Wives* twenty Children, whereof Sir *William Waad* was the eldest, a very able Gentleman, and Clerk of the Council to Queen *Elizabeth*. This *Armigel* died June 20. 1568. and was buried as is afore said.

MARTIN FROBISHER, Kt. was born nigh * *Doncaster* in this County. I note this the rather, because learned Mr. *Carpenter* in his *Geography* recounts him amongst the famous men of *Devonshire*, (But why should *Devon-shire*, which hath a flock of *Worthies* of her own, take a Lamb from another County?) because much conversing therein.

See the Register of that *St. Dunstan*.

* *Stow's Chron.*
pag. 809.

He

He was from his youth bred up in Navigation, and was the first Englishman that discovered the North way to *China* and *Cathai*, whence he brought great store of black soft Stone, supposing it Silver or Gold Ore, but which, upon trial with great expence, prov'd uselesse; yet will no wise man laugh at his mistake, because in such experiments, they shall never hit the mark, who are not content to misse it.

He was very valiant, but withal harsh and violent (faults which may be dispensed with in one of his profession) and our Chronicles loudly resound his signal service in *Eighty Eight*, for which he was Knighted. His last service was the defending of *Brest-Haven* in *Britain*, with ten ships, against a far greater power of *Spaniards*. Here he was shot into the side, the wound not being mortal in it self; But Swords and Guns have not made more mortal wounds, than Probes in the hands of carelesse and skillesse Chirurgeons, as here it came to passe: The Chirurgeon took out only the Bullet, and left the bumbast about it behind, wherewith the fore festered, and the worthy Knight died at *Plimouth*, Anno 1594.

GEORGE CLIFFORD, Lord Clifford, Vescye, &c. Earl of *Cumberland*, was son to *Henry* second Earl of that Family, by his second Lady, a person wholly composed of true Honour and Valour, whereof he gave the world a clear and large demonstration.

It was resolved by the judicious in that age, the way to humble the Spanish greatness, was not by pinching and pricking him in the *Low-Countries*, which only emptied his veins of such blood as was quickly re-filled: But the way to make it a Cripple for ever, was by cutting off the Spanish sinews of War, his Money from the *West Indies*.

In order whereunto, this Earl set forth a small Fleet at his own cost, and adventured his own person therein, being the best born Englishman that ever hazarded himselfe in that kind.

His Fleet may be said to be bound for no other Harbour but the *Port of Honour* though touching at the *Port of Profit* in passage thereunto; I say, touching; whose design was not to enrich himself, but impoverish the enemy. He was as merciful as valiant, (the best metal bows best) and left impressions of both in all places where he came.

Queen *Elizabeth* Anno 1592. honoured him with the dignity of the *Garter*. When King *James* came first out of *Scotland* to *York*, he attended him with such an equipage of Followers, for number and habit, that he seemed rather a King than Earl of *Cumberland*. Here happened a * contest between the Earl and the Lord President of the *North*, about carrying the Sword before the King in *York*; which office, upon due search and enquiry, was adjudged to the Earl, as belonging unto him: and whilst *Clifford's* Tower is standing in *York*, that Family will never be therein forgotten. His *Anagram* was as really as literally true.

* *Stowe's Chronicle* 1 Jac.

Georgius Cliffordius Cumberlandius.
Doridis regno clarus cum vi fulgebis.

He died 1605. leaving one Daughter and Heir, the Lady *Anne*, married to the Earl of *Dorset*, of whom * hereafter.

* In the Benefactors to the publick in *Westmerland*.

Physicians.

Sir GEORGE RIPLEY, (whether Knight or Priest, not so soon decided) was undoubtedly born at *Ripley* in this County, though some have wrongfully entituled *Surrey* to his *Nativity*. That *York-shire* was the place of his birth, will be evidenced by his relation of *Kindred*, reckoned up by * himself, viz.

1. *Yewarsel*. 2. *Ripley*. 3. *Madlay*. 4. *VVilloughby*. 5. *Burham*. 6. *VVaterton*. 7. *Flemming*. 8. *Talboyes*, Families found in *York-shire* and *Lincoln-shire*; but, if sought for in *Surrey*, to be met with at *Nonefuch*. Secondly, it appeareth by his preferment, being Canon of *Bridlington* in this County; and to clear all, * *In patria Eboracensi*, saith my Author.

* In his *Medulla*, towards the end thereof, to G. *Nevil* Archbishop of *York*.
* *Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 8. Nam. 19.*

But *Philemon Holland* hath not only erroneously *misplaced*, but (which is worse) opprobriously *miscalled* him, in his description of *Surrey*;

In the next Village of Ripley was born G. de Ripley, a ringleader of our Alchemists, and a mystical Impostor;

Words not appearing in the *Latine Britannia*, and therefore *Holland* herein no Translator of *Cambden*, but traducer of *Ripley*.

Leaving this Land, he went over into *Italy*, and there studied *twenty* years together in pursuance of the *Philosophers Stone*, and found it in the year 1470. as some collect from those his words then written in his Book; *Juveni quem diligit anima mea*, (spoken by the Spouse. *Cant.* 3. 4.) so bold is he with Scripture in that kind.

An English Gentleman of good credit reported, that in his travels abroad, he saw a Record in the Isle of *Malta*, which declares, that Sir *George Ripley* gave yearly to those Knights of *Rhodes*, * *One hundred thousand pounds*, towards maintaining the war (then on foot) against the Turks. This vast donation makes some suspect this Sir *George* for a Knight (who by this might have been *Eques Auratus*) though indeed never more than Sir Priest, and Canon of *Bridlington*.

Returning into his native Country, and desiring to repose his old age (no *Philosophers Stone* to quiet retirement) he was dispensed with by the Pope to leave his Canons place, (as too full of employment) and became a *Carmelite-Anchorite* at *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*, where he wrote no fewer than 25. Books, though his *Compound of Alchimy* carrieth away the credit of all the rest. It presenteth the Reader with the *twelve gates*, leading to the making of the *Philosophers Stone*, which are thus reckoned up in order,

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Calcination. | 3. Separation. | 5. Putrefaction. | 7. Cibation. | 9. Fermentation. | 11. Multiplication. |
| 2. Solution. | 4. Conjunction. | 6. Congelation. | 8. Sublimation. | 10. Exaltation. | 12. Projection. |

Oh for a *Key* (saith the Common Reader) to open these *Gates*, and expound the meaning of these words, which are familiar to the knowing in this mystery. But such who are disaffected thereunto, (what Art hath not enemies?) demand whether these *gates* be to let in, or let out the *Philosophers Stone*, seeing *Projection* the last of all, proves but a *Project*, producing nothing in effect.

We must not forget, how the said Sir *George* beseecheth all men, wheresoever they shall meet with any of his Experiments written by him, or that go under his name (from the year 1450. to the year 1470.) either to burn them, or afford them no credit, being written according to his esteem not *prooffe*; and which (upon trial) he afterwards found false and vaine.

For mine own part, I believe his *Philosophy* truer than his *Chimical Divinity*; for so may I call his Work, wherein he endeavours to equal in merit for mankind, the *compassion* of the *Virgin Mary*, with the *passion* of *Christ*. He died about the year of our Lord 1492. and some of his Works are since exactly set forth, by my worthy and accomplished Friend *Elias Ashmole*, Esquire, in his *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*.

THOMAS JOHNSON was born in this County, not far from * *Hull*, bred an Apothecary in *London*, where he attained to be the best *Herbalist* of his age in *England*, making Additions to the Edition of *Gerard*. A man of such modesty, that knowing so Much, he would own the knowledge of Nothing. The University of *Oxford* bestowed on him the Honourary degree of Doctor in *Physick*; and his loyalty engaged him on the Kings side, in our late Civil Warre. When in *Basing House* a dangerous piece of service was to be done; this Doctor (who publickly pretended not to Valour) undertook and performed it. Yet afterwards he lost his life in the siege of the same House, and was (to my knowledge) generally lamented of those, who were of an opposite judgement. But let us bestow this Epitaph upon him,

So his near
Kinsman and
Apothecary
living on
Saw-hill in-
formed me.

Hic Johnson jaces, sed si mors cederet herbis | Here Johnson lies: could Physick fence deaths
Arte fugata tua, cederet illa tuis. | Sure death had bin declined by his art. (dart,
 His Death happened Anno Dom. 1644.

Writers.

ALPHRED of Beverley, born therein (a Town termed *Urbs* or *City* by * *Bale*) or thereabouts, and bred in the *University* of *Cambridge*. Hence he returned to his native place, where he was made *Treasurer* of the *Convent*, thence (as some will have it) commonly called *Alphredus Thesaurarius*: others conceiving this his *Topical relation* too narrow to give him so general a Name, will have him so stiled from being so carefull a *storer up* (God send more to succeed him in that *Office*) of *memorable Antiquities*. Indeed, with the good *Houssholder*, he brought out of his *Treasury* things new and old, writing a *Chronicle* from *Brutus* to the time of his own death, which happened Anno 1136.

* De script.
B. 1. sect. 2. pag.
187.

GULIELMUS RHEVAILLENSIS, or WILLIAM of RIEVAULX was so named from the place of his *Nativity* in this *County*, being otherwise a *Monk* of *Rushford*. His *Learning* was great according to that age, and his *genius* enclined him most to *History*; whereof he wrote a fair * *Volumne* of the things done in his own age, himself being an eye witness of a great part thereof. For though generally *Monks* were confined to their *Cloisters*, more liberty was allowed to such persons whose *Pens* were publickly employed. And when *Monks* could not go out to the news, news came home to them: such was their intelligence from *Clergy* men, who then alone were employed in *State Offices*. It was no wonder, that the writings of this *william* did, but had been a miracle if they did not savour of the superstition of the times. He dedicated his Book to *Ealread* Abbot of *Rievaulx*, and died Anno Dom. 1146.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 2.
num. 92.

EALREAD Abbot of *Rievaulx* lately named, was one eminent in his generation for *Piety* and *Learning*. He was most intimate with *David* King of *Scotland*, and had the rare felicity to adventure on desperate * differences betwixt great persons; and yet above humane hope to compleat their agreement. He had *Saint Augustines Confessions* both by heart, and in his heart; yet generally he is accounted the *English Saint Bernard*, and wrote very many Books, whereof one, *De Virginitate Maria*, and another, *De Abusionibus Claustris*, shewing twelve abuses generally committed in that kind of life. Yet as *Saint Paul* honoured widows, that were widows indeed; he had a high esteem for *Monks*, who were *Monks* indeed; so addicted to a solitary life, that he refused all Honours and several *Bishopricks* proffered unto him. He died in the 57. year of his age, 1166. and after his death attained with many the reputation of a *Saint*.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 2.
Num. 99.

* 1 Tim. 5. 3.

WALTER DANIEL was *Deacon* to *Ealread* aforesaid, and it is pity to part them. *Leland* saith, that he followed his Abbot

Sancta Invidia,

Give me leave to english it, with holy emulation, and they who run in that race of *Vertue*, neither supplant such who are before them, nor juggle those that are even with them, nor hinder those who come behind them. He trod in his Masters foot-steps; yet so, that my Author saith, *Non modo equavit sed superavit*, writing a Book on the same subject, *De Virginitate Maria*. He flourished Anno 1170. under King *Henry* the second, and was buried in his own *Abby*.

ROBERT the SCRIBE (but no *Pharisee*, such his *Humility*; not *Hypocrite*, such his *Sincerity*;) was the fourth *Presect* of *Canon Regulars* at *Bridlington* in this *County*. He had his surname from his dexterity in writing, not a little beneficial in that age; * *Erasmus* ingeniously confessing, that his Father *Gerard* got a handsome livelihood thereby. But our *Robert* in fair and fast writing did reach a Note above others, it being true of him what was said,

* In his Life
written by
himself.

Nondum lingua suum dextra peregit opus.

| The Tongue her task hath not yet done,
| When that the Hand her race hath run.

And he may be said to have had the long Hand of short Hand (such the swiftness of his Pen)

Pen) though I confesse *Brachyography* was not then, nor many years after invented. But he, though a *quick Scribe*, is but a *dull one*; who is good only at *fac simile*, to transcribe out of an original, whereas our *Robert* left many Books of his own making to posterity. He flourished *Anno Dom. 1180.* and lieth buried before the Doors of the Cloyster of his Convent.

PETER of *Rippon*, was *Canon* of that *Colledge*, built anciently therein by Saint *Wilfred*, purposely omitted by us in our *Catalogue* of Saints, to expiate our former tediousness concerning him in our *Church History*. *Jeffrey* Archbishop of *York*, not only delighted in, but doted on our *Peter*. He wrote a Book of the life and miracles of Saint *Wilfred*. How many suspected persons did prick their credits, who could not thread his *Needle*. This was a narrow place in his Church, and kind of Purgatory (save that no fire therein) through which chaste Persons might easily passe, whilest the *Incontinent* did stick therein, beheld generally as a piece of *Monkish Legerdemain*.

I am sorry to hear, that this Collegiate Church (one of the most ancient and famous Churches in the North of England) hath the means and allowance appointed for the repair thereof detained; and more sorry that on the eighth of *December, 1660.* a violent wind blew down the great Steeple thereof, which with its fall, beat down the Chancel (the onely place where the people could assemble for Divine Worship) and much shattered and weakened the rest of the Fabrick, and I hope, that His Majesties Letters Patents will meet with such bountiful contributions, as will make convenient Reparation. Our *Peter* flourished *Anno 1190.* under King *Richard* the first.

WILLIAM of NEWBOROUGH, was born at * *Bridlington* in this County, but named of *Newborough*, not far off, in which Monastery he became a *Canon Regular*. He also was called *Petit* or *Little*, from his low stature; in him the observation was verified, that *little men* (in whom their heat is most contracted) are soon angry, flying so fiercely on the memory of *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, taxing his *British Chronicle*, as a continued fiction, translated by him indeed; but whence? from his own Brain, to his own Pen, by his own Invention. Yea, he denieth that there was ever a King *Arthur*, and in effect overthroweth all the *welsh History*. But learned *Leland* conceives this *William Little* greatly guilty in his ill language, which to any Author was uncivil, to a Bishop unreverent, to a dead Bishop uncharitable. Some resolve all his passion on a point of meer revenge, heartily offended, because *David* Prince of *Wales* * denied him to succeed *G. Monmouth* in the See of *St. Asaph*, and therefore fell he so foul on the whole *Welsh Nation*. Sure I am, that this angry *William* so censorious of *G. Monmouth* his falsehoods, hath most foul slips of his own Pen, as when he affirmeth, That in the place of the slaughter of the English, nigh *Battle in Sussex*, if peradventure it be wet with any small showre, presently the ground thereabouts sweaseth forth * very blood, though indeed it be no more, than what is daily seen in *Rutland* after any sudden rain, where the ground floweth with a reddish moisture. He flourished *Anno 1200.* under King *John*.

ROGER HOVEDEN was born in this County, of the *Illustrious Family* of the *Hovedens*, saith my * Author, bred first in the study of the *Civil*, then of the *Canon-Law*, and at last, being servant to King *Henry* the second, he became a most accomplished Courtier. He is the chiefest (if not sole) *Lay-Historian* of his age, who being neither Priest nor Monk wrote a *Chronicle* of *England*, beginning where *Bede* ended, and continuing the same until the fourth of King *John*. When King *Edward* the first layed claim to the *Crown* of *Scotland*, he caused the *Chronicles* of this *Roger* to be diligently searched, and carefully kept, many *Authenticall* passages therein tending to his present advantage. This *Roger* flourished in the year of our Lord, 1204.

JOHN of HALIFAX commonly called *De SACRO BOSCO*, was born in that Town so famous for Cloathing, bred first in *Oxford*, then in *Paris*, being the prime *Mathematician* of his age. All Students of *Astronomy* enter into that Art through the Door of his Book, *De spherâ*. He lived much beloved, died more lamented, and was buried with a solemn Funeral, on the publick * cost of the University of *Paris*, *Anno 1256.*

ROBERTUS PERSCRUTATOR, or ROBERT the SEARCHER, was born * in this

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 3.
numero 53.

* Godwin in
the Bishops of
St. Asaph.

* Cited and
confuted by
Camden in
Sussex.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 3.
Num. 55.

* Bale out of
Leland. Cent. 6.
Num. 93.

* Pitts de Ang.
script. pag.
419.

this County, bred a Dominican, great Mathematician and Philosopher. He got the surname of *Searcher*, because he was in the constant quest and pursuit of the Mysteries of Nature. A thing very commendable, if the matters we seek for, and means we seek with be warrantable.

Yea *Solomon* himself on the same account might be entituled *Searcher*, who by his own confession, * *Applied his heart to know, and to Search, and to seek out wisdom, and the reason of things.*

* Eccles. 7. 25.

But curiosity is a kernel of the *forbidden fruit*, which still sticketh in the throat of a natural man, sometimes to the danger of his choaking: it is heavily laid to the charge of our *Robert*, that he did *light his Candle* from the *Devils Torch* to seek after such secrets as he did desire, witness his Work of *Ceremonial Magick*, which a conscientious Christian would send the same way with the *Ephesian conjuring Books*, and make them fuel for the fire. However in that age he obtained the reputation of a great Scholar, flourishing under King *Edward the second*, 1326.

THOMAS CASTLEFORD, born in this * County, was bred a *Benedictine* in *Pomfrait*, whereof he wrote a History, from *AS K a Saxon* first owner thereof, to the *Lacis* from whom that large Lordship descended to the Earls of *Lancaster*. I could wish some able Pen in *Pomfrait* would continue this Chronicle to our time, and give us the particulars of the late memorable siege, that though the Castle be demolished, the Fame thereof may remain. *Leland* freely confesseth that he learnt more then he looked for by reading *Castlefords History*, promising to give a larger account thereof, in a Book he intended to write of *Civil History*, and which I suspect he never set forth, prevented by death. Our *Castleford* flourished about the year of our Lord, 1326.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 4.
Num. 100.

JOHN GOWER was born (saith * *Leland*) at *Stitenham* (in the *North Riding* in *Bulmore-Wapentake*) of a Knightly Family. He was bred in *London* a Student of the Laws, till prizing his pleasure above his profit, he quitted Pleading to follow Poetry. He was the first refiner of our *English Tongue*, effecting much, but endeavouring more therein. Thus he who sees the Whelp of a Bear but half lick't, will commend it for a comely Creature, in comparison of what it was when first brought forth. Indeed *Gower* left our *English Tongue* very bad, but found it very very bad.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 7.
Num. 23.

Bale makes him *Equitem auratum & Poetam Laureatum*, proving both from his Ornaments on his monumental Statue in *Saint Mary Overies, Southwark*. Yet he appeareth there neither *laureated* nor *hederated* Poet (except the leaves of the *Bayes* and *Ivy* be withered to nothing, since the erection of the Tomb) but only *rosated*, having a Chaplet of four *Roses* about his head. Another * Author unknightheth him, allowing him only a plain Esquire, though in my apprehension the Colar of S.S.S. about his neck speak him to be more. Besides (with submission to better judgements) that Colar hath rather a Civil than Military relation, proper to persons in places of Judicature, which makes me guess this *Gower* some Judge in his old age, well consisting with his original education.

* Stow in his
Survey of Lon-
don in Bride
Ward with-
out.

He was before *Chaucer*, as born and flourishing before him (yea by some accounted his Master;) yet was he after *Chaucer*, as surviving him two years, living to be stark blind, and so more properly termed our *English Homer*. Many the Books he wrote, whereof three most remarkable, viz. *Speculum Meditantis*, in French, *Confessio Amantis*, in English, *Vox Clamantis*, in Latine. His death happened, 1402.

JOHN MARRE, (by *Bale* called *MARREY*, and by *Trithemius* *MARRO*) was born at * *Marre*, a village in this County, three miles West from *Doncaster*, where he was brought up in Learning. Hence he went to *Oxford*, where (saith *Leland*) the University bestowed much honour upon him for his excellent Learning.

* Pies de Ang.
script in An.
1407.

He was by Order a *Carmelite*, and in one respect it was well for his Memory that he was so, which maketh * *John Bale* (who generally falleth foul on all Fryers) to have some civility for him, as being once himself of the same Order, allowing him subtilly learned in all secular Philosophy. But what do I instance in home-bred Testimonies? Know Reader, that in the Character of our own Country Writers, I prize an *Inch* of Forraign above an *Ell* of English Commendation, and Outlandish Writers, *Trithemius*,

* De script.
Brit. Cent. 7.
Num. 32.

mus, Sixtus Senensis, Petrus Lucius, &c. give great Encomiums of his Ability; though I confesse it is chiefly on this account, because he wrote against the Opinions of *J. Wickliffe*. He died on the eighteenth of *March*. 1407. and was buried in the Convent of *Carmelites* in *Doncaster*.

THOMAS GASCOIGNE eldest son to *Richard* (the younger brother unto Sir *William Gascoigne* Lord Chief Justice) was born at *Hunfleet* in this County, bred in *Baliol Colledge* in *Oxford*, where he proceeded Doctor in Divinity, and was * Commissioner of that University *Anno Dom.* 1434. He was well acquainted with the *Maids of Honour*, I mean *Humane Arts and Sciences*, which conducted him first to the presence, then to the favour of *Divinity*, the *Queen*. He was a great *Hieronymist*, perfectly acquainted with all the Writings of that Learned Father, and in expression of his gratitude for the good he had gotten by reading his Works, he collected out of many Authors, and wrote the life of Saint *Hierom*. He made also a Book called *Dictionary Theologicum*, very useful to, and therefore much esteemed by the *Divines* in that age. He was *seven and fifty* years old * *Anno* 1460. and how long he survived afterwards is unknown.

JOHN HARDING was born (saith my * Author) in the *Northern parts*, and I have some cause to believe him this *Countrey-man*. He was an *Esquire* of ancient Parentage, and bred from his Youth in Military Employment. First under *Robert Umfrevil*, Governour of *Roxborough Castle*, and did good service against the *Scots*. Then he followed the Standard of King *Edward the fourth*, adhering faithfully unto him in his deepest distresse.

But the Master-piece of his service was his adventuring into *Scotland*, not without the manifest hazard of his Life; where he so cunningly demeaned himselfe, that he found there, and fetched thence out of their Records, many Original Letters, which he presented to King *Edward the fourth*. Out of these he collected an History of the several Solemn Submissions publicly made, and Sacred Oaths of Fealty, openly taken from the time of King *Athelstane*, by the Kings of *SCOTLAND*, to the Kings of *ENGLAND* for the Crown of *SCOTLAND*, although the *Scotch Historians* stickle with might and maine, that such *Homage* was performed onely for the County of *Cumberland*, and some parcels of Land their Kings had in *ENGLAND* south of *TWEED*. He wrote also a Chronicle of our English Kings, from *BRUTUS* to King *EDWARD* the fourth, and that in English Verse; and in my Judgement he had drank as hearty a draught of *Helicon* as any in his age. He was living 1461. then very aged, and I believe died soon after.

HENRY PARKER was bred from his infancy in the *Carmelite Convent* at *Doncaster*, afterwards Doctor of Divinity in * *Cambridge*. Thence he returned to *Doncaster*, and well it had been with him, if he had staid there still, and not gone up to *London* to preach at *Pauls-Crosse*, where the subject of his Sermon was to prove, *That Christs poverty was the pattern of humane perfection*; and that men professing eminent sanctity, should conform to his precedent, *Going on foot, feeding on Barley-bread, wearing seamless-woven-coats, having no houses of their own, &c.* He drove this nail so far, that he touched the quick, and the wealthy Clergy winched thereat. His Sermon offended much as preached, more as published, granting the Copy thereof to any that would transcribe it. For this the Bishop of *London* put him in prison, which *Parker* patiently endured (in hope, perchance, of a rescue from his Order) till being informed, that the Pope effectually appeared on the party of the Prelates, to procure his liberty, he was content at *Pauls-Cross* to * recant. Not as some have took the word, to say over the same again (in which sense the *Cuckow*, of all Birds, is properly called the Recanter) but he unsaid, with (at least seeming) sorrow, what he had said before. However from this time we may date the decay of the *Carmelites* credit in *England*: who discountenanced by the Pope, never afterwards recruited themselves to their former number and honour, but moulted their feathers till King *Henry the eighth* cut off their very wings, and body too, at the *Dissolution*. This *Parker* flourished under King *Edward the fourth*, *Anno* 1470.

* Bile de script.
Antiq Oxon.
in hoc Anno.

* Bile de script.
Brit. Cent. 8.
Num. 12.
* Bile de script.
Brit. Cent. 8.
Num. 30.

* Pils de script.
Ang. Anno.
1470.

* Bile de script.
Brit. Cent. 8.
Num. 29.

Since the Reformation.

SIR FRANCIS BIGOT Knight, was born and well landed in this * County. Bale giveth him this testimony, that he was *Evangelicae veritatis amator*. Otherwise I must confess my self posed with his intricate disposition. For he wrote a book against the Clergy

* Bale in his Book called *Scriptores nostri temporis*.

OF IMPROPRIATIONS

Had it been against the Clergy of Appropriations, I could have guessed it to have proved *Tubes* due to the Pastors of their respective Parishes. Whereas now having not seen (nor seen any that have seen) his book, I cannot conjecture his judgment.

As his book, so the manner of his death seems a riddle unto me, being (though a Protestant) slain amongst the Northern Rebels, 1537. But here Bale helpeth us not a little, affirming him found amongst them against his will. And indeed those Rebels, to countenance their Treason, violently detained some Loyall Persons in their Camp; and the Blind sword, having *Acie* not *Oculum*, kill'd friend and foe in fury without distinction.

WILFRID HOLME was born in this County, of Gentile parentage, * *Veritati Deitum revelata Auscultans*, and Pitz taxeth him, that his Pen was too compliant to pleasure K. Henry the eight. The truth is this, he lived in these parts in that juncture of time when the two Northern Rebellions happened, the one in Lincoln, the other in Yorkshire; and when the Popish party gave it out, that the Reformation would ruine Church and State, levell all dignities and degrees; Wilfrid to Confute the Priests truthless Reports, and the Peoples causeless Fealonsies, stated the Controversie, Truly, Clearly and Wittily, in the manner of a Dialogue. He survived not many months after the setting forth of this book Anno 1536.

* Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 9. Num. 22.

THOMAS ROBERSON was born in this * County, and being Doctor of Divinity in Oxford was one of the best Grammarians for Greek and Latine in that age. He had an admirable faculty in teaching of youth; for every Boy can teach a Man, whereas he must be a Man who can teach a Boy. It is easie to inform them who are able to understand, but it must be a Master piece of industry and discretion, to descend to the capacity of Children. He wrote notes upon the Grammar of Lilly, and besides others, one book, *De Nominibus Heteroclitis*, and another *De verbis Defectivis*, so that by his pains the hardest parts of Grammar are made the easiest, and the most anomalous, reduced to the greatest regularity by his endeavours. What Robert Robinson, (under whose name *Quæ genus* in the Grammar is Printed) was to this Thomas Roberson, I have no leisure to enquire, and leave it to those to whom it is more proper, suspecting they may be the same person; and that Pitzæus our Author, living mostly beyond the seas, might be mistaken in the name: However, he flourished Anno Domini 1544.

* Pitz. de Ang. script. in Anno 1544.

* Idem ibidem.

WILLIAM HUGH was * born in this County, and bred in Corpus Christi Colledge in Oxford, where he attained to great Eminency in Learning. In his time the Consciences of many tender Parents were troubled about the Finall Estate of Infants dying unbaptized, as posting from the Wombe to the Winding-sheet, in such speed, that the Sacrament could not be fastened upon them. To pacify persons herein concerned, this William wrote and Dedicated a book to Q. Katherine Parr, entituled, *The troubled mans Medicine*. He died of the breaking of a Vain, Anno Dom. 1549.

* Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 9. Num. 72.

ROGER ASCHAM was born at Kirby-weik in this County, and bred in Saint Johns Colledge in Cambridge, under Doctor Medcalfe, that good Governour, who whet-stone-like, though dull in himself, by his encouragement, set an edge on most excellent wits in that foundation. Indeed Ascham came to Cambridge just at the dawning of learning, and staid therein till the bright-day thereof, his own endeavours contributing much light thereunto. He was Oratour and Greek-Professour in the University, (places of some sympathy, which have often met in the same person,) and in the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, within three days, wrote letters to * forty seven severall Princes, whereof the meanest was a Cardinal. He travailed into Germany, and there contracted familiarity with John Sturmius and other learned men, and after his return was a kind

* Edm. Grant in the life of Ascham.

of teacher to the Lady *Elizabeth*, to whom (after she was *Queen*) he became her Secretary for her *Latine* letters.

In a word, he was an *Honest* man and a good *Shooter*; Archery (whereof he wrote a book called τοξοφιλῶ) being his onely exercise in his youth, which in his old age he exchanged for a worle pastime, neither so healthfull for his body, nor profitable for his purse, I mean *Cock-fighting*, and thereby (being neither greedy to get, nor carefull to keep money) he much* impaired his estate.

*Camdens Eliq.
Anno 1568.

He had a facile and fluent *Latine*-style, (not like those, who, counting *obscurity* to be *elegancy*, weed out all the hard words they meet in Authors,) witness his *Epistles*, which some say are the only *Latine*-ones extant of any English-man, and if so, the more the pity. What loads have we of letters from forraign Pens, as if no Author were compleat without those necessary appurtenances? whilst surely our English-men write, (though not so many,) as good as any other Nation. In a word, his τοξοφιλῶ is accounted a good book for *Young-men*, his *School-master* for *Old-men*, his *Epistles* for all men, set out after his death, which happened Anno Dom. 1568. December 30. in the 53. year of his Age, and he was buried in Saint Sepulchers in London.

Sir HENRY SAVILL Knight, was born at *Bradley*, in the Parish of *Hallifax* in this County, of antient and worshipfull extraction. He was bred in *Oxford*, and at last became *Warden* of *Merton-colledge* and also *Provost* of *Eaton*. Thus this skilfull *Gardiner* had at the same time a *Nurcery* of young *Plants*, and an *Orchard* of grown *Trees*, both flourishing under his carefull inspection.

This worthy Knight carefully collected the best Copies of Saint *Chrisostome*, and imployed Learned men to transcribe and make *Annotations* on them, which done, he fairly set it forth, on his own cost, in a most beautifull *Edition*; a burden which he underwent without stooping under it, though the weight thereof would have broken the back of an ordinary person. But the *Papists* at *Paris* had their *Emissaries* in *England*, who surrepticiously procured this Knights learned Labours, and sent them over weekly by the *Post* into *France*, *Schedatim* sheet by sheet, as here they passed the *Press*. Then *Fronto Ducens* (a French *Cardinall* as I take it) caused them to be Printed there with *implicite faith* and *blind obedience*, letter for letter as he received them out of *England*, onely joyning thereunto a *Latine translation* and some other inconsiderable Additions. Thus two Editions of Saint *Chrisostome* did together run a race in the world, which should get the speed of the other in publique sale and acceptance. Sir Henry his *Edition* started first by the advantage of some Months. But the *Parisian Edition* came up close to it, and advantaged with the *Latine Translation* (though dearer of price) out-stript it in quickness of Sale, but of late the *Savilian Chrisostome* hath much mended its pace, so that very few are left of the whole Impression.

Sir Henry left one onely Daughter richly married to Sir William *Sidley* of *Kent* Baronet. He dyed at *Eaton*, where he lyeth buried under a Monument with this Inscription *Hic jacent Ossa & Cineres Henrici Savill sub spe certa resurrectionis, natus apud Bradley juxta Halifax in Comitatu Ebor, Anno Domini 1549. ultimo die mensis Novembris, Obiit in Collegio Etonensi Anno Domini 1621. xix die mensis Februarii.*

It must not be forgotten, that he was a most excellent Mathematician, witness his learned Lectures on *Euclid*. Yet once casually happening into the Company of Master *Briggs* of *Cambridge*, upon a learned encounter betwixt them, Master *Briggs* demonstrated a truth, besides (if not against) the judgment of Sir Henry, wherewith that worthy Knight was so highly affected, that he chose him one of his Mathematick Professors in *Oxford*, wherein he founded two allowing a liberall sallary unto them.

THOMAS TAYLOR was born at *Richmond* in this County, where his father (a bountifull entertainer of people in distrels) was Recorder of the Town. He was afterwards bred in *Christs-colledge* in *Cambridge*, and chose a Fellow thereof.

This *Timothy*, grave when green, entred very young but not raw, into the Ministry at 21. years of age, and continued in the same at *Reading* and *London* for the space of thirty five years. His Sermons were generally well studied, and he was wont to say, That oftimes he satisfied himself the least, when he best pleased his people, not taking such pains in his preaching. His flock was firmly founded and well bottomed on *Catachi-*

stacall

sticall Divinity. It being observed that his Auditors stuck close to their principles in this *Age*, wherein so many have reeled into damnable Errors. He was a great giver of Alms, but without a Trumpet, and most strict in his Conversation.

Zeal for the House of God may be said in some sort to have Consumed him; Dying in the *fifty six* year of his age, *Anno Domini* 1632. comfortably avowing at his death that we serve such a Master, *Who covereth many imperfections*, and giveth much wages for a little work.

NATHANIEL SHUTE was born at *Gigleswick* in this County, *Christopher Shute* his father being the painfull Vicar thereof. He was bred in *Christs-colledge* in Cambridge. A most excellent scholar and solid preacher: Though, nothing of his is extant in Print, save a Sermon call'd *Corona Charitatis*, preached at the funerall of Master *Fishbourn*. But the goodness of the Land of *Canaan* may as well be guessed from one great bunch of grapes, as if the spies had brought whole vineyards along with them. Indeed he was a profound and profitable preacher for many years together at *St. Mildred Poultry* in London.

One in the *University* being demanded his judgement of an excellent sermon in *Saint Maries*, returned, that *It was an uncomfortable sermon, leaving no hope of imitation for such as should succeed him*. In this sense alone, I must allow Master *Nathaniel Shute* an uncomfortable preacher (though otherwise a true *Barnabas* and Son of consolation) possessing such as shall follow him in time, with a dispair to equall him in eminency.

He died *Anno Domini* 1638. when our *Engish skie* was clouded all over, and set to rain, but before any drops of war fell down amongst us. Doctor *Holdefworth*, most excellently preached his Funerall Sermon, taking for his text, *We have this our treasure in earthly vessels*.

JOSIAH SHUTE brother to *Nathaniel* aforesaid, was bred in *Trinity colledge* in Cambridge, and became afterwards Minister of *Saint Mary Woolnoth* in London, and was, (Reader I doe say and will maintain it,) the most Pretious Jewell that was ever shewn or seen in *Lumbardstreet*; All Ministers are Gods Husband-men, but some of them can onely plough in soft ground, whose shares and Coulteres will turn Edge in a hard point of Divinity. No ground came amiss to Master *Shute*, whether his Text did lead him to controversiall or positive Divinity; having a strain, without straining for it, of native Eloquence: he spake that which others studied for. He was for many years, and that most justly, highly, esteem'd of his Parish; till in the beginning of our late Civil Warrs some began to neglect him, distasting wholesome meat well dressed by him merely because their mouths were out of tast, by that generall distemper, which in his time was but an *Ague*, afterwards turn'd to a *feaver*, and since is turn'd to a *Frensy* in our Nation.

I insist hereon the rather for the comfort of such godly Ministers, who now suffer in the same nature wherein Mr. *Shute* did before; indeed, no servant of God can simply and directly comfort himself in the sufferings of others, (as which hath something of envy therein,) yet may he do it consequentially in this respect; because, thereby he apprehends his own condition herein consistent with Gods love and his own salvation, seeing other precious Saints tast with him of the same affliction, as many godly Ministers doe now a days, whose sickles are now hung up as useles, and neglected, though before these Civil Warrs they reaped the most in Gods harvest. Master *Shute* dyed *Anno Domini* 1640. and was buried with great solemnity in his own Church, Master *Udall* preaching his Funerall Sermon: since his death his excellent Sermons are set forth on some part of *Genesis*, and pity it is there is no more extant of his worthy indeavours.

It must not be forgotten, how retiring a little before his death into the Country, some of his Parishioners came to visit him, whom he chearfully entertained with this expression. *I have taught you, my dear flock, for above thirty years, how to live, and now I will shew you in a very short time how to dye*. He was as good as his word herein, for within an Hour he in the presence of some of them was peaceably dissolved.

Be it also known, that besides these two brothers *Nathaniel* and *Josiah*, fixed in the City of London, there were three more, bred and brought up in the Ministry, viz. *Robert* preacher at *Lyn*, *Thomas*, Minister for a good time in *Chester*, and *Timothy* lately (if not still alive) a preacher in *Exeter*.

* So I am informed by Mr. *Christopher Shute*, minister of *Saint Vedastus* in London, heir to his fathers virtues.

All great (though not equall) Lights, are set up in fair *Candlesticks*, I mean, places of eminency, and conveniently distanced one from another, for the better dispersing of their Light; and good Housewives tell me, *Old Candles are the best* for spending. Happy their Father who had his Quiver full with *five such Sons*, *he need not be ashamed to see his Enemies in the Gate*. It is hard to say, whether he was more happy in his sons, or they in so good a Father, and a wary man will crave time to decide the doubt, untill the like instance doth return in *England*.

GEORGE SANDYS youngest son of *Edwin Sandys* Arch-bishop of *York*, was born at *Bishops-Thorp* in this County, he proved a most accomplished gentleman, and an observant Traveller, who went as far as the *Sepulchre* at *Ferusalem*, and hath spared other mens pains in going thither, by bringing the *Holy Land* home to them; so lively is his description thereof, with his passage thither, and return thence.

He most elegantly translated *Ovid* his *Metamorphosis* into English verse, so that as the soul of *Aristotle* was said to have transmigrated into *Thomas Aquinas*, (because rendering his sense so naturally,) *Ovid's* genius may seem to have passed into Master *Sandys*. He was a servant, but no slave to his subject, well knowing that a Translator is a person in *free Custody*; *Custody*, being bound to give the true sense of the Author he translated; *Free*, left at liberty to cloath it in his own expression.

Nor can that in any degree be applyed to Master *Sandys*, which one rather bitterly then falsely chargeth on an Author, whose name I leave to the Readers conjecture.

*We know thou dost well
as a Translator,
But where things require,
a genius and a fire,
Not kindled before by others pains,
as often thou hast wanted brains.*

Indeed some men are better *Nurses*, then *Mothers* of a *Poem*, good onely to feed and foster the Fancies of others, whereas Master *Sandys* was altogether as dexterous at *Inventing* as *Translating*, and his own Poems as spritfull, vigorous, and masculine. He lived to be a very aged man, whom I saw in the *Savoy* Anno 1641. having a youthfull soul in a decayed body, and I believe he dyed soon after.

JOHN SALT MARSH was extracted from a right antient (but decayed) family in this County, and I am informed that Sir *Thomas Metham* his kinsman, bountifully contributed to his education, he was bred in *Magdalen-colledge* in *Cambridge*. Returning into this his Native Country, was very great with Sir *John Hotham* the Elder. He was one of a fine and active fancy, no contemptible Poet, and a good *Preacher*, as by some of his profitable Printed Sermons doth appear. Be it charitably imputed to the information of his Judgment and Conscience, that of a zealous observer he became a violent oppresser of *Bishops* and *Ceremonies*.

He wrote a book against my Sermon of *Reformation*, taxing me for many points of Popery therein. I defended my self in a book called *Truth maintained*, and challenged him to an answer, who appeared in the field no more, rendering* this reason thereof, that *he would not shoot his arrows against a dead mark*, being informed that I was dead at *Exeter*.

I have no cause to be angry with fame (but rather to thank her) for so good a *Lye*. May I make this true use of that false report, *to dye daily*. See how Providence hath crossed it, the *dead* [reported] man is* still *living*, the then *living* man *dead*; and seeing I survive to goe over his grave, I will tread the more gently on the mold thereof, using that civility on him which I received from him.

He died in or about *Windsor* (as he was Riding to and fro in the Parliament Army) of a *Burning Feaver*, venting on his death-bed strange expressions, apprehended (by some of his party) as *extaticall*, yea, *propheticall* raptures, whilst others accounted them (no wonder if outrages in the *City*, when the enemy hath possessed the *Castle* commanding it) to the *acuteness* of his disease which had seized his *intellectualls*. His death happened about the year 1650.

*In the beginning of his book against Mr. Galtacre.

*May 30 1661. at the writing hereof.

JEREMIAH WHITACRE was born at *Wakefeld* in this County, bred Master of Arts in *Sidney-colledge*, and after became School-master of *Okeham*, then Minister of *Stretton* in *Rutland*. He was chosen to be one of the Members of the late Assembly, wherein he behaved himself with great moderation; at last he was Preacher at *St. Mary Magdalens Bermonsey*, well discharging his duty, being a solid Divine, and a man made up of Piety to God, pity to poor men, and Patience in himself. He had much use of the last, being visited with many, and most acute diseases. I see Gods love or hatred cannot be conjectured, much less concluded, from outward accidents, this mercifull man meeting with merciless afflictions.

I have sometimes wondered with my self, why Satan the *Magazeen of Malice*, (who needeth no man to teach him mischief,) having *Job* in his power, did not put him on the rack of the *Stone, Gout, Collick* or *Strangury*, as in the height, most exquisite torments, but onely be-ulcered him on his *Skin*, and outside of his body.

And (under correction to better judgments,) I conceive this might be some cause thereof. Being to spare his life, the Devill durst not inflict on him these mortall maladies, for fear to exceed his commission, who possibly, for all his cunning, might mistake in the exact proportioning of the pain to *Jobs* ability to bear it, and therefore was forced to confine his malice to externall pain, dolefull but not deadly in its own nature.

Sure I am, this good *Jeremiah* was tormented with *Gout, Stone*, and one ulcer in his bladder, another in his kidneys, all which he endured with admirable and exemplary patience, though God of his goodness grant that (if it may stand with his will) no cause be given that so sad a Copy be transcribed. Thus God, for reasons best known unto himself, sent many and the most cruell *Bayliffes* to arrest him to pay his debt to nature, though he always was ready willingly to tender the same, at their single summons. His liberality knew no bottome but an empty purse, so bountifull he was to all in want. He was buried on the 6. of *June, Anno 1654.* in his own Parish in *Southwarke*, much lamented: Master *Simon Ash* preaching his Funerall Sermon, to which the Reader is referred for his further satisfaction. I understand some sermons are extant of his preaching, Let me but adde this Distick and I have done.

Whites ambo, Whitehead, Whitgift, Whitakerus uterque
Vulnera Romano quanta dedere papæ?

Romish Exile Writers.

JOHN YOUNG was born in this County. His life appeareth to me, patched up of unsuiting peices, as delivered by severall Authors. A *Judicious* * *Antiquary*, seldome mistaken, will have him a *Monke of Ramsay*, therein confounding him with his *Name-sake* many years more antient. * An other will have him bred *Doctor of Divinity* in *Trinity-colledge* in *Cambridge*, though that *Foundation* (suppose him admitted the first day thereof,) affordeth not *Seniority* enough to write *Doctor*, before the reign of *Queen Mary*, except we understand him bred in some of the *Hosples*, afterwards united thereunto. So that I rather concur herein with the forenamed *Antiquary*, that he was Fellow of *Saint Johns-colledge* in that *University*.

It is agreed, that at the first, he was at the least a *Parcell-Protestant*, translating into English the *Book of Arch bishop Cranmer*, of the *Sacrament*. But afterwards, he came off with a witness, being a *Zealous Papist*, and great *Antagonist* of *Mart. Bucer*, and indeed as able a *Disputant* as any of his Party.

He was *Vice-Chancellour* of *Cambridge, Anno 1554.* Master of *Pembroke-hall, Kings-Professor* of *Divinity*, and *Rector* of *Land-beach nigh Cambridge*, but lost all his preferment in the first of *Queen Elizabeth*. Surely more then *Ordinary Obstinacy* appeared in him, because not onely deprived but imprisoned. And in my judgment, more probably surpris'd before he went, then after his return from *forraign parts*. He died under restraint in *England, 1579.*

JOHN MUSH was born in this * *County*, bred first in the *English-colledge* at *Doway*, and then ran his course of *Philosophy* in their *Colledge* at *Rome*. Afterwards being made *Priest*, he was sent over into *England*, to gaine People to his own perswasion, which he

* Par. Her.
Skelet. Cap. 2.
lib. M. &c.
* J. Piz de
Ang. Script.
pag. 770.

* & prin's pag.
810.

he did without and within the Prison for 20. years together, but at last he got his liberty.

In his time the *Romish Ship* in *England* did spring a dangerous Leak, almost to the sinking thereof, in the *Schisme* betwixt the *Priests* and the *Jesuits*. *Mush* appeared very active and happy in the stopping thereof, and was by the *English Popish Clergy* sent to *Rome* to compose the controversie, behaving himself very wisely in that service. Returning into his own *Country* he was for *fourteen* years together assistant to the *English Arch-Priest*, demeaning himself commendably therein; he wrote many books, and one whose title made me the more to mind it,

Vitam & Martyrium D. Margareta Clithoræ.

Now whether this *D.* be for *Domina* or *Diva*, for *Lady* or *Saint*, or both, I know not. I take her for some *Gentlewoman* in the North, which for some practises in the maintenance of her own Religion, was obnoxious to, and felt the severity of our Laws. This *Mush* was living in these parts, *Anno 1612*.

Benefactors to the Publick.

THOMAS SCOT was born at *Rotheram*, no obscure market in this County; waving his paternall name, he took that of *Rotheram*, from the place of his Nativity. This I observe the rather, because he was (according to my exactest enquiry) the last Clergyman of note with such an assumed Surname, which Custome began now to grow out of fashion, and Clergy-men (like other men) to be called by the name of their fathers.

He was first Fellow of *Kings-colledge*, afterwards Master of *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*, and Chancellour of that University; here he built on his proper cost (saving something help'd by the Scholars) the fair gate of the School, with fair walks on each side, and a Library on the East thereof. Many have mistaken this, for the performance of King *Richard* the third, meerly, because his Crest the *Boar* is set up therein. Whereas the truth is that *Rotheram* having felt the sharp Tuskes of that *Boar*, (when imprisoned by the aforesaid King, for resigning the Great Seal of *England* to Queen *Elizabeth*, the relict of King *Edward* the fourth,) advanced his Armes thereon, meerly to engratiate himself. He went thorough many Church preferments, being successively Provost of *Beverly*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, *Lincoln*, and lastly Arch-bishop of *York*; nor less was his share in Civil honour, first, *Keeper of the Privy Seal*, and last, *Lord Chancellour of England*. Many were his Benefactions to the Publick, of which none more remarkable then his founding five Fellowships in *Lincoln-colledge* in *Oxford*. He deceased in the 76. year of his age at *Cawood* of the plague *Anno Domini 1500*.

JOHN ALCOCKE was born at *Beverly* in this County, where he built a Chappell, and founded a Chantry for his parents. He was bred a Doctor of Divinity in *Cambridge*, and at last became Bishop of *Ely*, his prudence appeared in that he was preferred Lord Chancellour of *England* by King *Henry* the seventh, a Prince of an excellent palate to tast mens Abilities, and a Dunce was no dish for his diet. His piety is praised by the pen of *J. Bale*, which (though generally bitter) drops nothing but honey on *Alcocks* Memory, commending him for a most mortified man; *Given to Learning and Piety from his Child-hood, growing from grace to grace, so that in his age none in England was higher for holiness*. He turned the old Nunnery of *Saint Radigund*, into a new Colledge called *Jesus* in *Cambridge*: surely had *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, first founder of that Nunnery, survived to see this alteration, it would have rejoyced his heart to behold Leudness and Laziness turned out, for Industry and Piety to be put in their place. This *Alcock* died *October 1. 1500*. And had Saintship gone as much by merit as favour, he deserved one as well as his name-sake *Saint John* his predecessor in that See.

Since the Reformation.

The extent of this large *Province* and the distance of my Habitation from, it have disabled me to express my desires suitable to the merit thereof in this *Topick* of *Modern Benefactors*, which I must leave to the *Topographers* thereof hereafter to supply my

my defaults with their diligence. But let me *forget my self* when I doe not remember the worthy & charitable Master.....*Harrison* inhabitant of the Populous Town of *Leeds*, so famous for the *Cloath* made therein. Methinks, I hear that great Town accosting him in the Language of the Children of the Prophets to * *Elisha*, Behold now, the place where we dwell with thee is too strait for us. The Church could scarce hold half the inhabitants, till this worthy gentleman provided them another. So that now the men of *Leeds* may say with * *Isaack*, *Rehoboth*, God hath made room for us. He accepted of no assistance in the building of that fair Fabrick, but what he fully paid for, so that he may be owned the sole Founder thereof. But all his Charity could not secure him from sequestration in our Troublesome Times. All I will adde is this, as he hath built a House for God, may God in Scripture * Phrase) build a House for him, I mean, make him fruitful and fortunate in his posterity.

* 2 King. 6. 1.

* Gen. 26. 22.

* Exod. 1. 21.

Memorable Persons.

PAULINUS DE LEEDS born in this County where there be three Towns of that name in one *Wapentake*. It is uncertain in which of these he was born, and the matter is of no great concernment. One so free from Simony and far from buying a Bishoprick that when a Bishoprick bought him, he refused to accept it. For when King *Henry* the second chose him Bishop of *Carlisle* and promised to increase the Revenue of that Church with three hundred mark yearly rent, besides the grant * of two Church livings and two Mannors near to *Carlisle*, on the condition that this *Paulinus* would accept the place, all this would not work him to imbrace so wealthy an offer. The reasons of his refusall are rendred by no Author, but must be presumed very weighty to overpoise such rich proffers, on which account let none envy his name a Room in this my Catalogue. He flourished about the year of our Lord 1186.

* *Godwin* in his Catalogue of Bishops out of *R. Hoviden*.

WILLIAM DE LA POLE born at *Ravenstode* in this County, was for wealth and skill in Merchandize inferiour to none in *England*, he made his abode at *Kingston* * upon *Hull*, and was the first Mayor of that Town. When *K. Edward* the third was at *Antwerpt*, and much necessitated for money (no shame for a Prince always in War, to be sometimes in want) this *William* lent him many thousand pounds of gold. In recompence whereof the King made him his *Valet* (equivalent to what afterward was called Gentleman of the Bed-chamber,) and Lord * Chief-Baron of his Exchequer, with many other honours. Amongst which this was one, that he should be reputed a *Banneret*, not that he was really made one, seeing the flourishing of a Banner over his head, in the field, before or after a fight, was a ceremony essentiall thereunto; but he had the same precedency conferred upon him. I find not the exact date of his death, but conjecture it to be about the year 1350.

* *Cam. Brit.* in *Yorkshire*.

* *Sed Quere*, because he appears not in *Sir H. Spelman's* Catalogue.

Lord Mayor.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
1 <i>William Eastfield</i>	<i>William Eastfield</i>	<i>Tickell</i>	<i>Mercer</i>	1429
2 <i>Fohn Ward</i>	<i>Richard Ward</i>	<i>Howdon</i>	<i>Grocer</i>	1484
3 <i>William White</i>	<i>William White</i>	<i>Tickhill</i>	<i>Draper</i>	1489
4 <i>Fohn Rudstone</i>	<i>Robert Rudstone</i>	<i>Hatton</i>	<i>Draper</i>	1528
5 <i>Ralph Dodmer</i>	<i>Henry Dodmer</i>	<i>Pickering leigh</i>	<i>Mercer</i>	1529
6 <i>William Roch</i>	<i>Fohn Roch</i>	<i>Wixley</i>	<i>Draper</i>	1540
7 <i>Richard Dobbes</i>	<i>Robert Dobbes</i>	<i>Baitby</i>	<i>Skinner</i>	1551
8 <i>William Hewet</i>	<i>Edmund Hewet</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Cloth-worker</i>	1559
9 <i>Fohn Hart</i>	<i>Ralph Hart</i>	<i>Sproston Court</i>	<i>Grocer</i>	1589
10 <i>Richard Saltonstall</i>	<i>Gilbert Saltonstall</i>	<i>Hallyfax</i>	<i>Skinner</i>	1597
11 <i>William Craven</i>	<i>William Craven</i>	<i>Apletreewick</i>	<i>Merchant-Tayler</i>	1610

The Names of the Gentry of this County Returned by the Commissioners, in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth.

John Arch-bishop of York,
Richard Earl of Salisbury.
Edmund Darel, Knight, { Knights for } Commissioners.
Robert Hopton, Knight. { the Shire. }

Tho. Sayvell, chiv.	ven arm.	Broughton, ar.	Will. Thorton de Lonsdale, ar.
Rob. Umbtred, chiv.	Tho. Saltmarsh de Saltmarsh	Tho. Clarell de Stenton senioris, ar.	Tho. Manncell de Burford, ar.
Hen. Bonnfecte, chiv.	Tho. Nuthill de Riston, ar.	Will. Birton de Snape-thorp, ar.	Iac. Metcalfe de worleydale, ar.
Radul. Graystock, chi.	Tho. Constable de Cotfesse, ar.	Ioh. Manston de Manston, ar.	Rob. Hynkersfell de Parochia de Roderham Gent.
Edm. Hastings, chiv.	Tho. Darcy de Newsted ar.	Tho. Trollop de Carethorp, ar.	Ioh. Hutton de Thrysk, Yeom.
Radul. Bulmer, chiv.	Nich. Ashton de Herton, ar.	will. Hastings de Roncheby, ar.	will. de Stokdale de Richmondshire, Yeom.
Will. Plumton, chiv.	Alex. Lonnde de Southcave, ar.	Ioh. Conyers de Cleveland, ar.	Rob. Satyrk de Richmondshire, Yeom.
Ioh. Sempest, chiv.	Will. Ardern de Belthorp, ar.	Rob. Lambton de Nunthorp, ar.	Bayn. Tennand de Craven, Yeom.
Ioh. Melton, chiv.	Rich. Redmain de Harwod, ar.	Ioh. Banaster de wakefeld, ar.	Tho. Goll. de Grystbewayt, Yeom.
Edm. Talbot, chiv.	Will. Moncheux de Barnstone, ar.	Rob. Pylkinton de Ayrenden, ar.	Rog. Tenand. de Longstrath, Yeom.
Ioh. Saltwain, chiv.	Ioh. Routh de Routh, arm.	Ioh. Middleton de Lonsdale, ar.	Tho. Swelting de Newhall in parochia de Spoford, Yeom.
Will. Gascoigne, chiv.	Tho. Gray de Barton, arm.	Tho. Radecliffe de Bradley, ar.	
Ant. de Sancto Quintino, arm.	Radul. Stanfeld, ar.	Tho. Redneyn de Lonsdale, ar.	
Ioh. Constable de Halsham, arm.	Rog. Tempest de		
Will. Inhidby de Ripplay			
Hen. Vavasor de Hefwood, arm.			
Tho. Metham de Grymston, arm.			
Ioh. Perchay de Riston, arm.			
Radul. Pudsay de Cra-			

*See the Worthies General of England cap. 14.

* Here is a very slender return of Gentry, (hardly worth the inserting and) bearing no proportion to the extent and Populousness of the Province. The Reader may remember, how the main design driven on in this Enquiry, was, (whatever was pretended) to detect such as favoured the Title of the House of York. Now the Gentry of this County were generally addicted to that Party, which made them so remiss in this matter, slightly flubbering it over, doing something for shew, and nothing to purpose. And this being the last Catalogue which occurreth in this kind, we will here take

Our farewell of the English Gentry.

The worst I wish our English Gentry is, that by Gods blessing on their thrift they may seasonably out-grow the sad impressions which our Civil Wars have left in their estates, in some to the shaking of their Contentment. I could wish also that for the future, they would be more carefull in the Education of their children, to bring them up in Learning and Religion; for I suspect, that the observation of forraigners, hath some smart truth therein, that English-men, by making their children Gentlemen, before they are men, cause they are so seldome Wise-men.

Indeed Learning (whatever is fondly fancied to the contrary) is no more a burden to the bearer thereof, then it is cumbersome for one to carry his head on his own shoulders. And seeing Gentry alone is no Patrimony (which as the plain Proverb saith, sent to Market will not buy a Bushell of Wheat,) it is good even for those of the best birth to acquire some Liberall quality, which in case of casualty, may serve them for a safe second, and besteed

besteed them toward the attaining of a *Livelihood*. I could name the *Scotch Nobleman*, who having lost his *Land* and *Honour*, through the default of his father, in the reign of King *James*, maintained himself compleatly by the practice of *Physick* and *Chimistry*, much in my mind to his commendation. And it is reported to the praise of the *Scotch Nobility*, that antiently they all were very dextrous at Surgery, and particularly it is recorded of * *James* the fourth King of *Scotland*, *quod vulnera scientissimè tractavit*, that he was most skilfull in handling of wounds. It is good also for those of great Descent to acquaint themselves with *Labour*, not knowing what evil may be on the *Earth*, and the *Romans* (all know) did chuse their *wise men*, not by their *white* but *hard hands*, whence the name of *Callidi* took it's denomination.

* *Buchanan re-
rum Scotiarum
lib. 13. fol. 131.*

But above all *Religion* is the greatest ornament, without which all Emblemes of *Ancestry* are but *Putamina Nobilitatis*, The husks and empty shells of *Nobility*. Yea, when a *fair Coat of Armes* belong to one of *foul manners*, it is so far from being a *Credit* unto him, that such *Armes* give the *Lye* to the bearer thereof, as *Tacitus* upbraiding him for being unworthy of his own extraction.

Sheriffs.

HEN. II.

Anno

1 Bartraneus de Bullemer for
9 years.

10 R E C O R -

D A

M A N C A

to the end of this Kings
raign.

RICH. I.

Anno

1 Randul. de Glanvil
2 Osbert. de Longo Campo,
& Ioh. Mareft
3 Osbert. de Longo Campo
4 Hugo. Burdulf, &
Hugo de Bobi
5 Idem.
6 Idem.
7 Galfr. Episc. Ebor. &
Roger. de Batwent, for 7
years.

JOH. REX.

Anno

1 Galfr. filius Petri &
Ia. de Petem
2 Idem.
3 Will. de Stutevill, &
Will. Breto
4 Idem.
5 Galfr. filius Will. de Percy
& Rad. de Normanvite

6 Rob. de Lasei Constabular.
Cestr. & Rob. Walufis, for 6
years.

12 Gilb. filius Remfr. & Hen.
de Rademan (sive Radanor)
for 4 years.

16 Rob. de Percy &
Hen. de Middleton

17 Petr. filius Herberti &
Rich. de Hufsebene

HEN. III.

Anno

1
2 Galfr. de Heonel, &
Simon. de Hales
3 Idem.
4 Galfr. de Nevill
5 Idem.
6 Galfr. de Nevill, &
Simon. de Hall
7 Idem.
8 Simon. de Hall
9 Eustacius de Ludham
10 Idem.
11 Rob. de Rokefeld
12 Idem.
13 Idem.
14 Will. de Stutevill, &
Phil. de Affell
15 Idem.
16 Idem.
17 Petr. de Rixall
18 Brianus de Infula
19 Ioh. filius Galfridi
20 Idem.
21 Brianus filius Alani, &

Roger. de Stapleton

22 Idem.

23 Briand. filius Alani, &
Nich. de Molis, & Will. de
Middleton

24 Nich. de Molis

25 Idem.

26 Idem.

27 Hen. de Bada, for 4 years.

31 Hen. Barthen

32 Idem.

33 Will. Daker

34 Rob. de Creping

35 Idem.

36 Will. Daker

37 Rob. de Creping

38 Will. de Horsenden

39 Will. de Latymer

40 Will. de Latymer, for 4
years.

44 Will. de Latymer, & Ioh.
de Oketon

45 Idem.

46 Pet. de Percy

47 Idem.

48 Idem.

49 Will. de Baszall

50 Idem.

51 Idem.

52 Will. de Latymer

53 Idem.

54 Idem.

55 Rog. Estanneus, &
Hen. de Kirby

56 Idem.

E e e e

E D W.

EDW. I.

Anno

- 1 Rog. Estraneus
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Alex. de Kirkton, for 4 years.
- 7 Ranul. de Dacre
- 8 *Idem* & Iohan. de la Degirmes
- 9 Ioh. de Lichgremes, for 5 years.
- 14 Gervasius de Clifton, for 6 years.
- 20 Iohan. de Meates
- 21 Iohan. Byrun for 7 years.
- 28 Rob. Ougle
- 29 Simon. de Kimne, for 4 years.
- 33 Will. de Honks
- 34 *Idem.*
- 35 *Idem.*

EDW. II.

Anno

- 1 Ioh. de Crepping
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Iohan. de Gaas & Iohan. de Eure
- 4 Gerar. Salvein & Iohan. Eure

- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 Gerar. Salvein
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 Ioh. Malebis & Nich. de Meyrill
- 9 Simon. Ward
- 10 Nich. Grey & Simon. Ward
- 11 *Idem.*
- 12 *Idem.*
- 13 Nullus titulus Comit. in hoc Rotulo
- 14
- 15 Simon. Ward
- 16
- 17 Roger. de Somervile
- 18 *Idem.*

EDW. III.

Anno

- 1 Roger. de Somervile
- 2 Iohan. Darcy
- 3 Hen. Fawcomberge
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 Rad. de Bulmer
- 6
- 7 Pet. de falso Marefco
- 8 Pet. de Middleton
- 9 *Idem.*
- 10 Petr. de falso Marefco
- 11 Rad. de Hastingly & Tho. de Rokeby

- 12 Rad. de Hastings
- 13 *Idem.*
- 14 *Idem.*
- 15 Ioh. de Elauds
- 16 Ioh. Fawcombergh
- 17 Tho. de Rokeby, for 7 years.
- 24 Gerar. Salvaine
- 25 Will. de Plumpton
- 26 Pet. de Nuttelle
- 27 Milo. de Stapleton
- 28 Pet. Nuttelle
- 29 Milo. Stapleton, for 5 years.
- 34 Tho. de Musgrave
- 35 Marmad. Constable
- 36 *Idem.*
- 37 Tho. de Musgrave
- 38 *Idem.*
- 39 *Idem.*
- 40 Marmad. Constable
- 41 *Idem.*
- 42 Iohan. Chamon & Will. Acton
- 43 *Idem.*
- 44 *Idem.*
- 45 Ioh. Bigod
- 46 Rob. de Roos
- 47 Will. Acton
- 48 Ioh. Bygod
- 49 Will. Percehay
- 50 Will. de Melton
- 51 Rad. de Hastings

Edward II.

9. SIMON WARD.]

The Male-line of his *Antient* family expired in Sir *Christopher Ward*, Standard-bearer to *K. Henry* the eighth, at *Bolloign*. He lived at *Grindal*, (though *Mulwih* he lived at) leaving three daughters, married into the respected families of *Strickland*, *Musgrave*, and *Osborn*.

Edward III.

17 THOMAS DE ROKEBY.]

Nothing can be written too much, in the praise of this worthy Knight, who was twice 1351. and 1355. Lord Justice of *Ireland*. He came over thether, when the damnable custome (so is it called in the old * Statutes of *Ireland*) of *Coigne* and *Livory*, was publicly practised. This was a custome begun in the time of King *Edward* the second, by *Maurice Fitz-Thomas* Earl of *Desmond*, whereby the Commander in Chief (and others pretending his power) extorted from people, Horse-meat, Mans-meat, and money at pleasure, without any ticket, or other satisfaction. A thing so destructive to that Country, that it is thus described in an antient discourse of the decay of *Ireland*, (the Authors zeal against it transporting him into the marches of prophaneness,) that it was * invented in hell, where if it had been used and practised, it had long since destroyed the Kingdome of *Beel-zebub*, as tending to the making of division.

Sir *Thomas* endeavoured to the utmost of his power to extirpate this practice, and effected it in some measure, famous for this saying, which he left in *Ireland* behind him, † That he would eat in wooden dishes, but would pay for his meat gold and silver.

Sheriff's.

* Statut. 12.
Hen. 4. cap. 6.

* The words
are cited by
Sir John Davis
in his discovery
of *Ireland*,
pag. 30.
† *Annales* Hi-
bern. at the
end of *Camdens*
Brit. Anno
1356.

Sheriffs.

Names	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
RICH. II.					
<i>Anno</i>			15 Ioh. Constable, mi.	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 Ioh. Constable de Huilsham		<i>Quarterly, Gules, and Vairce a Bend Or.</i>	16 Rob. Constable, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
2 Rob. de Nevill de Horby		<i>Gules, a Saltire Argent.</i>	17 Will. Ryther, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
3 Ioh. Savill			18 Ioh. Tempest, mil.		<i>Arg. a Bend betwixt 6 Martlets Sable.</i>
4 Rad. Hastings, mil.		<i>Arg. on a Bend Sab. 3 Owles of the fist.</i>	19 Rob. Waterton, mil.		<i>Barrie of 6 Ermine and Gul. 3 Cressents Sable.</i>
5 Will. de Erghom	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Argent, a Maunch Sable.</i>	20 Will. Gascoign, mil.	Gauthorp	<i>Arg. on a Pale S. a Lucies-head Erected Or.</i>
6 Ioh. Savill	<i>ut prius</i>		21 Tho. Metham, mil.		<i>Quarterly, Az. and Arg. on the first a flower de luce Or.</i>
7 Gerard. Uffet	<i>ut prius</i>		22 Edw. Talbott, mil.	Bashall	<i>Argent, 3 Lions Rampant Pure Or.</i>
8 Rob. Constable	<i>ut prius</i>		23 Will. Eure, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Sab. 2 Lions Passant Arg. Paly, Gules.</i>
9 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>		24 Ia. Strangways, mil.	Ormsby	<i>Or, on a Crosse Flurs G. 4 Martlets of the field.</i>
10 Rob. de Hilton		<i>Arg. 2 Bars Azure, over all a Flowre de Luce Or.</i>	25 Rob. Oughtrede, m.		<i>Azure, on 5 Fusils in fess Or, as many Scallop G</i>
11 Ioh. Savill	<i>ut prius</i>		26 Will. Plumpton, m.	Plumpton	<i>* Azure a Maunch Or.</i>
12 Ioh. Goddard		<i>Ermin, a Lion Rampant Azure, Crowned Or.</i>	27 Ioh. Conyers, mil. *		
13 Ia. Pickering		<i>Az. a Cross pattonce voided Ar. Quarterly, Or and G. on a Bend Sab. 3 Escalops Arg.</i>	28 Iac. Pickering, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
14 Will. Melton		<i>Ermin, or a Chief Azure, 3 Lions Or.</i>	29 Rob. Oughtrede, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
15 Rad. de Eure			30 Rad. Bygod, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
16 Ioh. Upeden, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		31 Iac. Strangways, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
17 Ia. de Pickering, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		32 Ioh. Milton, jun. m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
18 Rob. Constable	<i>ut prius</i>		33 Ioh. Savill, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
19 Rad. de Eure	<i>ut prius</i>		34 Tho. Harrington, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
20 Rob. de Nevill	<i>ut prius</i>		35 Ioh. Horham, mil.		<i>Or, on a Bend Sable, 3 Martlets Argent.</i>
21 Iac. Pickering	<i>ut prius</i>		36 Rad. Bygod, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
22 Ioh. Upeden	<i>ut prius</i>		37 Ioh. Tempest, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			38 Tho. Metham, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
HEN. IV.			EDW. IV.		
<i>Anno</i>			<i>Anno</i>		
1 Ioh. Constable, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		1 Ioh. Savill, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
2 Tho. Bromflet, mil.		<i>Sab. a Bend issuant 6. flowre de Lucas, viz. 3 on each side Or.</i>	2 Rob. Constable, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
Will. Dronsfield, m.			3 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>	
3 Ioh. Savill	<i>ut prius</i>		4 Ioh. Constable, mi.	<i>ut prius</i>	
4 Rich. Redman	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Gul. 3 Cussions Erm. Buttoned and Tasselled Or.</i>	5 Edw. Hastings, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
5 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>		6 Ric. Fitzwilliams, m.		<i>Lozengy Argent and Gules.</i>
6 Will. Dronsfield, m.		<i>[Bea h't & Legd Az. Arg. a Chever. twixt 3 Roops S. Argent, a Fret Sable.</i>	7 Iac. Harrington, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
7 Ioh. Ebron, mil.			8 Ioh. Conyers, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
8 Tho. Rokeby, mil.			9 Iac. Strangways, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
9 Will. de Harrington, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		10 Hen. Vaulvafor, mil.		<i>Or, a Fess Dancettee Sable.</i>
10 Edw. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Per Chev. Sab. and Ermine, 2 Boars-heads in Chief Couped Or.</i>	11 Edw. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
11 Edw. Sandeford, m.			12 Rad. Ashton, mil.		
12 Tho. Rokeby, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		13 Idem.	<i>ut prius</i>	
HEN. V.			14 Walt. Griffith, mil.		
<i>Anno</i>			15 Ioh. Conyers, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 Will. Harrington, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		16 Ia. Harrington, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
2 Tho. Bromflet, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		17 Edw. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
3 Rich. Redman, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		18 Will. Ryther, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
4 Edw. Hastings, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		19 Rob. Constable, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
5 Rob. Hilton, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		20 Hugo. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
6 Ioh. Bigod, mil.			21 Marm. Constable, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
7 Tho. Bromflet, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		22 Rad. Bygod, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
8 Halv. Maulever, m.	Allerton	<i>Sable, 3 Hounds Cursant in Pale Arg.</i>	RICH. III.		
9 Will. Harrington, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		<i>Anno</i>		
HEN. VI.			1 Will. Eure, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
<i>Anno</i>			2 Edw. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
1 Will. Harrington, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		3 Tho. Markindale		
2 Rob. Hilton, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		HEN. VII.		
3 Ioh. Langton, mil.			<i>Anno</i>		
4 Rich. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		1 Ioh. Savill, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
5 Will. Ryther, mil.		<i>Azure, 3 Cressents Or.</i>	2 Rob. Ryther, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
6 Rob. Hilton, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		3 Ioh. Nevill, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
7 Will. Harrington, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		4 Marm. Constable, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
8 Ioh. Clorevaux, m.			5 Hen. Wentworth, m.	Woodhouse	<i>S. a Chever. twixt 3 Leopards-heads Or.</i>
9 Will. Richer, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		6 Tho. Wortley, mil.		<i>Argent, a Bend with 3 Bazants betwixt 6 Martlets Gules.</i>
10 Rich. Pickering, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		7 Hen. Wentworth, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
11 Hen. Bromflet, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		8 Ia. Strangways, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>	
12 Rich. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius</i>		9 Marm. Constable, m.	<i>ut prius</i>	
13 Will. Ryther, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		Eccc 2		
14 Will. Tyriwhit, mil.		<i>Gules, 3 Pavets Or.</i>			

Name	Place	Armes	Names	Place	Armes
			ELIZ. REG.		
			Anno		
1 Ioh. Nevill, mil.	ut prius		1 Ioh. Vaughan, ar.	Sutton	Ar. on a mallet Arg. a Cressent Sable.
2 Will. Gifford, mil.	ut prius		2 Ioh. Nevill, mil.	ut prius	
3 Ioh. Malt n, mil.	ut prius		3 Nich. Fairfax, mil.	ut prius	
4 W. l. Conyers, mil.	ut prius		4 Geo. Bowes, mil.	Strettham	Erm. 3 Bows Bent G.
5 Ioh. Hotham, mil.	ut prius		5 Will. Vavasor, mil.	ut prius	
6 Ioh. Hotham, mil.	ut prius		6 Will. Ingleby, mil.	Ripley	Sable, an Estoile Argent.
7 Tho. Worthley	ut prius		7 Tho. Gargrave, mil.	Nosthall	Lozengie Arg. and Sable, on a Bend of the first, 3 Cressents of the second.
8 Will. Conyers, mil.	ut prius		8 Ioh. Constable, mil.	ut prius	
9 Rad. Ryther, mil.	ut prius		9 Hen. Savyll, ar.	ut prius	
10 Ioh. Cutts, m. (five Can)		Let the name first be agreed on.	10 Rich. Norton, ar.	ut prius	
11 Rad. Eure, mil.	ut prius		11 Tho. Gargrave, mil.	ut prius	
12 Ioh. Norton, mil.	ut prius		12 Chri. Hilliard, ar.		Ar. a Cheveron betwixt 3 mullets Or.
13 Ioh. Norton, mil.	ut prius		13 Tho. Fairfax, ar.	ut prius	
14 Ioh. Strangwaies, mil.	ut prius		14 Ioh. Dawney, ar.	ut prius	
HEN. VIII.			15 Marm. Constable, m.	Newborough	Arg. a Cheveron Gu. betwixt 3 flower de luces Ar.
Anno			16 Will. Bellasis, mil.	ut prius	Or. a Fess between 3 Cressents Gules.
1 Mar. Constable, m.	ut prius		17 Tho. Danby, mil.	Barnstone	
2 Rad. Evers, mil.	ut prius		18 Tho. Boynton, ar.	ut prius	
3 Ioh. Constable, mil.	ut prius		19 Will. Fairfax, ar.	Kirklington	
4 Ioh. Everingham, m.	Wadley	G. a Lion Ramp. Varry, a label with 3 points Or.	20 Cl. Woodworth, ar.	Ribton	Arg. on a Fess G. twixt 2 Lions pas. Gard. S. a flower de luce of the first, between 2 Cressents O. Arg. a Lion Rampant Sable.
5 Will. Percy, mil.		See our Notes.	21 Rich. Goodrich, ar.		
6 Ioh. Norton, mil.	ut prius	Gules, on a cheveron Argent, 3 Mulletts L.	22 Rad. Burcher, ar.		
7 Ioh. Carre, mil.	ut prius	G. a Lion Ramp. Or, billittee S			
8 Rich. Tempest, mil.	ut prius		23 Rob. Stapleton, mi.		
9 Will. Bulmer, mil.	ut prius		24 Tho. Wentworth, m.	ut prius	
10 Ioh. Nevill, mil.	ut prius		25 Got. Gargrave, mil.	ut prius	
11 Per. Vavasor, mil.	ut prius		26 Ioh. Hotham, mil.	ut prius	
12 Th. Strangwaies, m.	ut prius		27 Bri. Stapleton, ar.	ut prius	
13 Will. Maleverer, m.	ut prius		28 Hen. Constable, m.	ut prius	Or, 3 Barralets Azure.
14 Hen. Clifford, mil.	ut prius	Checky Or, and Ar. a Fess G.	29 Rob. Aske		
15 Ioh. Nevill, mil.	ut prius		30 Rich. Maleverer	ut prius	
16 Ioh. Constable de Holdernes, mil.	ut prius	Argent. 3 Calves Sable.	31 Ioh. Dawney, mil.	ut prius	
17 Iac. Metcalfe, ar.			32 Phil. Constable, ar.	ut prius	
18 Will. Middleton, m.			33 Rich. Goodrich, ar.	ut prius	
19 Ioh. Nevill, mil.	ut prius		34 Will. Mallory	Ripley	Or, a Lion Ramp. queue forchee G. collard Ar.
20 Ioh. Constable, mil.	ut prius		35 Rad. Eure, ar. primogen. Domini Eure	ut prius	
21 Rad. Ellerker, sen. m.	Elleker	Or a Fess betwixt three water-bougets Or.	36 Fran. Vaughan, ar.	ut prius	
22 Ioh. Strangwaies, m.	ut prius	Arg. 3 Bars Gemelles G. over all a Lion Ramp. S.	37 Chri. Hilliard, ar.	ut prius	
23 Nich. Fairfax, mil.	ut prius		38 Fran. Boynton, ar.	ut prius	
24 Mar. Constable, m.	ut prius		39 Tho. Lassells, ar.		Sable, a Cross Flurt Or.
25 Ioh. Constable, mil.	ut prius		40 Marm. Grimston, ar.		Arg. on a Fess Sable, 3 mullets of 6 points Or.
26 Will. Fairfax, mil.	ut prius		41 Rob. Swift, ar. *	Doncaster	Or, a Cheveron Varry twixt 3 Roebucks courant proper.
27 Geo. Darcy, mil.	ut prius		42 Fran. Clifford, ar.	ut prius	
28 Br. Hastings, mil.	ut prius		43 Will. Wentworth, ar.	ut prius	
29 Hen. Savill, mil.	ut prius		44 Tho. Strickland, ar.		
30 Ioh. Strangwaies, m.	ut prius		45 Hen. Bellasis, mil.	ut prius	
31 Will. Fairfax, mil.	ut prius		JAC. REX.		
32 Rob. Nevill, mil.	ut prius		Anno		
33 Hen. Savill, mil.	ut prius		1 Hen. Bellasis, mil.	ut prius	
34 Tho. Tempest, mil.	ut prius		2 Rich. Gargrave, m.	ut prius	
35 Ioh. Dawney, mil.	Cowicke	Arg. on a Bend cottised Sab. 3 Annulets of the First.	3 Will. Banburgh, m.	Howson	Arg. a Pheon, on a Cheife Sab. a Lion Passant of the first.
36 Nich. Fairfax, mil.	ut prius	Arg. 3 Cheverons Bracy S. on a Cheif of the second, 3 Mulletts of the first.	4 Hen. Griffith, mil.	ut prius	
37 Chri. Danby, mil.	ut prius		5 Tim. Hurton, mil.	Mask	
38 Ioh. Tempest, mil.	ut prius		6 Hug. Bethell, mil.	Alne	Ar. a Cheveron between 3 Boars-heads Coopee S.
EDW. VI.			7 Fran. Hildsley, mil.		
Anno			8 Tho. Dawney, mil.	ut prius	
1 Rich. Cholmeley, m.	Whitby	Gul. 2 Helmets in Chief Arg. in Base a Garbe Or.	9 Hen. Slingby, mil.		See our Notes.
2 Will. Vavasor, mil.	ut prius		10 Chri. Hilliard, mil.	ut prius	
3 Will. Calverley, m.	Calverley		11 Geo. Savill, m. & bar.	ut prius	
4 Leon. Beckwith, m.	Akerton		12 Ioh. Airmage, ar.	Kerkles	Ar. a Lions-head Erased between 3 Croflets Or.
5 Tho. Gresham, mil.					Quarterly Ermine and Gules.
6 Th. Maleverer, m.	ut prius		13 Edw. Stanhop, mil.	Beverly	Or, on a Cheveron Ar. a Martlet betwixt 2 Pheons of the first.
PHIL. & MAR.			14 Mich. Warton, m.	ut prius	Gules, 6 Pears and a Cheif Or.
Anno			15 Rob. Swift, m.	Bilton	Erm. on a Fess Gu. 3 Escallops Or.
M. 1 Tho. Waterton, m.	ut prius		16 Will. Alford, mil.		
1, 2 Ingr. Clifford, mil.	ut prius		17 Arth. Ingram, m.		
2, 3 Chri. Metcalf, mil.	ut prius		18 Tho. Odwer, m. & b.	ut prius	
3, 4 Rich. Cholmeley, m.	ut prius		19 Rich. Tempest, mil.	Lindley	G. 3 flower de luces Arg. a Cheif Varry.
4, 5 Rob. Constable, m.	ut prius		20 Guid. Palmes, mil.		
5, 6 Rad. Ellerker, mil.	ut prius		21 Hen. Ienkins, mil.		
			22 Rich. Cholmeley, m.	ut prius	

Name	Place	Armes	Name	Place	Armes
CAR. REX.			6 Io. Gibson, mil.		
Anno			7 Tho. Laton, mil.	Laton	Ar. a Chevron betwixt 3 Crofs.
1 Tho. Wentworth, mil & bar.	ut prius		8 Arch. Robinson, m.	Newby	Croffets Fatchee Sable.
2 Tho. Norcliff, mil.	Manythorp	Azure 5 Mufcles in Crofs Or, a Cheif Erm.	9 Mar. Wyvell, mil. & bar.	Cuftable Burton	G 3 Cheverons braced, Varry a cheif Or.
3 Tho. Fairfax, mil.	ut prius		10 Ioh. Hotham, m & b.	ut prius	[Spear-heads Arg.
4 Math. Boynton, mil. & bar.	ut prius		11 Will. Pennyman, b.	Maske	G. a Chevron Ermine betwixt 3
5 Art. Ingram, jun. m.	ut prius		12 Ioh. Ramsden, mil	Byram	Ar. on a Chev. betwixt 3 flower deluces 8. as many Rames-heads topped of the first.

Henry IV.

8 THOMAS ROKERY, Mil.]

I may call him Sir *Thomas junior*, in distinction from an *Elder* (probably his *Ancestor*) of his *Name*, of whom in the 17. of King *Edward* the third. This Sir *Thomas* in this year of his *Sherivalty*, acquitted himself *Loyall* and *Valiant*, against *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, and the Lord *Bardolfe*, who returning out of *Scotland* with considerable *Forces*, began a *War* against the *King*, both which, Sir *Thomas* at *Bareham-more* in this *County* overcame and took *Prisoners*. A service the more remarkable, because performed by the sole assistance of this *Shire*, and quenching the fire in the first spark, he presented the *King* with a *Cheap*, *Suddain*, and *seasonable Victory*.

Henry V.

8 HALVATHEUS MAULEVER, Mil.]

Or *Mal leverer*, in Latine *Malus Leporarius*, or the *Bad Hare-hunter*. A Gentleman of this *County*, being to let slip a brace of *Grey-hounds*, to run for a great wager, (Tradition is the Author) so held them in the *Swinge*, that they were more likely to strangle themselves than kill the *Hare*; whereupon this Surname was fixed on his family. I doubt not but many of this extraction are since as *Dexterous* in the Criticisines of hunting as any *Nimrod* whatsoever.

Henry VI.

II HENRY BROMFLEET, Miles.]

In the next year, he was sent with other *Embassadors* both of the *Clergy* and *Layety*, to the *Councill* of *Basill*, and after his return, was by the *King* Created Lord *Vesey* in the right of his *Mother Anastatia*, Daughter and Heir to *William Atton* Lord *Vesey*. Mr. * *Camden* observeth. this *Passage* inserted in his *Pattent*, unusual in that age.

*Brit. in Turk-shire.

Volumus & vos, & Hæredes vestros Masculos, de corpore vestro legitime Exeuntes, Barones de Vesey existere.

Now though hereby the *Barony* of *Vesey* was intailed onely on his *Heirs Male*, yet was the *Kings Favour* more extensive then his *Patent* in this Particular. For this *Henry* leaving no *Male-issue*, but *Margaret* his *Sole Daughter* and *Heir*, married to *John* Lord *Clifford*, (father to *Henry* first Earl of *Cumberland* of that Sur-name;) She notwithstanding the *Premises*, derived the *Barony* of *Vesey* into that Family, which at this day they enjoy.

22 EDMOND TALBOT, Mil.]

This family of *Talbots* is (though unrelated to the house of *Shrewsbury*,) of right ancient extraction, seated in this *Country* ever since the time of King *Henry* the second. As for this *Edmond Talbot* our present *Sheriff*, (who dyed in the first of *R. Edward* the fourth,) he was father to Sir *Thomas Talbot*, one very zealous for the house of *York*, and a servant to King *Richard* the third, who bestowed an *Annuity* of 40. pounds by the year, on him and his heirs for his good service, as by the following *Patent* will appear.

Richardus Dei Gratia Rex Anglia & Francia & Dom. Hibernia. Omnibus ad quos præfentes litera pervenerint salutem: sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali ac pro bono & gratuito servitio quod dilectus serviens noster Thomas Talbot Miles in Captura magni ad-

ver.

versarii nostri Henrici nuper (de facto sed non de jure) Regis Angliæ nobis ac bonæ Memoria Regi Edwardi quarto (fratri nostro) defuncto impendit, & in futurum fideliter impendet, dedimus & Concedimus eidem Thomæ, & heredibus suis Masculis quandam Annuitatem, sive annualem redditum quadraginta libraram, Habendum, & percipiendum annuatim eidem Thomæ & heredibus suis de exitibus percuis & reventionibus Comitatus Palatini nostri Lancastria in Com. Lanc. per manus Receptoris ibidem pro tempore existente ad Festum sancti Michaelis Arch-angeli, aliquo statuto actu sive Ordinatione in contrarium editis sive provisus in aliquo non Obstante.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas fieri fecimus Patentes Dat. apud Ebor. 2^{do}. Aug. Anno regni 2^{do}.

A branch of these Talbots are removed into Lancashire, and from those in Yorkshire Colonel Thomas Talbot is descended.

Edward IV.

10 HEN. VAVASOR, Mil.]

It is observed of this family, that they never married an Heir, or buried their Wives. The place of their habitation is called *Hassell-wood*, from *wood*, which there is not wanting, though stone be far more plentiful, there being a quarry within that Mannor, out of which the stones were taken which built the Cathedrall and Saint Maries Abby in York, the Monasteries of *Holden-selby* and *Beverly*, with *Thornton-colledge* in *Lincolnshire*, and many others. So pleasant also the prospect of the said *Hassell-wood*, that the Cathedralls of York and Lincoln, being more then 60. miles asunder may thence be discovered.

Henry VIII.

2 RADULPHUS EURE, Alias EVERS, Mil.]

He was afterwards by the above named King, Created a Baron and Lord Warden of the Marshes towards Scotland. He gave frequent demonstration (as our Chronicles do testify) both of his Fidelity and Valour, in receiving many smart Incurfions from, and returning as many deep Impressions on the Scots. There is a Lord *Evers* at this day, doubtless a Remoter Descendant from him, but in what distance and degree it is to me unknown.

5 WILLIAM PERCY, Mil.]

I recommend the following Passage to the Readers choicest observation, which I find in *Camdens Brit. in Yorkshire*,

More beneath, hard by the River [Rhids] side standeth Riton, an antient Possession of the antient family of the Percy-hays, commonly called Percys.

I will not be over confident, but have just cause to believe this our Sheriffe was of that Family. And if so, he gave for his Armes, *Partie per fess, Argent and Gules, a Lion Rampant*, having *Will. Percy-hay* (Sheriff in the last of *Edw.* the third) for his Ancestor.

23 NICHOLAS FAIRFAX, Mil.]

They took their name of *Fairfax*, à *Pulchro Capillito*, from the fair hair, either bright in colour or comely for the plenty thereof, their Motto in alusion to their Name is *Fare, fac, say doe*, such the sympathy (it seems) betwixt their tongues and hearts. This Sir *Nicholas Fairfax* mindeth me of his Name-sake and Kins-man Sir *Nicholas Fairfax* of *Bullingbrooke* Knight of the Rhodes, in the raign of *Edward* the fourth.

Jacomo Bosio in his **Italian History* of Saint *John* of *Jerusalem*, saith, that Sir *Nicholas Fairfax* was sent out of Rhodes, when it was in great distress, to *Candia*, for relief of Men and Provisions, which he did so well perform, as the Town held out for some time longer, and he gives him this Character in his own Language, *Cavilero Nicholo Fairfax* *Inglich homo multo spiritoso è prudento.*

Queen Mary.

3 CHRISTOPHER METCALFE, Mil.]

He attended on the Judges at York, attended on with three hundred Horsemen, all of his own name and kindred, well mounted and suitably attired. The Roman *Fabii*, the most

most populous tribe in that City, could hardly have made so fair an appearance, in so much that Master Camden gives the Metcalfes this character,

* *Quæ numerosissima totius Angliæ familia his temporibus censetur.*
Which at this time, viz. Anno 1607. is counted the most numerous family of England.

* Camden Brit.
in Yorkshire.

Here I forbear the mentioning of another, which perchance might vie numbers with them, lest casually I minister matter of contest.

But this Sir Christopher is also memorable for stocking the river *Tower* in this County, hard by his house, with * *Crewishes*, (which he brought out of the *South*) where they thrive both in plenty and bigness. For although

* Idem ibidem.

Omnia non omnis terra, nec unda feret. { All lands doe not bring,
Nor all waters every thing.

Yet most places are like trees which bear no fruit, not because they are barren, but are not grafted, so that dumbe nature seemeth in some sort to make signes to Art for her assistance. If some Gentleman in our parts, will by way of ingenuous retaliation, make proof to plant a Colonie of such Northern Fishes, as we want in our Southern Rivers, no doubt he would meet with suitable success.

Queen Elizabeth.

4 GEORGE BOWES, Mil.]

He had a great Estate in this County, and greater in the Bishoprick of Durham. A Man of Metall, indeed, and it had been never a whit the worse, if the quickness thereof, had been a little more allayed in him. This was he who some seven years after, viz. Anno 1569. was besieged by the Northern Rebels in Bernards Castle, and streightned for Provision, * yielded the same on Condition they might depart with their Armour.

* Camden Eliz.
Anno 1569.

After the suppression of the Rebels, their Execution was committed to his Care, wherein he was severe unto Cruelty. For many Well-meaning people were ingaged (and others drawn in) into that Rising, who may truly be termed Loyall Traytors, with those two hundred * men, who went after Absolon in their simplicity, and knew not any thing, solicited for the Queens service. These Sir George hung up by scoars, (by the Office of his Marshallship,) and had hung more, if Mr. Bernard Gilpin, had not begged their lives by his importunate intercession.

* 2 Sam. i. 5. 11.

23 ROBERT STAPLETON, Mil.]

He was descended from Sir Miles Stapleton, one of the first founders of the Garter, and Sheriff in the 29. of Edward the third. He met the Judges with seven score men in suitable liveries, and was (saith my * Author) in those days for a man well spoken, properly seen in languages, a comely and goodly personage, had scant an equall, (except Sir Philip Sidney) no superior in England. He married one of the Co-heirs of Sir Henry Sherington, by whom he had a numerous posterity.

* Sir Jo. Harrington in the Arch-bishops of York.

42 FRANCIS CLIFFORD, Ar.]

He afterwards succeeded his Brother George in his Honours and Earldome of Cumberland, a worthy Gentleman, made up of all Honorable accomplishments. He was Father to Henry the fifth and last Earl of that Family, whose sole Daughter and Heir was married to the right Honourable, and well worthy of his Honour, the then Lord Dunbarvon, since Earl of Cork.

45 HENRY BELLASIS, Mil.]

He was afterwards by King Charles Created Baron Fauconbridge of Tarum, as since his Grandchild by his Eldest Son is made Vicount Fauconbridge.

John Bellasis Esquire, his second Son, who in the Garrison of Newarke and elsewhere, hath given ample Testimony of his Valour, and all Noble Qualities accomplishing a Person of Honour, since is advanced to the dignity of a Baron.

King James.

9 HENRY SLINGSBY, Mil.]

The Armes of this Antient and Numerous Family (to large too be inserted in our List) are

are as followeth; *Quarterly the First and Fourth Gules, a Cheveron between two Leopards heads, and a Huchet or Bugle Argent. The Second and Third Argent, a Griffon Surgeant Sable, supprest by a Fess Gules.*

II GEORGE SAVILL, Mil. & Bar.]

This is the last mention of this Numerous, Wealthy, and Antient Family, which I find in this Catalogue; and here, Reader, to confesse my self unto thee, my expectation is defeated, hoping to find that vigorous Knight Sir *John Savill* in this Catalogue of Sheriffs. But it seems, that his constant *Court-attendance*, (being Privy-Councellour to King *Charles*) priviledged him from that imployment, untill, by the same King he was Created Baron *Savill* of *Pomfrait*, as his Son since was made Earl of *Sussex*. I hear so high commendation of his house at *Houley*, that it disdaineth to yield precedence to any in this Shire.

King *Charles*.

12 JOHN RAMSDEN, Mil.]

The Reader will pardon my *Untimely* and *Abrupt* breaking of this Catalogue, for a reason formerly rendred. Onely let me adde that the *Renowned Knight* Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* was Sheriff, 1641. He without the least *Self-attribution* may say, as to the Kings side of *Northern Actions*, *Pars Ego magna fui*. But as for his Raising the Siege of *Pomfrait*, (*felt before seen by the Enemy*) it will sound *Romanza-like* to Posterity, with whom it will find *Plus fama quam fidei*. No wonder therefore if K. *Charles* the second Created him a Baron, the Temple of Honour being of due open to him, who hath passed through the Temple of Vertue.

The Battles.

Many *Engagements* (as much above *Skirmishes* as beneath *Battles*) happened in this Shire. But that at *Marston-moor*, July 2. 1644. was our *English Pharsalian Fight*, or rather the *Fatall Battle of Canna* to the Loyal *Cavaliers*.

Indeed it is Difficult and Dangerous to present the Particulars thereof. For one may easier doe right to the *Memories* of the *Dead*, then *save the Credits* of some *Living*. However *things past* may better be found fault with, then amended; and when God will have an Army Defeated, *Mistakes* tending thereto will be multiplied in despite of the greatest care and diligence.

Know then that *Prince Rupert* having fortunately raised the Siege at *Tork*, drew out his Men into the *Moor*, with full intention to fight the Enemy. Discreet Persons, beholding the Countenance of the *present affairs* with an unpartiall Eye, found out many *Dismissives* for the Prince to hazard a Battle. 1. He had *done his Work* by relieving *Tork*, let him Digest the Honour thereof, and grasp at no more. 2. His wearied Souldiers wanted refreshing. 3. Considerable Recruits were daily expected out of the North, under Colonel *Clavering*.

Adde to all these, that such were the present Animosities in the Parliament Army, and so great their Mutuall Dissatisfactions when they drew off from *Tork*, that (as a prime Person since freely confest,) if let alone, they would have fallen foul amongst themselves, had not the Prince preparing to fight them, Cemented their Differences to agree against a Generall Enemy. But a *Blot*, is no *Blot*, if not hit; and an *Advantage*, no *Advantage*, if unknown: though this was true, the Prince was not informed of the differences aforesaid.

However he did not so much run out of his own *Ambition of Honour*, as answer the *Spur* of the Kings Command, from whom he had lately received a Letter, (still safe in his *Custody*) speedily to fight the Enemy if he had any Advantage, that so he might spare and send back some Supplies to his Majesties perplexed occasions at *Oxford*.

Besides the Prince had received certain Intelligence, that the Enemy had the Day before, sent away *seven thousand Men*, now so far distanced, that they were past possibility of returning that day. The former part hereof was true, the latter false, confuted by the great Shout given this day in the Parliaments Army, at the return of such forces unto them.

But

But now it was too late to draw off, the *Parliament forces* necessitating them to fight. A *Summers Evening* is a *Winters Day*, and about 4. a *Clock* the *Battle* began.

Some causelessly complain on the Marquess of *New-castle*, that he drew not his men soon enough (according to his Orders) out of *York*, to the Prince his seasonable succour. Such consider not that Souldiers newly relieved from a *Nine weeks Siege*; will a little *Indulge* themselves. Nor is it in the power of a General, to make them at such times to March at a *Minutes* warning, but that such a *Minute* will be more then an *Hour* in the length thereof.

The Lord Generall *Goring* so valiantly charged the *left Wing* of the Enemy, that they fairly forsooke the Field. Generall *Leslie* with his *Scottish* ran away more then an *York-shire mile*, and a *Wee-bit*. *Fame* with her Trumpet sounded their flight as far as *Oxford*, the Royalists rejoycing with *Bonfires* for the Victory. But within few days, their *Bays* by a mournfull *Metamorphosis* were turned into *Willow*, and they sunk the lower in true sorrow, for being mounted so high in *Causeless Gladness*.

For *Cromwell* with his *Curaßires* did the work of that Day. Some suspected Colonel *Hurry* (lately converted to the Kings party) for foul play herein, for he divided the Kings *Old Horse* (so valiant and victorious in former fights) into *small Bodies*, alledging this was the best way to break the *Scottish Lanciers*. But those Horse, always used to charge together in *whole Regiments* or *greater Bodies*, were much discomposed with this new *Mode*, so that they could not find themselves in *themselves*. Besides a *right valiant Lord*, severed (and in some sort secured) with a *Ditch* from the Enemy, did not attend till the foe forced their way unto him, but gave his men the trouble to pass over that *Ditch*: the occasion of much disorder.

The Van of the Kings foot being led up by the truly honorable Colonel *John Russell*, impressed with unequall numbers, and distanced from seasonable succour, became a Prey to their Enemy. The Marquess of *New-castles White-coats* (who were said to bring their *Winding-sheet* about them into the field) after thrice firing, fell to it with the *But-ends* of their Muskets, and were invincible; till mowed down by *Cromwells Curaßires*, with *Fobs Servants*, they were all almost slain, few escaping to bring the Tidings of their overthrow.

Great was the *Execution* on that Day, *Cromwell* commanding his Men to give no quarter. Various the numbering of the slain of both sides, yet I meet with none mounting them above six, or sinking them beneath three thousand.

I remember no Person of honour slain on the Kings side, save the hopefull Lord *Cary*, eldest Son to the E. of *Monmouth*. But on the Parliaments side, the Lord *Didup* [a lately created *Baron*] was slain, on the same Token, that when King *Charles* said, that he hardly remembered, that he had such a Lord in Scotland; one returned, that the Lord had wholly forgotten that he had such a King in England. Soon after more then 60. Royalists of prime quality removed themselves beyond the Seas, so that henceforward the Kings affairs in the North, were in a languishing condition.

The Farewell.

As I am glad to hear the plenty of a courser kind of Cloth is made in this County, at *Halifax*, *Leeds*, and elsewhere, whereby the meaner sort are much employed, and the middle sort enriched; So I am sorry for the generall complaints made thereof. Infomuch that it is become a generall by word, to shrink as *Northern Cloth*, (a Giant to the eye, and Dwarf in the use thereof,) to signify such, who fail their Friends in deepest distress, depending on their assistance. Sad that the *Sheep* the Embleme of Innocence, should unwillingly cover so much craft under the wooll thereof; and sadder, that *Fullers* commended in * Scripture for making cloth white, should justly be condemned for making their own Consciences black, by such fraudulent practices. I hope this fault for the future, will be amended in this County and elsewhere. For sure it is, that the transporting of wooll and *Fullers-earth* (both against Law) beyond the Seas, are not more prejudiciall to our *English cloathing* abroad, then the deceit in making cloth at home, debasing the Forraign estimation of our Cloth to the unvaluable damage of our Nation.

* Mark 9. 3.



YORK is an Antient City built on both sides of the River Ouse, conjoyned with a Bridge, wherein there is *one Arch*, the highest and largest in England. Here the Roman Emperors had their residence, (*Severus* and *Valerius Constantius* their death) preferring this place before London, as more approaching the Center of this Island: and he who will hold the Ox-hide from rising up on either side, must fix his Foot in the middle thereof.

What it lacketh of London in Bigness and Beauty of Buildings, it hath in Cheapness and Plenty of Provisions. The Ordinary in York will make a Feast in London, and such Persons who in their Eating consult both their Purse and Palate, would chuse this City as the Staple place of good chear.

Manufactures.

It challengeth none peculiar to it self, and the Forraign Trade is like their River, (compared with the Thames) low and little. Yet send they course Cloth to *Hamborough*, and have Iron, Flax and other Dutch Commodities in return.

But the Trade which indeed is but driven on at York, runneth of it self at Hull, which of a Fishers Town, is become a Cities fellow, within three hundred years, being the Key of the North. I presume this Key (though not new made) is well mended, and the Wards of the Lock much altered, since it shut out our Sovereign from entering therein.

The Buildings.

The Cathedrall in this City answereth the Character which a forraign* Author giveth it, *Templum opere & magnitudine toto orbe memorandum*, the work of John Romaine, Willam Melton, and John Thoresbury, Successive Arch-bishops thereof. The Family of the Percyes contributing Timber, of the Valvasors, Stone thereunto.

Appending to this Cathedrall is the Chapter-house, such a Master-piece of Art that this Golden verse (understand it written in Golden Letters) is ingraved therein.

Ut Rosa Flos Florum, sic est Domus ista Domorū. } Of Flowers that grow the Flower's the Rose,
All Houses so this House out-goes.

Now as it follows not that the Usurping Tulip is better then the Rose, because preferred by some Forraign Fancies before it; so is it as inconsequent that Modish Italian Churches are better then this Reverent Magnificent Structure, because some humorous Travailleurs are so pleased to esteem them.

One may justly wonder, how this Church, whose Edifice Woods (designed by the Devotion of former ages, for the repair thereof) were lately sold, should consist in so good a condition. But as we read, * that, *God made all those to pity his Children, who carried them captive*; so I am informed, that some who had this Cathedrall in their command, favourably reflected hereon, and not onely permitted but procured the repair thereof; and no doubt he doth sleep the more comfortably, and will die the more quietly for the same.

Proverbs.

Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be,]

Though this be rather a Prophecie then a Proverb, yet because something Proverbiall therein, it must not be omitted. It might as well be placed in Lincoln-shire, or Middlesex, yet (if there be any truth therein) because Men generally worship the Rising Sun, blame me not if here I onely take notice thereof,

That Lincoln * was, namely a far Fairer, Greater, Richer City, then now it is, doth plainly appear by the ruins thereof, being without controversie the greatest City in the Kingdome of Mercia.

That London is, we know; that York shall be, God knows. If no more be meant, but that York hereafter shall be in a better condition then now it is, some may believe, and

more

* The Writer of the life of Aeneas Sylvius or Pope Pius secundus.

* Psal. 106. 46.

* See the life of Arch-bishop Mountain in the Beretators of this County.

more doe desire it. Indeed this Place was in a *Fair way of Preferment*, (because of the convenient Scituation thereof,) when *England* and *Scotland* were first United into *Great-Britain*. But as for those who hope it shall be the *English Metropolis*, they must wait untill the *River of Thames* run under the great Arch of *Ouse-bridge*. However *York* shall be, that is, shall be *York still*, as it was before.

Saints.

FLACCUS ALBINUS more commonly called *Alcuinus*, was born, say some, nigh *London*; say others, in *York*,* the later being more *Probable*, because befriended with his *Northern Education*, under *Venerable Bede*, and his advancement in *York*. Here he so plied the well furnished *Library* therein, (much* praised by him) that he distilled it into himself, so great and generall his knowledge. *Bale* ranketh him the *third Englishman* for *Learning*, placing *Bede* and *Adelme* before him; and our *Alcuinus* his *Humility* is contented with the place, though he be called up higher by the judgements of others.

* *B. de scrip.*
Brit. Num. 17.
Cent. 2.
* *In Epistola*
suâ ad Carolum
Magnum.

Hence he travailed beyond the Seas, and what *Aristotle* was to *Alexander*, he was to *Charles the first Emperour*. Yea, *Charles* owed unto him the best part of his Title *The Great*, being made *Great*, in *Arts* and *Learning* by his Instructions.

This *Alcuinus* was the *Founder* of the *University* in *Paris*, so that whatsoever the *French* brag to the contrary, and slight our *Nation*, their *Learning* was *Lumen de Lumine nostro*; and a *Taper* lighted at our *Torch*. When I seriously peruse the *Orthography* of his Name, I call to mind an *Anagram* which the *Papists* made of *Reverend Calvin*, bragging like boys for finding of a *Bees*, when it proves but a *Hornets Nest*; I mean *Triumphing* in the *sweetness* of their conceit, though there be nothing but a *malicious sting* therein.

CALVINUS
LUCIANUS

And now they think they have *Nicked* the *Good man* to Purpose, because, *Lucianus* was notoriously known for an *Atheist*, and *Grand scoffer* at the *Christian Religion*. A *silly* and *spitefull Fancy*, seeing there were many *Lucians* worthy Persons in the *Primitive Times*, amongst whom the chief, one *Presbyter* of *Antioch* and* *Martyr* under *Dioclesian*, so *Famous* to *Posterity* for his *Translation* of the *Bible*. Besides the same literall allusion is found in the name of

ALCUINUS
LUCIANUS

* *Eusebius. lib.*
8 cap. 13.

Thus these *Nominall Curiosities*, whether they *hit* or *miss* the *Mark*, equally import nothing to *Judicious Beholders*.

He was made *first Abbot* of *Saint Augustines* in *Canterbury*, and afterward of *Saint Martins* in the *City of Towers* in *France*, and dying *Anno 780*, he was buried in a small *Convent* appendant to his *Monastery*.

He is here entred under the *Topick* of *Saints*, because though never solemnly canonized, he well deserved the Honor: His *Subjects* said to *David*, *Thou art worth ten Thousand of us*; and though I will not ascend to so high a *Proportion*, many of the *Modern Saints* in the *Church of Rome* must modestly confess, that on a *Due* and *True* estimate our *Alcuinus* was worth many *Scores* of them at least; so great his *Learning* and holy his *Conversation*.

* *2 Sam. 18. 3.*

SEWALL had his *Nativity* probably in these *Parts*. But he was bred in *Oxford*, and was a *Scholar* to *St. Edmund*, who was wont to say to him, *Sewald, Sewald, thou wilt have many Afflictions, and dye a Martyr*. Nor did he miss much of his mark therein, though he met with *Peace* and *Plenty* at first, when *Arch-bishop* of *York*. The occasion of his *Trouble* was, when the *Pope plenitudine potestatis*, intruded one *Fordan* an *Italian* to be *Dean* of *York*, whose* *Surprised Installing* *Sewald* stoutly opposed. Yea at this time there were in *England*, no fewer then *three Hundred Benefices* possessed by *Italians*, where the *People* might say to them, as the *Eunuch* to *Philip*, *How can we*

S. N.

* *Gadwin in*
the Arch bi-
shops of York.

understand without an interpreter? Yea which was far worse, they did not onely *not teach* in the Church, but *mis-teach* by their lascivious and debauched behaviour. Astor our *Sewald Mathew Paris* saith plainly, that he would not bow his *Knee to Baal*, so that for this his contempt, he was *excommunicated and cursed by Bell, Book, and Candle*, though it was not the *Bell of Aarons Garment*, nor *Book of Scripture*, nor the *Candle of an Unpartiall Judgement*. This brak his heart, and his *Memory* lyeth in an *Intricate posture*, (peculiar almost to himself) betwixt *Martyr* and *no Martyr*, a *Saint* and *no Saint*. Sure it is, *sewall* though dying *excommunicated* in the *Romish*, is reputed *Saint* in *Vulgar estimation*, and some will maintain that the *Popes solemn Canonization* is no more requisite to the making of a *Saint*, then the *Opening of a Mans Windows* is necessary to the lustre of the *Sun*. *Sewald* died *Anno Dom. 1258*.

* *Bale*, who assumeth liberty to himself to surname Old-writers at his pleasure, is pleased to Addition this worthy man, *Sewaldus Magnanimus*.

Martyrs.

VALENTINE FREESE and his Wife were both of them born in this City, and both gave their lives therein at one * *Stake*, for the testimony of *Jesus Christ*, *Anno Domini 1531*. Probably by order from *Edward Lee* the cruell Arch-bishop. I cannot readily call to mind a man and his wife thus Married together in *Martyrdome*: And begin to grow confident that this Couple was the first and last in this kind.

Confessors.

EDWARD FREESE brother to the aforesaid *Valentine*, was born in * *York*, and there a Prentice to a Painter. He was afterwards a *Novice-Monke*, and leaving his *Convent*, came to *Colchester* in *Essex*. Here his *hereticall Inclination* (as then accounted) discovered it self in some sentences of *Scripture*, which he Painted in the Borders of Cloths, for which, he was brought before *John Stoakley* Bishop of *London*, from whom he found such cruell usage as is above belief. Master * *Fox* saith, that he was fed with *Manchet* made of *Saw-dust*, or at the least a great part thereof, and kept so long in Prison, Manicled by the wrests, till the *Flesh* had overgrown his *Irons*; and he not able to kembe his own head became so distracted, that being brought before the *Bishop*, he could say nothing, but *my Lord is a good man*. A sad sight to his *Friends*, and a sinfull one to his *Foes*, who first made him *mad*, and then made *mirth* at his *madness*.

I confess *distraction* is not mentioned in that list of *losses*, reckoned up by our * *Saviour*, He that left his *House*, or *Brethren*, or *Sisters*, or *Father*, or *Mother*, or *Wife*, or *Children*, or *Lands*, for my sake, &c. But seeing his wits is nearer and dearer to any man than his *wealth*, and seeing what is so lost may be said to be left; no doubt this poor mans *distraction* was by *God* graciously accepted, on his enemies severely punished, and to him mercifully rewarded. We must not forget how the wife of this *Edward Freese*, being big with child, and pressing in to see her husband, the *Porter* at *Fulham* gave her such a kick on the belly, that the child was destroyed with that stroke immediately, and she died afterwards of the same.

Prelates.

JOHN ROMAN so called because his * *Father* was born in *Rome*, though living a long time in this City, being *Treasurer* of the *Cathedrall* therein, and I conjecture this *John* his Son born in *York*, because so *Indulgent* thereunto. For generally *Pure Pute Italians* preferred in *England*, transmitted the gain they got by *Bills of Exchange* or otherwise into their own Country, and those outlandish *Mules* though lying down in *English Pasture*, left no *Hairs* behind them: Whereas this *Roman* had such *Affection* for *York*, that being advanced *Arch-bishop*, he began to build the *Body* of the *Church*, and finished the *North Part* of the *Cross-Isle* therein. *Polydore Virgil* praised him, (no wonder that an *Italian* commended a *Roman*) for a *Man* of great *Learning* and *Sincerity*.

He fell into the disfavour of King *Edward* the first, for *Excommunicating Anthony Beck* Bishop of *Durham*, and it cost him four thousand marks to regain his *Princes Good Will*. He died *Anno Domini 1295*. And let none grudge his *Buriall* in

* Script. Brit.
Cent. 4. Num.
23.

* Fox Acts and
Mon. p. 1017.

* Idem ibidem
pag. 1026.

* Idem ibidem.

* Mark. 10. 29.

* Godwin in
the Catalogue
of the Arch-
bishops of
York.

* Godwin in
his Catalogue
of Bishops.

in the best *Place* of the *Church*, who was so *Bountifull* a *Builder* thereof.

ROBERT WALBEY born in this City, * was therein bred an *Augustinian Friar*, he afterwards went over into *France*, where he so applied his studies, that at last he was chosen *Divinity Professor* in the City of *Tholouse*: he was *Chaplain* to the *black Prince*, & after his death to his Father *K. Edward* the third. Now as his *Mr.* enjoyed *three Crowns*, so under him in his *three Kingdoms* this his *Chaplain* did partake successively of *three Miters*, being first a *Bishop* in *Gascoine*, then *Arch-bishop* of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, & afterwards *Bishop* of *Chichester* in *England*, not grudging to be degraded in *Dignity*, to be preferred in *profit*. At last he was consecrated *Arch-bishop* of *York*, and was the first and last *Native* which that City saw the least of *Infants*, and (in his Time) when *Man*, the greatest therein. Yet he enjoyed his place but a *short time*, dying *May 29. Anno Domini, 1397.*

Since the Reformation.

THOMAS MORTON was born *Anno 1564.* in the City of *York*, whose father *Richard Morton*, (allied to *Cardinall Morton Arch-bishop* of *Canterbury*,) was a *Mercer* (I have been informed the first of that calling in that City sure,) of such repute, that no *Mercers* for many years by past, were of any *Eminency*, but either immediately or mediately were *Apprentices* unto him. He was bred in *York School*, where he was *School-fellow* with *Guy Faux*, which I note, partly, to shew that *Loyalty* and *Treason*, may be educated under the same *Roof*, partly, to give a check to the received opinion, that *Faux* was a *Fleming*, no *Native English-man*.

He was bred in *Saint Johns-colledge* in *Cambridge*, and chosen *Fellow* thereof to a *Fellowship* to which he had no more *Propriety*, then his own *Merit*, before *Eight Competitors* for the place, equally capable with himself, and better befriended.

Commencing *Doctor* in *Divinity*, he made his *Position*, (which though *unusuall* was *Arbitrary* and in his own power,) on his *second Question*, which much defeated the expectation of *Doctor Playfere*, replying upon him with some passion, *Commosti mihi stomachum*. To whom *Morton* return'd, *Gratulor tibi Reverende professor de bono tuo stomacho canabis apud me hac nocte*.

He was successively prefer'd *Dean* of *Gloucester*, *Winchester*, *Bishop* of *Chester*, *Conventry* and *Lichfield* and *Durham*. The *Foundation* which he laid of *Forraign* correspondence with eminent persons of different persuasions, when he attended as *Chaplain* to the Lord *Evers*, (sent by *King James* *Embassadour* to the *King* of *Denmark* and many *Princes* of *Germany*,) he built upon unto the *Day* of his *Death*.

In the late *Long Parliament*, the displeasure of the *House* of *Commons* fell heavy upon him, partly, for subscribing the *Bishops Protestation* for their *Votes* in *Parliament*; partly, for refusing to resign the seal of his *Bishoprick*, and baptizing a *Daughter* of *John Earl* of *Rutland* with the sign of the *Cross*; two faults, which compounded together in the judgement of honest and wise-men amounted to a *High Innocence*.

Yet the *Parliament* allowed him *eight hundred pounds* a year (a proportion above any of his *Brethren*) for his maintenance. But alas the *Trumpet* of their *Charity* gave an *uncertain sound*, not assigning by whom or whence this summe should be paid. Indeed the *severe Votes* of the *Parliament* ever took full effect, according to his observation, who did *Anagram* it

V O T E D

O U T E D

But their *mercifull Votes* found not so free performance. However this good *Bishop* got a *thousand pounds* out of *Goldsmiths-hall*, which afforded him his support in his old Age.

The *Neb* of his *Pen* was unparially divided into *two* equall *Moyeties*, the one writing against *Faction*, in defence of *three Innocent Ceremonies*; the other against *Superstition*, witness the *Grand Impostor*, and other worthy works.

He solemnly proffered unto me (pardon me *Reader*, if I desire politiquely to twist my own with his *Memory*; that they may both survive together,) in these sad times to

main-

maintain me to live with him; which Courteous Offer as I could not conveniently accept, I did thankfully refuse. Many of the Nobility deservedly honoured him, though none more then *John* Earl of *Rutland*, to whose Kinsman *Roger* Earl of *Rutland* he formerly had been Chaplain. But let not two worthy *Baronets* be forgotten, *Sir George Savill*, who so civilly paid him his purchased Annuity of two hundred pounds, withall proffered advantages; and *Sir Henry Tolverton*, at whose house he dyed, aged 95. at *Easton-Manduit* in *Northamptonshire*, 1659. For the rest the Reader is remitted to his life, written largely and learnedly, by Doctor *John Barwick* Dean of *Durham*.

States-men.

Sir ROBERT CAR was born in this City on this occasion, *Thomas Car* his father Laird of *Furnihurst*, a man of great lands and power in the South of *Scotland*, was very active for *Mary* Queen of *Scots*; and on that account forced to fly his land, came to *York*. Now although he had been a great inroder of *England*, yet for some secret reason of State, here he was permitted safe shelter, during which time *Robert* his son was born; this was the reason why the said *Robert* refused to be Naturalized by Act of our Parliament, as needless for him born in the English Dominions.

I have read how his first making at Court was by breaking of his leg at a Tilting in *London*, whereby he came first to the Cognizance of King *James*; Thus a fair starting with advantage in the notice of a Prince, is more then half the way in the race to his favour: King *James* reflected on him whose Father was a kind of Confessor for the cause of the Queen his Mother; besides the Young Gentleman had a handsome person and a conveniency of desert; Honors were crowded upon him, made Baron, Viscount, Earl of *Sommerfet*, Knight of the Garter, Warden of the Cinque-Ports, &c.

He was a well natured man, not mischievous with his might, doing himself more hurt then any man else. For abate one foul fact with the appendance and consequences thereof notoriously known, and he will appear deserving no foul Character to posterity; but for the same he was banished the Court, lived and dyed very privately, about the year of our Lord, 1638.

Writers.

JOHN WALBYE was born in this City, of honest Parentage. * He was bred an *Augustinian* (Provinciall of his Order,) and Doctor of *Divinity* in *Oxford*. A Placentious Person, gaining the good-will of all, with whom he conversed, being also Ingenious, Industrious, Learned, Eloquent, Pious, and Prudent. * *Pitz* writeth, that (after *Alexander Nevell*) he was Chosen but never Confirmed, Arch bishop of *York*, (an Honour reserved for *Robert* his Younger Brother, of whom † before.) But Bishop *Godwin* maketh no mention hereof, which rendreth it suspicious. The said *Pitz* maketh him actuall Arch-bishop of *Dublin*, whilst *Bale* (who being an *Irish Bishop*, had the advantage of exacter Intelligence,) hath no such thing, whence we may conclude it a Mistake. The rather because this *John* is allowed by all to have died in this place of his Nativity, 1393. Also I will adde this, that though sharp at first against the *Wickliffites*, he soon abated his own Edge; and though present at a Council kept at *Stanford*, by the King against them, was not well pleased with all things transacted therein.

JOHN ERGHOM was born in this * City, an *Augustinian* by his profession. Leaving *York* he went to *Oxford*, where passing thorough the Arts, he fixed at last in *Divinity*, proving an admirable Preacher. My * Author tells me, that sometimes he would utter nova & inaudita, whereat one may well wonder, seeing *Solomon* hath said, There is no new thing under the Sun. The truth is, he renewed the custome of expounding Scripture in a typicall way, which crouded his Church with Auditors, seeing such soft preaching break's no bones, much pleased their fancy, and little cross'd or curb'd their corruptions. Indeed some (but not all) Scripture is capable of such comments, and because metalls are found in Mountains, it is madnes to Mine for them in every rich

* De Script.
Brit. Anno
1393.

† In the Prelates born in this City.

* Bale de Script.
Brit. N. m. 50.
Cent. 8.

* Idem. ibidem.

rich Meadow. But in expounding of Scripture, when mens *inventions* out-run the *Spirits intentions*, their *swiftness* is not to be *praised*, but *sawcyness* to be *punished*. This *Erghom* wrote many books, and dedicated them to the Earl of *Hereford*, (the * same with *Edward Duke of Buckingham*,) and flourished under *Henry the seventh*, Anno 1490.

* See *Candens Brit. in Hereford-shire.*

Since the Reformation.

RICHARD STOCK was born in this City, bred *Scholar of the house in Saint Johns-Colledge in Cambridge*, and designed Fellow of *Sidney*, though not accepting thereof. He was afterwards Minister of *All-hallows Bredstreet in London*, by the space of *thirty two years*, till the day of his death.

Where (if in health) he omitted not to Preach twice every Lords day, with the approbation of all that were Judicious and Religious. No Minister in *England* had his Pulpit supplied by fewer Strangers. Doctor *Davenant* afterwards Bishop of *Sarum*, (whose father was his parishioner) was his constant Auditor, while lying in *London*. His Preaching was most profitable, *Converting* many, and *Confirming* more in Religion, so that appearing with Comfort at the Day of Judgement, he might say, behold *I and the Children that God hath given me*. He was zealous in his life, a great Reformer of prophanations on the Sabbath, prevailing with some companies to put off their wonted Festivalls from *Mundays to Tuesdays*, that the Lords-day might not be abused by the preparation for such entertainments. Though he preached oft in neighbouring Churches, he never neglected his own, being wont to protest, *That it was more Comfortable to him to win one of his own Parish then twenty others.*

Preaching at *Saint Pauls Crofs* when young, it was ill taken at his mouth, that he reproved the inequality of Rates in the City, (burdening the Poor to ease the Rich,) and he was called a *Green head* for his pains. But being put up in his latter days to preach on the *Lord Mayors Election*, and falling on the same subject, He told them, *That a Gray-head spake now what a Green-head had said before*. He dyed *Aprill 20. Anno Domini 1626.* with a great lamentation of all, but especially of his Parishioners.

Memorable Persons.

JOHN LEPTON of *York Esquire*, servant to King *James*, undertook for a wager to ride *six days* together betwixt *York and London*, being *sevenscore and ten miles*, *style vetere*, as I may say, and performed it accordingly, to the greater praise of his strength in acting, then his discretion in undertaking it. He first set forth from *Aldersgate May 20.* being *Munday, Anno Domini 1606.* * and accomplished his journey every day before it was dark. A thing rather *memorable* then *commendable*, many maintaining, that able and active bodies, are not to vent themselves in such vain (though gainfull) ostentation; and that it is no better then tempting Divine Providence, to *lavish* their *strength*, and *venture* their *lives*, except solemnly summoned thereunto by just necessity.

* Mr. *Sander-son* his History of King *James* hoc anno.

Lord Mayors.

Expect not Reader, that under this Title I should present thee with a list of the Lord Mayors of this City born therein. Onely to make this part conformable to the rest of my book, know, that I find one Native of this City Lord Mayor of *London*, viz.

Name	Father	Place	Company	Time
I <i>Martin Bowes</i>	<i>Thomas Bowes</i>	<i>York</i>	<i>Goldsmith</i>	<i>1545</i>

The Farewell.

To take our leave of this *Loyall City*: I desire that some *Lucrative Trade* may be set up therein, to repair her *former losses* with advantage. Mean time I rejoyce, that the *Archiepsicopal See* is restored thereunto, not despairing, but that in due time, (if the *Supream Authority* adjudge it fit) the *Court of the Presidency of the North*, may be re-erected therein, presuming the *Country* will be *Eased*, and *City* *Enriched* thereby, as the *Load-stone* which will attract much *Company*, and by consequence *Commodity* thereunto.

Let me adde, I am informed, that Sir *Thomas Widdrington*, a person accomplished in all *Arts*, (as well as in his own Profession of the *Laws*;) hath made great Progress in his *Exact Description* of this *City*. Nor doe I more congratulate the *happinesse* of *York* coming under so Able a Pen, then *Condole* my own *Infelicity*, whose unsuccessfull attendance hitherto could not compass speech with this worthy Knight. Sure I am when this *his work* is set forth, then indeed *YORK SHALL BE*, what? a *City* most compleatly *Illustrated* in all the *Antiquities* and *Remarkables* thereof.

Dukes of York

Edmund of Langley 5th Son of K. Edward the Third

Richard of Conisburgh

Richard his Son & Father of K. Edward the Fourth

Edward his Son afterwards King of England

~~Richard Plantagenet 2^d Son of K. Edward the Fourth~~

Henry 2^d Son of King Henry 5th Seventh, afterwards K. Hen. 8th

Charles 2^d Son of K. James 5th First & afterwards K. Charles 1st

James 3^d Son of K. Charles 5th First & afterwards K. James 2^d

F I N I S.

Ernest Augustus Brother of King George 1st

Edward Augustus Brother of King George 3^d

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

P S A L. 95. 4, 5.

*In his hand are the deep places of the Earth: the strength of the Hills
is his also. The Sea is his, and he made it.*

P R O V. 27. 25, 26.

*The herbs of the Mountains are gathered. The Lambs are for thy
clothing, and the Goats are the price of thy fields.*



A a a a a

Princes of Wales.

Edward Eldest Son of King Edward the First aft. K. Ed: 2^d
Edward Eldest Son of King Edward y^e Second aft. K. Ed: 3^d
Edward (The Black Prince) El. Son of K. Ed: 3^d died V. P.
Richard Son of Ed: y^e Black Prince aft. K. Rich: 2^d
Henry Eldest Son of King Henry y^e Fourth aft. K. Hen: 5th
Henry only Son of King Henry y^e Fifth aft. K. Hen: 6th
Edward only Son of King Henry y^e Sixth murdered
Edward Eldest Son of King Edward y^e Fourth aft. K. Ed: 6th
Edward Son of King Richard y^e Third, died V. P.
Arthur Eldest Son of King Henry y^e Seventh died V. P.
Henry Second Son of K. Hen: 7th after K. Hen: 8th
Edward Son of K. Hen: y^e 8th (tho not creat. Prince W) aft. K. Ed: 6th
Henry Eldest Son of King James y^e First, died V. P.
Charles 2^d Son of K. Ja: first aft. K. Charles 1st
Charles Son of King Charles y^e First aft. K. Char: 2^d
George only Son of King George y^e First aft. K. G: 2^d
Frederick Eldest Son of K. George y^e Second. died in his Father's
George Eldest Son of Frederick above afterwards Geo: 3^d ^{Life time}
George Augustus Frederick Eldest Son of K. George the 3^d

A

NECESSARY PREFACE TO THE READER.



*I bare a debate in my serious consideration, whether a Totall Omission or Defective Description of this Principality were to be preferred, finding my self as Unable to do it Exactly, as Unwilling to Pretermitt it. For First, I never was in VVales, and all know how necessary ^{Autofia} is to accurateness herein. Secondly, I understand not their Language, and cannot go to the Cost, nor dare take the State of having an Interpreter. King James was wont pleasantly to say, that he cared not though he was poor himself, so long as his Subjects were Rich, as confident he could command their wealth, on good conditions and a just occasion. But indeed it matters not how meanly skil'd a Writer is, so long as he hath Knowing and Communicative Friends; my happiness in England, who here am quite destitute of such assistance. However on the other side, a Totall Omission seemed very unhandsome, to make a Cypher of this Large Principality. Besides, England cannot be well described without VVales, such the Intimacy of Relation betwixt them, three of our English Kings * being born, and many of Our Prime Atchievements being acted in VVales. Wherefore, I resolved to endeavour my utmost in the description thereof, though sadly sensible in my self, that my desires were as high as a Mountain, but my performances would fall as low, (would they were half so fruitfull) as the Vallies.*

* Edward 3.
Henry 5.
Henry 7.

And here I humbly desire, that the many faults by me committed, may be like a Ball cast down and deaded on a soft Floor, even to be buried in my own weaknes to my own shame, without the
least

The Preface, &c.

least Ripling or Rebounding to the disgrace of the *Welsh* Country or Nation. And my hope and desire is that these my weak pains will provoke others of more Ability, to substitute a more Exact Description in the room thereof.

* In his Baile.
in *Shropshire*.

I had rather the Reader should take the name of that worthy Knight from Master * Camden, then from me, who designing to build according to the Italian Mode of Architecture, plucked down a good and convenient English-house, preposterously destroying the one, and never finished the other: I hope the Reader, will not be so uncharitable, (I will not say undiscree) but will allow our grains a subsistence, till they will willingly vanish at the substitution of another.

In Doubtfull Nativities of Worthy Persons betwixt England and Wales, I have not call'd for a sword to divide the controverted Child betwixt the two Mothers, but have wholly resigned it to *Wales*, partly, out of desire of quietness, (not engage in a contest,) partly, because I conceived England might better spare then *Wales* want them.

To conclude some will wonder, how Perfect [coming from Perficere, to do thoroughly,] and Perfunctorie [derived from Perfungi, thoroughly to discharge,] should have so Opposite Senses. My Motto in the description of this Principality is betwixt them both,

Nec Perfectè, Nec Perfunctorie.

For as I will not pretend to the Credit of the former, so may I defend my self from the shame of the latter, having done the utmost, which the Strength of my Weakness could perform.

WVALES.

W A L E S.



HIS PRINCIPALITY hath the *Severn Sea* on the *South*, *Irish-Ocean* on the *West* and *North*, *England* on the *East*, antiently divided from it by the *River Severn*, since by a *Ditch* drawn with much *Art* and *Industry*, from the *Mouth of Dee* to the *Mouth of Wie*. From *East to West*, [*Wie* to *Saint Davids*] is an *hundred*, from *North to South*, [*Carlion* to *Hollihead*] is an *hundred* and *twenty* miles.

The *Ditch* or *Trench* lately mentioned, is called *Clauhd-Offa*, because made by King *Offa*; who cruelly enacted, that what *Welch*-man soever was found on the *East-side* of this *Ditch* should forfeit his *Right-hand*. A *Law* long since *Cancelled*, and for many ages past, the *Welch* have come peaceably over that *Place*, and good reason, bringing with them both their *Right-hands* and *Right-hearts*; no less *Loyally* then *Va- liantly* to defend *England* against all enemies, being themselves under the same *sove- raign* United thereunto.

It consisteth of *three* parts, the partition being made by *Roderick* the great, about the year *877*. dividing it betwixt his *three* sons.

1. *North-Wales*,
2. *Powis*,
3. *South-Wales*.

Whose Princes chiefly Resided at

1. *Aberfrow*,
2. *Mathrwall*,
3. *Dynefar*.

This division in fine proved the *Confusion* of *Wales*, whose Princes were always at *War*, not onely against the *English*, their *Common Foe*, but mutually with themselves to enlarge or defend their *Dominions*.

Of these *three North-wales* was the chief, as doth plainly appear, first, because *Roderick* left it *Mervin* his *Eldest Son*. Secondly, because the Princes thereof were by way of *Eminency* stiled the Princes of *Wales*, and sometimes Kings of *Aberfrow*. Thirdly, because as the King of *Aberfrow* paid to the King of *London* yearly *Threescore* * and *three pounds* by way of *Tribute*, so the same summe was paid to him by the Princes of *Powis* and *South-wales*.

However *South-wales* was of the *three* the *Larger*, *Richer*, *Fruitfuller*, therefore called by the *Welsh Deheubarth*, that is, *The Right-side*, because nearer the *Sun*. But that *Country* being constantly infested with the *Invasions* of the *English* and *Flemings*, had *North-wales* preferred before it, as more intire and better secured from such annoy- ances. Hence it was, that whilst the *Welsh-tongue* in the *South* is so much mingled and corrupted, in *North-wales* it still retaineth the purity thereof.

The Soil.

It is not so *Champion* and *Levell*, and by consequence not so *fruitfull* as *England*, mostly rising up into *Hills* and *Mountains* of a *lean* and *hungry* nature, yet so that the ill quality of the ground is recompenced by the good quantity thereof.

A right worshipfull Knight in *Wales*, who had a fair *Estate* therein, his *rents* resulting from much *Barren-ground*, heard an *English Gentleman* (perchance out of intended op- position) to brag, that he had in *England*, so much ground worth *forty shillings* an *Acre*; you (said he) have *ten yards of Velvet*, and I have *ten score of Frize*, I will not exchange with you. This is generally true of all *Wales*, that much ground doth make up the *Rent*, and yet in proportion they may lose nothing thereby, compared to *Estates* in other *Countries*.

However there are in *Wales* most pleasant *Meadows* along the sides of *Rivers*, and

* T. Mills in his Catal. of Hon. pag. 192.

as the sweetest flesh is said to be nearest the bones, so most delicious vallies are interposed betwixt these Mountains.

But now how much these very Mountains advantage the Natives thereof, in their Health, Strength, Swiftnes, Wit, and other naturall Perfections, Give me leave to stand by silent: whilst a great Master of Language and Reason entertaineth the Reader with this most excellent and pertinent discourse,

Carpenters Geography second Book, chap. 15. pag. 258.

This conceit of Mounſieur Bodin, I admit without any great contradiction, were he not over-peremptory in over-much censuring all Mountainous people of Blockishness and Barbarisme, against the opinion of Averroes a great Writer; who finding these People nearer Heaven, suspected in them a more Heavenly Nature. Neither want there many reasons drawn from Nature and Experiment to prove Mountainous People more pregnant in Wit, and Gifts of understanding then others inhabiting in low and plain Countries. For however Wit and Valour are many times divided, as we have shewn in the Northern and Southern people, yet were they never so much at variance, but they would sometimes meet. First therefore, what can speak more for the witty temper of the Mountain People, then their clear and subtile Aire, being far more purged and rarified, then that in Lower countries. For holding the Vital spirits to be the chiefest Instruments in the Souls Operation, no man can deny but that they sympathize with the Aire, especially their chiefest foment. Every man may by experience, find his Intellectuall Operations more Vigorous in a Clear day, and on the contrary most Dull and Heavy, when the Aire is any way affected with foggy vapours. What we find in our selves in the same place at divers seasons, may we much more expect of places diversly affected in Constitution. A second reason, for the proof of our assertion, may be drawn from the Thin and spare Diet, in respect of those others. For people living of Plains have commonly all Commodities in such plenty, that they are subject to surfeiting and luxury, the greatest Enemy and Underminer of all Intellectuall Operations. For a fat Belly commonly begets a gross Head, and a lean Brain: But want and scarcity the Mother of Frugality invites the Mountain-dwellers to a more sparing and wholesome Diet. Neither grows this conveniency only out of the scarcity of Viands; but also out of the Dyet. Birds, Fowls, Beasts, which are bred upon higher places are esteemed of a more Cleanly and wholesome feeding, then others living in Fens and Foggy Places. And how far the Quality of our Dyet prevails in the Alteration of our Organs and Dispositions, every Naturalist will easily resolve us. A third reason may be drawn from the cold Aire of these Mountainous Regions, which by an Antiperistasis keeps in and strengthens the Internall heat, the chief instrument in Natural and Vital Operations. For who perceives not his Vital and by consequence his Intellectuall Parts, in cold frosty weather to be more strong, and vigorous, then in hot and soultry seasons, wherein the spirits be defaced and weakned? This disparity in the same region, at divers times, in regard of the disposition of the Aire, may easily declare the disparity of divers Regions, being in this sort diversly affected. A fourth reason, may be taken from the Custome and Hardness, whereunto such people inure themselves from their infancy; which (as Huarrus proves) begets a better temper of the Brain, in regard of the Wit and Understanding; which we happen to find clean otherwise with them, who have accustomed themselves to deliciousness. These reasons perhaps would seem onely probable, and of no great moment, were they not strengthened with Forraign and Domestick Observations.

Thus much I thought fit to transcribe out of our Author, un paralleled in his kind, confident that our ensuing work will be a Comment on his Text, or rather, will, by the Induction of severall instances, Natives of Wales, be the Proof of the Truth of this his most Judicious assertion.

Naturall Commodities,

Silver.

Tully (a better Orator then Historian, yet better Historian then Metallist, affirmeth that Britain affordeth, *ne micam auri vel argenti*, not a grain of gold or silver : understand him what in his age was discovered. Otherwise *Wales*, and especially *Cardigan shire* yields ROYAL MINES, where the silver holds standard, and pays with profit for the separation from Lead, and the refining thereof, as by the ensuing particulars will appear.

1. Six Mountains there are in *Cardigan shire*, (pardon British Reader, if I spell them rather after our English Pronunciation, then the Welch Orthography,) viz. *Comsamelock*, *Tallabant*, *Gadarren*, *Bromesfoid*, *Geginnon* and *Cummer-rum*.
2. The Romans first began to mine here, (as appears by their coines found therein,) working in trenches, not above twenty or four and twenty fathom deep, and found plenty of Lead.
3. The Danes and Saxons wrought by *Sheafis*, so they call what is long and narrow; whether mounting into the aire, (as Spires of Steeples,) or sinking into the earth, as their Pits here, an hundred fathom deep.
4. They found great plenty of Lead, but at last deserted their works, either because the vein of metall failed, or they drowned with the irruption of water.
5. Customer *Smith*, about the latter end of the raizn of Queen *Elizabeth*, discovered Silver in *Comsamelock*, and sent it up to the Tower of London with great expence, to be coined.
6. After his death, the design was profecuted, and more perfected by Sir *Hugh Middleton* Knight, coining the Silver to his great charge, as his Predecessour, at the Tower.
7. After the death of Sir *Hugh*, Sir *Francis Godolphin* of *Cornwall* Knight, and *Thomas Busshell* Esquire, undertook the work.
8. King *Charles*, for their greater encouragement; and sparing their expence, granted them power of coinage at *Aberrusky* in that County.
9. *Thomas Busshell* (Sir *Francis* dying soon after, and *Comsamelock* being deserted) adventured on the other five Mountains.
10. Not disheartned; that the first year and half afforded no effectually discovery, at last these Mines yielded one hundred pounds a week, (besides Lead amounting to half as much) coined at *Aberrusky* aforesaid.
11. The pence, groats, shillings, half-crowns, &c. of this Silver, had the *Ostrich feathers* (the Armes of *Wales*) for distinction stamped on them.

Then came our Civil Wars, and discomposed all the work, when Mattocks must be turned into Spears, and Shovells into Shields; or else probably before this time the project had arrived at a greater perfection.

Here by the way, it is richly worth the observing, how the modern manner of Mining exceedeth what was formerly used. For thirty years since they began at the top of a Mountain, digging directly downwards with their *Shafts*, which was subject to a double mischief, of damps, and drowning. Besides, vast was the expence before they could come to the bowels of the Mountain, wherein the Ore (if any) was most probably expected.

Since they have gone a more compendious way by *Adys*, making their entrance (some five foot and a half high, and perchance as broad,) into the Mountain, at the lowest levell thereof, so that all the water they meet with, conveyeth itself away as in a channel, by the declivity of the place. And thus they penetrate the most expeditious way athwart the middle thereof, which bringeth them to the speediest discovery of the metal therein.

But the rarest invention is the supplying of the *Miners* with *fresh aire*, which is performed by *two* mens blowing wind by a pair of bellows on the outside of the *Adit*, into a pipe of lead, daily lengthened as the Mine is made longer, whereby the Candle in the Mine is daily kept burning, and the Diggers recruited constantly with a sufficiency of breath. This invention was the master-piece of *Sir Francis Bacon*, *Lord Verulam*, and not onely so acknowledged by *Thomas Bushell* his gratefull servant, but also effectually prosecuted by him; a person innated with a *publike spirit*, if he might meet with proportionable encouragement.

And here methinks it were fitting (Pardon, (reader) a short digression) that rewards should be given to such undertakers, who are the discoverers of profitable projects; and not onely to such who exactly *hit the mark*, but even to those who *ingeniously miss it*, because their aberrations may be directions to others. And though many *tympanies* and *false conceptions* would happen, yet amongst many *miscarriages* some *pregnant wits* would happily be *delivered* of rare inventions; especially if the State would be pleased to be their *Mid-wife* favourably to encourage them.

Lead.

This is found in many places in *Wales*, but in *Carnarvan-shire* the best, in many respects. *First*, because so near the sea, so that they may cast the *Oare* into the *Ship*. Metalls elsewhere are digged as out of the *Bowells of the Earth*, so out of the *Bowells of the Land*, I mean, so far from any Conveyance by Water, that the expence of the portage swallows much of the profits thereof: which charge is here avoyded. *Secondly*, for the plenty. *Lastly*, for the purity thereof. Insomuch that there was great probability for a long time that it would have proved a *Mine Royal*. Which hope was frustrated at last to the great gain of the owners thereof. For a *Leaden Mine* is a *Silver-mine* to such Subjects as possess it, whilst a *Silver-mine* is but a *Leaden* one unto them, from whom the property is taken, as then accrewing to the *Crown* or *state*, by vertue of its *Prerogative*.

Goats.

In Latine *Capri*, à *Carpendo*, from cropping, (therefore forbidden to be kept in some places, because destructive to young Woods,) are when young, most nimble and frisking, (whence our English to *Caper*,) but afterwards put on so great gravity, that an *He-Goat* is recounted by wise * *Agur*, amongst the four creatures which are comely in going. Yea, if that ornamentall excrement which groweth beneath the chin, be the standard of wisdom, they carry it from *Aristotle* himself. They are strong above their proportion, and an *He-Goat* will beat a *Ram* of equall bigness. Hence it is that in * *Daniel*, the *Persian Monarchy* is compared to a *Ram*, and the *Macedonian*, which subdued the *Persian*, resembled to a *Goat*. They can clamber the highest hills, without help of a ladder, delighting in steep and craggy places, seeming rather to * hang then stand, as they are feeding.

Their flesh, disguised with good cookery, may deceive a judicious palate, as it did * *Isaac's*, for venison. Of their skins excellent gloves are made, which may be called our *English Cordovant*, soft, supple and stretching, whence the expression of *Cheverel-consciencs*, which will stretch any way for advantage. Course Coverings are made of their shag, God himself not despising the present of * *Goats-hair*, which made the outward case of the * *Tabernacle*. Their milk is accounted cordiall against consumptions; yea, their very stench is used for a perfume in *Arabia the Happy*, where they might surfeit of the sweetness of spices, if not hereby allayed. In a word, Goats are best for food, where Sheep cannot be had.

Plenty of these are bred in *Wales*, especially in *Montgomery-shire*, which mindeth me of a pleasant passage, during the restraint of the Lady *Elizabeth*. When she was so strictly watched by *Sir Henry Benesfield*, that none were admitted access unto Her, a *Goat* was espied by a merry Fellow, (one of the *Warders*) walking along with her. Whereupon, taking the *Goat* on his Shoulders, he in all hast hurried him to *Sir Henry*, I pray Sir (said he) * examine this fellow, whom I found walking with her Grace, but what

talk

* Prov. 30. 31.

* Dan. 8. 4, 7.

* *Dumosa pendere procul de rupe capella.*
Egl. 1.

† Gen. 27. 35.

* Exod. 25. 4.

* Exod. 26. 7.

* Fox A&S and Mon. p. 2095.

talk they had I know not, not understanding his Language. He seems to me a stranger, and I believe a Welsh-man by his frieze Coat.

To return to our subject, I am not so knowing in Goats, as either to confirme or confute what *Plinie* * reports, that *Adhuc lactantes generant*; They beget young ones, whilst they themselves as yet suck their Dams. He addeth, that they are great enemies to the Olive-trees, (which they embarren with licking it) and therefore are never sacrificed to *Minerva*. Sure I am a true Deity accepted them for his service; as many kids well nigh, as lambs, being offered in the *Old Testament*.

* Nat. Hist. lib. 8. cap. 50.

The Manufactures.

The Brittish generally bearing themselves high on the account of their gentile extraction, have spirits which can better comport with designs of suddain danger than long difficulty, and are better pleased in the imploying of their valour than their labour. Indeed some souls are over-lovers of liberty, so that they mistake all industry to be degrees of slavery. I doubt not but posterity may see the Welsh Commodities improved by art far more than the present Age doth behold, the *English* as yet as far excelling the *Welsh*, as the *Dutch* exceed the *English* in Manufactures. But let us instance in such as this Country doth afford,

Frieze.

This is a coarse kind of Cloath, then which none warmer to be worn in Winter, and the finest sort thereof very fashionable and gentile. Prince *Henry* had a frieze sute, by which he was known many weeks together, and when a bold Courtier checkt him for appearing so often in one Suit, *Would* (said he) *that the Cloath of my Country* (being Prince of *Wales*) *would last always*. Indeed it will daily grow more into use, especially since the Gentry of the Land being generally much impoverished, abate much of their gallantry, and lately resigned rich cloaths to be worn by those (not whose persons may best become them, but) whose purses can best pay for the price thereof.

Cheese.

This is milk by Art so consolidated, that it will keep uncorrupted for some years, It was antiently (and is still) the Staple food for Armies in their marching, witness when *David* was sent with * *Ten Cheeses* to recruit the provisions of his Brethren, and when * *Barzillai* with *Cheeses* (amongst other food) victualled the Army of *K. David*. Such as are made in this Country are very tender and palatable, and once one merrily (without offence I hope) thus derived the Pedigree thereof;

* 1 Sam. 17. 18.

* 2 Sam. 17. 29.

Adams nawn Cusson, was her by her birth,

Ap Curds, ap Milk, ap Cow, ap Grasse, ap Earth.

Foxes are said to be the best Tasters of the fineness of *Flesh*, *Flies* of the sweetest *Grapes*, and *Mice* of the tenderest *Cheese*, and the last, (when they could Compass *Cheese* in that kind) have given their *Vendict* for the goodness of the *Welsh*. What should be the reason, that so many people should have such an Antipathies against *Cheese* (more then any one manner of meat) I leave to the skilfull in the Mysteries of Nature to decide.

Metheglen.

Some will have this word of Greek extraction, from *μέθυ* *αίρην*, contracted *αίρην*. But the British will not so let go their none Countryman *MATHEW GLIN*, but will have it *purum potum Cambricum*, wholly of Welsh originall: Whencesoever the word is made, the liquor is compounded of water, honey, and other ingredients, being most wholesome for mans body. *Pollio Romulus*, who was an hundred years old, being asked of *Augustus Cesar*, by what means especially he had so long preserved his vigour both of mind and body; made answer, * *Intus mulso, foris oleo*, by taking *Metheglen* inward, and oyle outward.

* *Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. 21. cap. 24.*

† *Vatro de lingua Lat.*

It differeth from *Mede*, *ut vinum à lora*, as wine from that weak stufte which is the last running

* *Atas in Bo-*
hemia.

running from the grapes pressed before. It is a most generous liquor, as it is made in this Country, in so much that had * *Mercator*, who so highly praised the *Mede* of *Egra*, for the best in the world; I say, had he tasted of this *Welch Hydromel*, he would have confined his commendation to *Germany* alone, and allowed ours the precedency. *Queen Elizabeth*, who by the *Tudors* was of *Welch*-descent, much loved this Her native liquor, recruiting an annuall stock thereof for Her own use, and here take it you please,

The Receipt thereof,

First gather a Bushell of Sweet-briar leaves, and a Bushell of Time, half a Bushell of Rosemary, and a Peck of Bay-leaves. Seeth all these (being well washed) in a Furnace of fair water, let them boil the space of half an Hour, or better, and then pour out all the water and herbs into a Vat, and let it stand till it be but milk-warme, then strain the water from the herbs, and take to every six Gallons of water one Gallon of the finest Honey, and put it into the * *Boorn*, and labour it together half an hour, then let it stand two days, stirring it well twice or thrice each day. Then take the Liquor, and boil it anew, and when it doth seeth, skim it as long as there remaineth any dross. When it is clear, put it into the Vat as before, and there let it be cooled. You must then have in readinesse a kind of new Ale or Beer, which, as soon as you have emptied suddenly whelme it upside down, and set it up again, and presently put in the Metheglen, and let it stand three days a working. And then tun it up in Barrells, tying at every Tap-hole, (by a Pack-thred) a little bag of beaten Cloves and Mace, to the value of an Ounce. It must stand half a year before it be drunk.

* That is the
wort or boiled
liquor.

The Buildings.

The Holy * *Spirit* complaineth, that great men build Desolate places for themselves, therein taxing their *Avarice*, *Ambition*, or both. *Avarice*, they joyn House to * *House*, [by Match, Purchase, or Oppression,] that they may be alone in the Land, that their Covetousness may have Elbow-room to lye down at full length, and wallow it self round about. These love not, because they need not Neighbours, whose numerous Families can subsist of themselves.

* Job 3. 4.

* Esai. 5. 8.

Or else their *Ambition* is therein reprov'd, singling out Desolate Places for themselves, because scorning to take that Fruitfulness which Nature doth tender, and desiring as it were to be Petty-Creators, enforcing Artificiall Fertility on a place where they found none before.

I * well knew, that wealthy Man, who being a great Improver of ground, was wont to say, that he would never come into that place which might not be made better: On the same token, that one tartly returned, that then he would never go to Heaven, for that place was at the best. But the truth is, Fertilizing of barren ground may be termed a Charitable Curiosity, employing many poor people therein.

It is confessed that *Wales* affordeth plenty of barren places, (yielding the benefit of the best Aire,) but the *Italian* humor of building hath not affected (not to say infected) the *British* Nation. I say the *Italian* humor, who have a merry Proverb, Let him that would be happy for a Day, go to the Barber; for a Week, marry a Wife; for a Month, buy him a New-horse; for a Year, build him a New-house; for all his Life-time, be an Honest-man. But it seems that the *Welsh* are not tempted to enjoy such short happiness for a years continuance.

For their Buildings, generally they are like those of the old Britains, neither big nor beautifull; but such as their Ancestors in this Isle formerly lived in, For when *Cataracus* that valiant *British* Generall, (who for nine years resisted here the * *Romans* puissance) after his Captivity and Imprisonment, was enlarged, and carried about to see the Magnificence of *Rome*, * *Why do you* (said he) *so greedily desire our poor Cottages, whereas you have such stately and magnificent Palaces of your own?*

* *Tacitus*

* *Zonaras* and
out of him
Camden in his
Remains pag.
245.

The simplicity of their common building for private persons may be conjectured by the Palaces of their Princes. For *Hoellaha* Prince of *Wales*, about the year 800. built a house for his own residence of *White-hurdells* or *Walling*, therefore called *Ty Gwin*, that is, the *White-house* or *Whitehall* if you please.

However

However there are *brave buildings* in *Wales*, though not *Welsh buildings*, many stately Castles, which the English erected therein. And though such of them as survive at this day, may now be beheld as *Beauties*, they were first intended as *bridles* to their Country. Otherwise their private houses, are very mean indeed. Probably they have read what Master *Camden* writes, that the building of *great houses* was the bane of good *house-keeping* in *England*, and therefore they are contented with the worse *habitations*, as loath to lose their *beloved hospitality*. The rather, because it hath been observed that such *Welsh buildings* as conforme to the *English mode*, have their Chimneys though more *Convenient*, less *Charitable*, seeing as *fewer eyes* are offended, *fewer bellies* are fed, with the *smoking* thereof.

But though the *Lone-houses* in *Wales*, be worse then those in *England*; their *Market-towns* generally are built better then ours, the *Gentry* (it seems) having many of their *habitations* therein.

The Proverbs.

These are twofold. 1. Such as the *English* pass on the *Welsh*. 2. Such as the *Welsh* make on the *English*. The latter come not under my cognizance, as being in the *British Tongue*, to me altogether unknown. Besides my friend Master *James Howel* in a Treatise on that *Subject*, hath so feasted his Reader, that he hath starved such as shall come after him, for want of *New Provisions*. As for the former sort of Proverbs, we insist on *one* or *two* of them.

His Welsh Blood is up.]

A double reason may be rendred, why the *Welsh* are subject to anger. 1. *Moral*; Give losers leave to *speak*, and that *passionately* too. They have lost their land, and we *Englishmen* have driven their *Ancestors* out of a fruitfull Country, and pend them up in Barren Mountains. 2. *Naturall*; *Choler* having a Predominancy in their *Constitution*, which soundeth nothing to their disgrace. *Impiger* * *Iracundus*, is the beginning of the Character of *Achilles* himself. Yea, Valour would want an *Edge*, if *Anger* were not a *Whetstone* unto it. And as it is an *Increaser* of *Courage*, it is an *Attendant* on *Wit*, *Ingeniosi sunt Choleric*. The best is, the anger of the *Welsh* doth soon arise, and soon abate, as if it were an *Embleme* of their Country, up & down, chequered with *Elevations* and *Depressions*.

* Horace de Arte Poetica.

As long as a Welsh pedigree.]

Men (who are made *Heralds* in other Countries) are *born* *Heralds* in *wales*, so naturally are all there inclined to know and keep their descents, which they derive from great antiquity: so, that any *Welsh-gentleman* (if this be not a *Tautology*) can presently *clime up*, by the *stairs* of his *pedigree*, into *prinsely extraction*. I confess some *Englishmen* make a mock of their long pedigree, (whose own perchance are short enough if well examined,) I cannot but commend their care in preserving the memory of their *Ancestors*, conformable herein to the custome of the *Hebrews*. The worst I wish their *long pedigree*, is *broad possessions*, that so there may be the better symmetry betwixt their *extractions* and *estates*.

Give your horse a Welch-bait.]

It seems it is the custome of the *Welsh* travellers, when they have climed up a hill (whereof plenty in these parts) to rain their horses backward, and stand still a while, taking a *prospect* (or *respect* rather) of the Country they have passed. This they call a *bait*, and (though a Peck of Oates would doe the palfrey more good) such a stop doth (though not feed) refresh. Others call this a *Scotish-bait*, and I believe the horses of both mountainous Countries, eat the same *provender*, out of the same *manger*, on the same occasion.

Proceed we now to our *Description*, and must make use in the first place of a generall Catalogue, of such who were undoubtedly *welsh* yet we cannot with any certainty refer them to their respective Counties, and no wonder,

1. Because they carry not in their Sur-names any directions to their nativities, as the antient *English* generally (and especially the Clergy) did, till lately, when conquered by the *English*, some conformed themselves to the *English* custome.
2. Because

2. Because *Wales* was anciently divided but into three great Provinces *North-wales*, *Powis*, and *South-wales*, and was not modelled into *Shires*, according to the modern division, till the reign of K. *Henry* the eighth.

Of such therefore who succeed herein, though no County of *Wales* (perchance) can say *this man is mine*, *Wales* may avouch *all these are ours*. Yet I doe not despair, but that in due time this my *Common* may God willing be *inclosed*, (and *fair Inclosures* I assure you is an enriching to a Country,) I mean, that having gained better intelligence from some *Welsh* Antiquaries (whereof that Principality affordeth many) these persons may be *Un-general'd*, and *impaled* in their particular Counties.

Princes.

I confesse there were many in this *Principality*, but I crave leave to be excused from giving a list of their nativities. They are so *antient*, I know not where to *begin*, and so many, I know not where to *end*. Besides, having in the *fundamentalls* of this *Book* confined *Princes* to the children of *Sovereigns*, it is safest for me, not to *sally* forth, but to *intrench* my self within the aforesaid *restrictions*.

Onely I cannot but insert the following note found in so Authentick an Author, for the rarity thereof in my apprehension, *Camdens Remains*, pag. 181.

As for the Britains or Welsh, whatsoever Jura Majestatis their Princes had, I cannot understand that they ever had any Coin of their own, for no Learned of that Nation have at any time seen any found in Wales or elsewhere.

Strange that having so much Silver digged out, they should have none Coined in their Country, so that Trading was driven on either by the bartery or change of Wares and Commodities, or else by money Imported out of *England* and other Countries.

Confessors.

WALTER BRUTE was born in *Wales*, and if any doubt thereof, let them peruse the ensuing protestation, drawn up with his own hand,

I Walter Brute, Sinner, Layman, Husbandman, and a Christian, (having mine of-spring of the Britains, both by Fathers and Mothers side,) have been accused to the Bishop of Hereford, that I did err in many matters concerning the Catholick Christian faith: by whom I am required, that I should write an answer in Latine to all those matters, whose desire I will satisfie to my power, &c.

Observe herein a double instance of his *Humility*, that being a *welch-man*, (with which *Gentleman* is reciprocally) and a Scholar * graduated in *Oxford*, contented himself with the plain addition of *husbandman*.

He was often examined by the aforesaid Bishop, by whom he was much molested and imprisoned, the particulars whereof are in Master *Fox* most largely related. At last he escaped, not *creeping* out of the *window* by any cowardly compliance, but *going* forth at the *door* fairly set open for him by Divine Providence. For, he onely made such a generall subscription, which no Christian man need to decline, in form following:

I Walter Brute, submit my self principally to the Evangely of Jesus Christ, and to the determination of holy Kirk, and to the General Councils of Holy Kirk. And to the sentence and determination of the four Doctōrs of holy writ, that is, Austin, Ambrose, Jerome, and Gregory. And I meekly submit me to your correction, as a Subject ought to his Bishop.

It seems the Popish Prelates were not as yet perfect in their art of persecution, (*Brute* being one of the first who was vexed for *wickliffisme*) so that as yet, they were loose and favourable in their language of Subscription. But soon after they grew so punctuall

* Fox Acts and Mon. pag. 477.

* Idem p. 475.

* Idem p. 501.

punctuall in their expreffions, and fo particular in penning abjurations and recantations; that the perfons to whom they were tendered, muft either ftrangle their confciences with acceptance, or lofe their lives for refusall thereof.

NICHOLAS HEREFORD. I have *presumptions* to perfwade my self (though poffibly not to prevail with the Reader) to believe him of *British* extraction. He was bred *Doctor of Divinity* in *Oxford*, and a *Secular Priest*, betwixt whose *Profefion* and *Fryery*, there was an ancient *Antipathy*. But our *Hereford* went higher, to defie moft *Popish* Principles; and maintain

AMP.

- That
1. In the *Eucharift*, after the *Consecration* of the *Elements*, *Bread* and *Wine* still remained.
 2. That *Bishops* and all *Clergy-men*, ought to be fubject to their *Refpective Princes*.
 3. That *Monks* and *Fryers*, ought to maintain themfelves by their own labour.
 4. All ought to *regle* their lives, not by the *Popes Decrees*, but *Word of God*.

From thefe his *four* *Cardinall* Positions, many *Hereticall* Opinions were by his *Adverfaries deduced*, (or rather *detracted*,) and no wonder they did *Wrack* his *Words*, who did defire to *torture* his *Person*.

From *Oxford* he was brought to *London*, and there with *Philip Repington* was made to * Recant his Opinions publicly at *Saint Pauls Crofs*, 1382. See their feveral fucces;

* See the story at large in Mr. Foxes Acts and Mon.

REPINTON like a violent *Renegado* proved a *Persecutor* of his *Party*, for which he was rewarded, firft with the *Bifhoprick* of *Lincoln*, then with a *Cardinals Cap*. HEREFORD did too much to *displease* his *Conscience*, and yet not enough to *please* his enemies. For the *jealoufie* of *Arch-bifhop Arundel* persecuted and continued him always a *Prifoner*.

The fame with the later was the fucces of *John Purvey* his partner in opinions, whom *T. Walden* termeth the *Lollards Library*. But they *lock'd up* this *Library*, that none might have accefs unto it, keeping him and *Hereford* in *constant durance*. I will fay nothing in excufe of their *Recantation*, nor will I revile them for the fame: knowing there is more requifite to make one *valiant* under a *Temptation*, then only to call him *coward* who is foiled therewith. Yet I muft obferve, that fuch as confult *Carnall Councils*, to avoid afflictions (getting out by the *window* of their own *plotting*, not the *door* of *Divine Providence*) feldome enjoy their own deliverance. In fuch Cafes our *Saviours* words are always (without the parties *Repentance*) *fpiritually* and often *literally* true, * *He that findeth his life fhall lofe it*. And although we read not that this *Hereford* was put to death, he loft the *life of his life*, his *liberty* and *lustre*, dwindling away in *obfcurity* as to the *time* and *place* of his death.

* Mat. 16. 25.

REGINALD PEACOCK was born in *wales*, * bred in *Kings* (commonly faith *Bale* called *Orial*) *Colledge* in *Oxford*, where for his learning and eloquence, he proceeded *Doctor* in *Divinity*; *Bifhop* firft of *Saint Afaph*, then of *Chichefter*. For *twenty* years together he favoured the opinions of *Wicliffe*, and wrot many books in defence thereof, untill in a *Synod* held at *Lambeth* by *T. Bourcher* *Arch-bifhop* of *Canterbury* 1457. he was made to recant at *Pauls Crofs* (his books. being burnt before his eyes) confuted with *seven* *folid* arguments, thus * reckoned up, *Authoritate*, *Vi*, *Arte*, *Fraude*, *Metu*, *Terrore* & *Tyrannide*.

* Relicta Cambria solo natali, Bale Cent. 8. Num. 19.

Charitable men behold this his *Recantation* as his *suffering*, and the act of his enemies: fome account it rather a *flip* then a *fall*, others a *fall*, whence afterwards he did arife. It feems, his *recanting* was little fatisfactory to his *adverfaries*, being never reftored to his *Bifhoprick*, but confin'd to a poor *pension* in a mean *Monaftery*, where he died *obfcurely*, though others fay, * he was *privily* made away in *prifon*. He is omitted by *Pitzeus* in his *Catalogue* of *Writers*, a *presumption*, that he apprehended him finally difsenting from the *Popish* perfwafion.

* Bale ut prius.

* Fox A&S & Mon. pag. 710.

Popes.

I find none bred in this *Principality*, and the wonder is not great; For before the time of *Austin* the *Monk* his coming over into *England*, *Wales* acknowledged no Pope, but depended meerly on their own Arch-bishop of *Carlyon*. Yea, afterwards it was some *hundreds* of years, before they yielded the Pope free and full obedience; besides, the inhabitants of *Wales* being depressed in their condition, had small accommodations for their travels to *Rome*, and those at *Rome* had lesse list to chuse persons of so great distance into the *Papacie*.

Cardinals.

SERTOR OF WALES was so called from his Native Country. By some he is named *Fontanerus Valassus*, but why, saith Bishop * *Godwin*, *Rationem non capio*, and I will not hope to understand what he could not. He was bred a Franciscan, and was chosen (very young for that place) their General the *nineteenth* in succession, *Anno Domini* 1339. Afterwards he was made Bishop of *Massile*, then Arch-Bishop of *Ravenna*, next Patriarch of *Grado*, and by Pope *Innocent* the sixth, was made Cardinal, *Anno Domini* 1361. But being extremely aged, he was so unhappy, that before the Cardinals Cap could come to him, he was gone out of this world. Many Books he wrote of his *Lectures*, *Quodlibets*, but chiefly, he is eminent for his Comment on Saint *Austin*, *De civitate Dei*. He died at *Padua* in *Italy*, and was therein * buried in the Church of Saint *Anthony*.

Prelates.

MARBOD EVANX (I had almost read him *Evans* a noted name in *Wales*,) was born in this Country, and bred in the study of all Liberal Sciences. In his time the *Danes* wofully harassed the Land, which caused him to ship himself over into little *Britain* in *France*; the inhabitants whereof may be termed *Casin-Germans* to the *Welch*, as *Sons* to their younger brethren, much symbolizing with them in manners and language. Here *Marbod*, though abroad, was at home, (worth is the worlds Countriman) and his deserts preferred him to be *Episcopus Redonensis*, Bishop of *Renes*, *Pralatus non Elatus*, such his humility in his advancement.

We may conclude him a general Scholar by the variety of his works, writing of gems and precious stones, and compounding profit and pleasure together in his book called *Carmina Sententiosa*, much commended (*Italian praise* of British Poetry is a black swan) by *Lilius* * *Giraldus* an *Italian* in his lives of Poets. We will conclude all with the Character given unto him by † *Giraldus Cambrensis*, *Marbodus bonarum literarum magister eruditus colores rhetoricos, & tam verborum quam sententiarum exornationes versibus egregiis declaravit*. He flourished 1050.

WALTER de CONSTANTIIIS. Who would not conclude him from his Surname born at *Constance* on the *Boden Zee* in *Switzerland*? But we have a *Constat* for his * *British Nativity*. He was preferred first Arch-Deacon of *Oxford*, then Bishop of *Lincoln*, then Arch-Bishop of *Rohan*, by King *Richard* the first. A man of much merit, besides his fidelity to his Sovereign, whom he attended to *Palestine*, through many perils by Sea and by Land. Insomuch, that there want not those, who will have him named, *De Constantiis*, from the *Expressive Plural*, relating to his *Constancy* to his Master in all conditions.

No doubt he had waited on him in his return through *Austria*, and shared with him in the miseries of his Captivity, if not formerly remanded into *England*, to retrench the Tyranny of *William Longcamp* Bishop of *Ely*, which he effectually performed. He had afterwards a double Honour, first to interr King *Richard* at *Font-Everard*, then to invest *K. John* with the *Principality* of *Normandy*, as being the Prime Prelate therein. His death may be collected about the year 1206.

CADUCANUS a Welsh-man by birth, was a very skilful Divine, and Bishop of *Bangor*. Leaving his Bishoprick he became a Cistercian Monk in *Monasterio Durense* sive *Dorense*, (which for the present I am unwilling to English.) Here I find two learn-

* In Cat. Card.
pag. 171.

* Pittz, de Ang.
script. p. 497.

Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 2.
Num. 50.
† Speculum Sal.
lib. 4. cap. 16.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 3.
Num. 41.

ed *Antiquaries*, the one the *lender*, the other the *debtor*, (I had almost said the one *owner* the other *stealer*,) much divided in their judgements, about this his *retrograde* motion, from a *Bishop* to a *Monke*, the one *commending*, the other *condemning* him herein ;

J. Leland cited by Bale.

J. * Bale.

Rarum hoc equidem exemplum est, ut quis optimas fortunas macra commutet tenuitate. This indeed was a rare example, that one should willingly exchange the best fortunes for a lean meannesse.

*Qui Episcopatu appetit (ait Paulus) perfectum opus desiderat. Non sic de monachatu otioso, quum sit plantatio, quam non consolidavit Pater celestis. Whoso desireth a Bishoprick desireth a good thing, saith * St. Paul. It cannot be said so of Monkeny, which is a plant, which the Heavenly Father hath not planted.*

* De script. Brit. Cent. 3. Num. 85.

* 1 Tim. 3. 1.

It is past my power to comprimise a difference betwixt two so great persons in so great a difference, at so great a distance; onely to hold the ballance even betwixt them, give me leave to whisper a word or two,

First for *Leland*, whereas he calleth the Bishoprick of *Bangor*, *Optimas fortunas*, it was never *very rich*, and at the present *very troublesome*; (by reason of the *Civill Wars*) so that *Caducanus* turning Monk, in most mens apprehension, did but leave what was little for what was left.

As for *John Bale*, he himself under King *Edward* the sixth, was Bishop of *Ossory* in *Ireland*, and flying thence in the days of Queen *Mary*, did not return in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth* to his See, but contented himself rather with a * *Canons* place in the Church of *Canterbury*; so that by his own practise, a Bishops place may on some considerations be left, and a *Private* (though not *Superstitious*) life lawfully embraced.

* See his life in Suffolk.

The best is, even *Bale* himself doth confess of this *Caducanus*, that after he turned Monk, *Studiorum ejus interea non elanguit successus*, He was no less happy, then industrious in his endeavours, writing a book of Sermons, and another called *speculum Christianorum*. He dyed under the reign of King *Henry* the third, *Anno Domini* 1225.

Since the Reformation.

HUGH *JOHNES* born in *Wales*, was bred *Batchelour* of the *Laws* in the University of *Oxford*, and made Bishop of *Landaff* (which See it seems for the poorness thereof, lay *Bishopless* for three years after the death of Bishop *Kitchin*,) May 5. 1566. Memorable no doubt on other accounts, as well as for this, that though this Bishoprick be in *Wales*, he was the * first *Welch-man*, who for the last three hundred years (*viz.* since *John* of *Monmouth* elected 1296.) was the Bishop thereof. He was buried at *Matherne*, November 15. 1574.

* Bishop Godwin in his Catalogue of Bishops of Landaff.

* Mr. James Chaloner in his Description of the Isle of Man page 7.

Doctor *PHILIPS* was a native of * *Wales*, had his education in *Oxford*, and was afterward preferred to be *Episcopus Sodorensis*, or Bishop of *Man*. Out of his zeal for propagating the Gospel, he attained the *Manks-tongue*, and usually preached therein.

Know by the way, Reader, that the King of *Spain* himself (notwithstanding the vastness of his Dominions,) had not in *Europe* more distinct languages spoken under his command, then had lately the King of great *Britain*, seven tongues being used in his Territories, *viz.*

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. English, in England. | 4. Welch, in Wales. | |
| 2. French, in <i>Gersey</i> & <i>Guernzey</i> . | 5. Scotch, in Scotland. | 7. Manks, in the Isle of Man. |
| 3. Cornish, in Cornwall. | 6. Irish, in Ireland. | |

This Doctor *Philips* undertook the translating of the Bible into the *Manks-tongue*, taking some of the Islanders to his assistance, and namely Sir *Hugh Carvill*, Minister of the Gospel, and lately (if not still) Vicar of *Kirk-Michael*. He perfected the same work in the space of * *twenty nine* years, but prevented by his death, it was never put to press. I know not whether the doing hereof soundeth more to the honour of the

* Idem pag. 4.

dead, or the not Printing thereof since his death, to the shame of the living, seeing surely money might be procured for so general and beneficiall a design. Which makes some the less to pity the great pains of the Ministers of the Isle of Man, who by double labour read the Scriptures to the people out of the *English* in the *Manks*-tongue. This singularly learned, hospitable, painfull and pious Prelate died *Anno Dom. 16...*

Physicians.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 8:
Num. 3.

ROBERT RECORDE was born in this * Country, ex *Claris Parentibus*, bred in Oxford, where he proceeded Doctor of *Physick*. His soul did not live in the Lane of a single science, but traversed the Latitude of Learning, witness his Works

Arithmetick, not so absolute in all numbers, before his time, but that by him it was set forth more Compleat.

Astrology, he *Practicall* part whereof hath so great an influence upon *Physick*.

Geometry, whereof the wrot a Book, called the *Path of Geometry*, and that easier and nearer then any before.

In *Physick*, of the Judgements of *Urines*: and though it be commonly said *Urina metrix*, yet his judicious rules have reduced that Harlot to *Honesty*, and in a great measure fixed the uncertainty thereof.

Metals, his Sight may seem to have accompanied the *Sun-beams* into the Bowells of the Earth, piercing into those *Penetralls* in his discoveries of, and discourses on *Gold* and *Silver*, (wherewith I believe him well stored,) *Brass*, *Tin*, *Lead*, and what not?

What shall I speak of his skill in *Anatomy*, *Cosmography*, *Musick*, whereof he read publique Lectures in Oxford?

As for his Religion (say not this is of no Concernment in a *Physician*) I conjecture him to be a *Protestant*. First, because he wrot of *Auricular Confession*, and *de Negotto Eucharistia*, each whereof is a *Noli me tangere*, for a *Romish Lay-man* to meddle with, according to *Popish* principles. Secondly, because so largely commended by *Bale*. But I dare conclude nothing herein, having not hitherto seen his Treatises in *Divinity*. He flourished under K. *Edward* the sixth about the year, 1550.

* Fitz. Etat.
decima sexta
anno 1550.

THOMAS PHAIER was born in * *Wales*, and bred (I believe) first in Oxford, then in London, a generall Scholar, and well versed in the *Common Law*, wherein he wrot a book *De natura Brevium*, of the Nature of *Writs*. Strange that he would come after Justice *Fitz-herbert*, who formerly had written on the same Subject. But probably *Phaiers* Book (having never seen any who have seen it) treateth of *Writs* in the Court of *Marches*, (whereto *Wales* was then subjected, and) where the *Legal Proceedings* may be somewhat different from ours in *England*.

But the Study of the *Law* did not fadge well with him, which caused him to change his Copy, and proceed Doctor in *Physick*. Now (though he made none) he, out of *French* did translate many usefull books. 1. Of the *Pestilence*, and the cure thereof. 2. Of the Grief of children. 3. Of the Nature of *Simple*s. 4. The Regiment of *Natural* Life. He had also his Diversion, some excursion into Poetry, and translated *Virgil* his *Enecads*, *Magna Gravitare* (saith my * Author) which our *Modern Wits*, will render, with great *Dulness*, and avouch, that he instead of a *Latine Virgil*, hath presented us with an *English Ennius*, such the rudeness of his verse. But who knoweth not, that *English Poetry* is improved fifty in the Hundred, in this last Century of years? He died, and was buried in London about the year of our Lord 1550.

* Idem ibidem.

ALBANE HILL was * *Britannus* by birth. I confesse *Britannus* doth not clearly carry his Nativity for *Wales*, except it were additioned *Cambro-Britannus*. But according to our peaceable promise * premised, let him pass for this Country-man. The rather, because so many Hills (and Mountains too) therein. He was bred a Doctor of *Physick*, professing and practising most beyond the Seas, more famous in *Forraign Parts*, then in his Native Country. I find two eminent Outlandishmen, viz. *Josias Simler*, an *Helvetian* of *Zurich*; and *Bastianus Landus*, an *Italian* of *Placentia*, charactering him to be, *Medicus Nobilissimus ac optimus, & in omni disciplinarum genere optime versatus*, and that he wrot much upon *Galen*, and the *Anatomicall* part of *Physick*, so that we may say with the * Poet,

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 9.
Num. 38.

* In our Pre-
face to the
Reader.

* Virgil Ecloga
fixta.

Ut litus Hilum, Hilum omne sonaret. } *The shoar resounded still,
Nothing but Hill and Hill.*

I find no time affixed wherein he flourished, but according to the received Rule, *Nos- citur è socio*, he may from his *Contemporaries* be collected in full Lustre, Anno 1550. and it is remarkable that *Wales* had three eminent *Physicians Writers* all in the same Age.

Writers.

Be it premised, that as I should be loth by my laziness to conceal, so with all my Industry I conceive it impossible to compleat their *Characters*. For as the *Venetian Courtezan*, after she had put off her lofty attire, and high *Chippines*, almost pares away her self into nothing; such the slender account given us of these Writers, that after some set forms and Commendations of Course common to all Persons, be first defalked, the remainder will be next to nothing. But it is no fault of me the Cistern if I be empty, whilst my fountain is dry, seeing I spill nothing by the Leakage of my Neglect, but faithfully deliver all the intelligence I find, as followeth:

PETROK was a *Welch-Irish-Cornish-Man*. He had his birth in * *Wales*, but breeding in *Ireland*, according to the Mode of that Age, wherein all *Brittish* sailed over into *Ireland*, (as the *English* in after ages did into *France*,) there to have their Education in all learned Sciences. Who would have thought to have found *Helicon* amongst the Bogs, as indeed it was at that Time? *Petrok* after twenty years reading good Authors there, came over into *Cornwall*, and fixed himself nigh the *Severn Sea*, in a small Oratory called *Petrok-Stowe*, (the station or abiding place of *Petrok*) now corruptly *Pad-Stowe*, where many eminent Scholars were brought up under him. He wrot a book of *Solitary life*, whereto he was much addicted.

I confess *Petrok* is somewhat degraded, as entred under the Topick of *Writers*, who is reputed a *Saint*, and I remember a handsome Church in *Exeter* dedicated to his Memory, who flourished Anno 560.

GILDAS the FOURTH, for there were three before him, viz. *Gildas Albanus*, *Gildas Surnam'd Sapiens*, (of whom * before) *Gildas Cambrius*, and this our *Gildas*, who laggeth last in the Teame of his Name-fakes. But the second of these is worth all the rest, (were there four hundred of them) whom I behold as a *Sun* indeed, shining with the Lustre of his own desert, whilst two of the others are but so many *Meteors* about him, some suspecting them, no realities in Nature, but meerly created by mens sight-deception, and the reflection of the Memory of the true *Gildas*.

This our fourth *Gildas* is made a *Welch-Scotch-Irish-Man*, *Wales* sharing in him two parts of three, viz. his Birth and Death, the largest part of his life belonging to *Ireland*, where he studied. Many the Books imputed to him of the wonders and first inhabitants of *Britain*, of King *Arthur* and his * unknown Sepulchre, so that now we can teach *Gildas* what he knew not, namely, that King *Arthur* was certainly buried at † *Glassenbury*. He wrot also of *Percevall* and *Lancelot*, whom I behold as two Knights Combatants, and presume the former most victorious, from the Notation of his Name, *Per se valens*, prevailing by himself.

Our Author is charged to be full of Fables, which I can easily believe, for in Ancient History if we will have any thing of truth, we must have something of falsehood, and (abating onely Holy-writ) it is as impossible to find Antiquity without Fables, as an old Face without wrinkles. He flourished Anno Dom. 860.

BLEGABRIDE LANGAURIDE. Philip Comineus observeth, that to have a short Name is a great advantage to a Favorite, because a King may readily remember, and quickly call him. If so, the writer aforesaid is ill qualified for a Favorite. But let him then pronounce his own Name, for others will not trouble themselves therewith. He attained to be a great Scholar, Doctor of both Laws, and Arch-deacon of the Church of *Landast*. He to the honour of his Country, and use of Posterity, translated the laws of *Howell* the most modest King of *wales*, and flourished * 914.

SALEPHILAX the BARDE. This *Mangrell* name seemeth to have in it an Eye or Cast

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent 1.
Num. 60.

* In the Writers of *Somersetshire*.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 2.
Num. 21.
† *Camdeus Brit.*
in *Somersetshire*.

* Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 2.
Num. 23.

*Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 2.
Num. 29.

Cast of Greek and Latine, but we are assured of his *welch* extraction. In inquiring after his works, my success hath been the same with the painfull Thresher of *Mill-dew'd wheat*, gaining little more then Straw and Chaffe. All the grain I can get is this,* that he set forth a Genealogy of the Britains, and flourished about the year 920.

*Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 2.
Num. 65.

GWALTERUS CALENIUS (may we not English him *Walter of Calen?*) was a *Cambrian* by his *Nativity, though preferred to be Arch-deacon of *Oxford*. He is highly prized for his great learning, by *Lealand* and others. This was he who took the pains to go over into Britain in *France*, and thence retrieved an Ancient Manuscript of the British Princes, from *Brutus* to *Cadwalader*. Nor was his labour more in recovering, then his courtesie in communicating this rarity to *Jessiey* of *Munmouth*, to translate the same into Latine. Nor was this *Walter* himself idle, continuing the same Chronicle for *four hundred years* together, untill his own time. He flourished *Anno Dom. 1120.* under King *Henry* the first.

*Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 3.
Num. 5.

GUALO BRYTANNUS born in *Wales*, was from his Infancy a servant to the *Muses*, and lover of *Poetry*. That he might enjoy himself the better herein, he retired into a private *place, from the noise of all people, and became an *Anchorite* for his *Fancy* not *Devotion*, according to the Poet,

Carmina secessum scribentis & otia quarunt. {Verses justly do request
Their writers privacy and rest.

Here his pen fell foul on the Monks, whose covetousness in that age was so great, that of that subject

Difficile est Satyram non scribere. { 'Twas hard for any then to write,
And not a Satyre to indite.

He wrot also *Invectives* against their wantonness and impostures, and yet it seems did it with that Cautiousness, that he incurred no danger. Indeed he is commended by *John* of *Sarisbury* and others, *Quod esset Prudens & Doctus*. He flourished *Anno Domini 1170.* under King *Henry* the second.

WILLIAM BRETON was born (saith *Bale* and *Pitz.* the later alledging one *Willot* for his Author) in *Wales*, bred a Franciscan at *Grimsby* in *Lincoln-shire*. I will not quarrell his *Cambrian* extraction, but may safely mind the Reader, that there was an ancient family of the *Bretons* at *Ketton* in *Rutland* next *Lincoln-shire*, where this *William* had his education.

But, let this *Breton* be *Brito*, (believing the allusion in sound not the worst evidence for his *Welch* originall) sure it is, he was a great Scholar, and deep Divine; the Writer of many books both in Verse and Prose; and of all, his Master-piece was, an exposition of all the hard words in the Bible, which thus begins,

*ANominative case singular, according to the barbarisme of that age.

*Difficiles studeo partes, quas * Biblia gestat.* | Hard places which the Bible doth contain,
Pandere; sed nequeo, latebras nisi qui manifestat | I study to expound; but all in vain,
Auxiliante Deo, qui cum vult singula praeat, | Without Gods help, who darkness doth explain,
Dante juvamen eo, nihil insuperabile restat, &c. | And with his help nothing doth hard remain, &c.

*Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 5.
Num. 89.

Such the reputation of his book, that in the controversie betwixt *Standish* Bishop of *Saint Asaph* and *Erasmus*, [unequal contest] the former appeals to * *Bretons* book, about the interpretation of a place of Scripture. This *William* died at *Grimsby*, *Anno Domini 1356.*

*Bale de script.
Brit. Cent. 5.
Num. 93.

UTRED BOLTON was born saith *Lealand*, *ex Transabrinâ Gente*. Now though parts of *Salop*, *Worcester* and *Gloucester-shire*, with all *Hereford shire* be beyond *Sewern*, yet in such doubtfull Nativities England giveth up the Cast, rather then to make a Contest to measure it. Troublesome times made him leave his Country and travail to *Durham*, where he became a *Benedictine*. He had a rare *Naturall Happiness*, that the Promptness and Pleasantness of his Parts, * commended all things that he did or said. This so far ingratiated him with the Abbot of his Convent, that he obtained leave to go to *Oxford*, to File his Nature the Brighter by learning.

Hither he came in the heat of the difference, betwixt *Wickliffe* and his Adversaries.

Bolton

Bolton sided with both and with neither, consenting in some things with Wickliffe, dissenting in others, as his conscience directed him.

William Fordan, a Dominican (and Northern Man,) was so maddened hereat, that he he fell foul on Bolton, both with his Writing and Preaching. Bolton angry hereat, expressed himself more openly for Wickliffe, especially in that his smart Book, *Pro Veris Monachis, for True Monkes, or Monkes Indeed*, (parallel with Saint Pauls widows indeed, * which were to be honoured) showing what Sanctity and Industry was required of them. Hereat the anger of Fordan did overflow, endeavouring (and almost effecting) to get Bolton excommunicated for an Heretick. This Learned Man flourished under King Richard the second 1330.

* 1 Tim. 5. 3.

JOHN GWENT was born in * Wales, bred a Franciscan in Oxford, till he became Provinciall of his Order throughout all Britain. He wrot a Learned Comment on Lombard his Common Places, and is charactered a Person, *qui in Penitiora recognita Prudentia Cognitione se vel admirabilem ostenderet*. Here endeth Lealand his writing of him, and beginneth Bale his railing on him, pretending himself to the truest Touchstone of Spirits, and trying Men thereby. Yet doth he not charge our Gwent, with any thing peculiar to him alone, but common to the rest of his Order, telling us (what we knew before) that all Mendicants were acted with an ill Genius, being Sophisters. Cavilers, &c. this Bee being no more, guilty then the whole Hive therein. He dyed at Hereford in the Verge of his Native Country 1348.

* Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 5. Num. 81.

JOHN EDE was (saith * Bale,) genere Wallus, by Extraction a Welch-man, immediately adding patria Herefordensis, by his Country a Hereford-shire man. We now for quietness sake, resign him up wholly to the former. Yet was he a Person worth contending for, Lealand saith much in little of him, when praising him to be, *Vir illustris Famâ, Eruditione & Religione*. He wrot severall Comments on Aristotle, Peter Lombard, and the Revelation. He was chief of the Franciscans Convent in Hereford, where he was buried in the reign of King Henry the fourth 1406.

* Cent. 7. Num. 28.

DAVID BOYS. Let not Kent pretend unto him, wherein his Surname is so Ancient and Numerous, our Author assuring us of his * British Extraction. He studied in Oxford (saith Lealand) no less to his own Honour, then the Profit of others, reaping much benefit by his Books. Having his Breeding at Oxford, he had a Bounty for Cambridge, and compassing the writings of John Barningham his Fellow-Carmelite, he got them fairly transcribed in four Volumes, and bestowed them on the Library in Cambridge, where Bale beheld them in his Time. He was very familiar (understand it in a good way) with Eleanor Cobham Dutchess of Gloucester, whence we collect him at least a Parcell-Wickliffite. Of the many books he wrot, fain would I see that Intituled of Double Immortality, whether intending thereby the Immortality of Soul and Body, or of the Memory here and Soul hereafter. I would likewise satisfie my self in his Book about the madness of the Hagarens, whether the Mahometans be not ment thereby, pretending themselves descended from Sarah, when indeed they are the Issue of the Bond-woman. He was Prefect of the Carmelites in Gloucester, where he dyed 1450. Let me adde, that his Surname is Latined Boethius, and so Wales hath her David Boethius, whom in some respects she may Vie with Hector Boethius of Scotland.

* Bale de script. Brit. Cent. 8. Num. 12.

Since the Reformation.

Sir JOHN RHESE alias Ap Ryse Knight, was born in Wales, Noble by his Linage, but more by his Learning. He was well vers'd in the British Antiquities, and would not leave a Hoof of his Countries Honour behind, which could be brought up, to go along with him. Now so it was, that Polydore Virgil that Proud Italian, bare a Pique to the British, for their Ancient Independency from the Pope. Besides, he could not so easily compass the Welch Records into his clutches, that so he might send them the same way with many English Manuscripts, which he had burnt to ashes. This made him slight the Credit of Welch Authors, whom our Sir John was a Zelot to assert, being also a Champion to vindicate the story of King Arthur. Besides, he wrot a Treatise of the Eucharist, and by the good words * Bale bestoweth on him, we believe him a Favourer of the Reformation, flourishing under King Edward the sixth 1550.

* Script. Brit. Cent. 9. Num. 57.

JOHN GRIFFIN was born in * Wales, first bred a Cistercian Friar in Hales-Abbey in Glou-

* Pitz. de Ang. script. æt. 16. an. 1550.

Gloucester-shire. After the dissolution of his Convent he became a *Painfull* and *Profitable* Preacher. He *filled* the Pulpit with Sermons for all seasons, having his *Conciones Aestivales & Brumales*, which he preached in *English*, and wrote in *Latine*; flourishing under King *Edward* the sixth, *Anno Domini* 1550.

HUGH BROUGHTON was born in *wales*, but very nigh unto *shrop-shire*. He used to speak much of his Gentility, and of his Armes, which were the *Owles*, presaging, as he said his Addition to the study of *Greek*, because those were the birds of *Minerva*, and the Embleme of *Athens*. I dare not deny his Gentile Extraction, but it was probable, that his Parents were fallen to great decay, as by the ensuing story will appear.

When Mr. *Barnard Gilpin* that *Apostolike* man was going his annual journey to *Oxford*, from his Living at *Houghton* in the *North*, he spied by the way-side a Youth, one while walking, another while running; of whom Mr. *Gilpin* demanded whence he came, he answered out of * *wales*, and that he was a going to *Oxford* with intent to be a Scholar.

Mr. *Gilpin* perceiving him pregnant in the *Latine*, and having some smattering in the *Greek* Tongue, carried him home to *Houghton*, where being much improved in the Languages, he sent him to *Christs-colledge* in *Cambridge*. It was not long before his worth preferred him Fellow of the House.

This was that *Broughton* so famous for his skill in the *Hebrew*, a great Ornament of that University, and who had been a greater, had the heat of his Brain, and Peremptoriness of his Judgement been tempered with more moderation; being ready to quarrell with any who did not presently and perfectly imbrace his Opinions. He wrote many books, whereof one called *The consent of times*, carrieth the generall commendation.

As his Industry was very Commendable, so his Ingratitude must be condemned, if it be true what I read; that when Master *Gilpin* his *Mecenas* (by whose care, and on whose cost he was bred, till he was able to breed himself,) grew old, he procured him to be troubled and * molested, by Doctor *Barnes* Bishop of *Durham*, in expectation of his *Parsonage*, as some shrewdly suspect.

At last he was fixed in the City of *London*, where he taught many Citizens, and their Apprentices the *Hebrew* Tongue. He was much flocked after for his Preaching, though his Sermons were generally on Subjects, rather for *Curiosity* then *Edification*. I conjecture his death to be about the year of our Lord 1600.

HUGH HOLLAND was born in *Wales*, and bred first a Scholar in *Westminster*, then Fellow in *Trinity-colledge* in *Cambridge*. No bad *English*, but a most excellent *Latine* Poet. Indeed, he was addicted to the *New-old* Religion; *New*, in comparison of *Truth* it self; yet *Old*, because confessed of long continuance. He travailed beyond the Seas, and in *Italy* (conceiving himself without *Ear-reach* of the *English*,) let flie freely against the *Credit* of Queen *Elizabeth*. Hence he went to *Jerusalem*, though there he was not made, or he would not own himself *Knight* of the *Sepulchre*. In his return he touched at *Constantinople*, where Sir *Thomas Glover* Ambassador for King *James*, called him to an account for his *Scandalum Reginae* at *Rome*, and the former over freedome of his tongue, cost him the confinement for a time in Prison. Enlarged at last, returning into *England*, with his good parts bettered by learning, and great learning increased with experience in travail; he expected presently to be chosen *Clerk* of the *Councell* at least, but preferment not answering his expectation, he grumbled out the rest of his life in visible discontentment. He made verses in description of the chief Cities in *Europe*, wrote the *Chronicle* of Queen *Elizabeths* reign, (believe him older and wiser, not railing as formerly,) and a book of the life of Master *Camden*, all lying hid in private hands, none publikely Printed. This I observe, the rather, to prevent *Plagiaries*, that others may not impe their credit with stolen feathers, and wrongfully with ease pretend to his painfull endeavours. He had a competent estate in good *Candle-rents* in *London*, and died about the beginning of the reign of King *Charles*.

The Farewell.

To take my Vale of the Worthies of *wales* General, I refer the Reader for the rest to a *Catalogue* of their names, set forth at the end of the *Welch Dictionary*: Which *Catalogue*, I was once resolved to Print as an *Appendix* to this work; till dissuaded on this Consideration: It being Printed in *welch*, in the re-printing whereof, our *Best English* Correctors would be but bad *welch* correctors, and make a *Mungrel* Language, more than departed from *Babel*, or ever since was any where used. And now we proceed to the Particular Shires of *Wales*:



ANGLESEY. Let us in the first place congratulate the Restitution of this Island to its ancient *Latine Appellation*, seeing it was in a fair way to forget its own Name of *MONA*, which some *filched* from this, and fixed on the Isle of *Man*, pretending,

1. The allusion in sound, betwixt *Man* and *Mona*.
2. The description thereof in *Cesar*, placing it in the middle betwixt *Ireland* and *Britain*, which position better agreeth to *Man* than *Anglesey*.
3. The Authorities of many [later] Historians, amongst whom *Polydor Virgil*, and *Heitor Boetius*.

But Dr. *Humphrey Lluyd*, in his learned Letter to *Ortelius*, most clearly demonstrateth this to be the true *Mona*; and the Reason of Reasons doth evince the truth thereof taken from *Tacitus*, reporting the *Roman foot* (under *Paulinus*) to have swum over from the continent of *Britain*, to the Isle of *Mona*. Now such swimming over (with the Oars only of *Arms* and *Legs*) (ten Leagues at least) to *Man* is utterly impossible, which from *Britain* to *Anglesey* (being hardly an *Italian mile*) may, (though with much difficulty and danger) halt be performed.

ANGLESEY, that is, the *English Island* (so called, since conquered by our Countrymen) is surrounded on all sides with the *Irish Sea* save on the *South*; where a small Fret (known by the peculiar name of *Menai*) sundreth it from the *Welsh Continent*, having twenty miles in the length, and seventeen in the breadth thereof. May the Inhabitants be like the land they live in; which appears worse than it is, seemingly barren and really * fruitful, affording plenty of good *Wheat*, and to grind it,

Mill-stones.

These in the *Greek* * Gospel are termed *μύλοι ὄνιμοι*, that is, *Asses Mill-stones*; either because *Asses* (as Saint *Hilary* will have it) used to draw them about (before men taught the wind and water to do that work for them) or because the lower Mill-stone was called *ὄνιμος*, an * *Ass*, from the sluggishness thereof as always lying still. Observe an opposition betwixt *Artificial* and *Natural Mills*, I mean our *mouths*: In the former the lower Mill-stone lieth always immoveable, whilst in our *mouths* the upper *Faw* always standeth still, and the *nether* applyeth it self in constant motion thereunto. Excellent Mill-stones are made in this Island. When in motion, in default of *Grist* to grinde, they will fire one another; so necessary is *forraign employment* for *active spirits*, to divert them from *home-bred combustions*.

The Wonders.

Before we begin on this plentiful Topick, be it premised, that I conceive the Author of that *Dystick* was too *strait laced* in his belief, thus expressing himself,

<p><i>Mira canā, non visa mihi sed cognita multis, Sed nisi visa mihi non habitura fidem.</i></p>	<p>Wonders here by me are told, To many men well known; But till my eyes shall them behold Their truth I le never own.</p>
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For mine own part I conceive, he that will *not believe* is unworthy to be *believed*; and that it is an injury to deny *credit* to *credible* persons, attesting as followeth.

There are divers *Trees* * daily digged out of moist and marish places which are firm and fit for *Timber*. They are as black within as *Ebony*, and are used by the Carvers of that Country to Inlay Cupboards and other wooden utensils. These *Trees* are branched into a double difficulty; first, how they came *hither*; secondly, how preserved here so long from putrefaction.

Some make the *Pedegree* of these *Trees* very ancient, fetching them from *Noahs flood*, hen overturned with the force thereof. Others conceive them cut down by the *Romans* when conquering this Island, and shaving away their woods, the Covert of *Rebellion*.

D d d d d

Others

In hoc medio cursu [inter Iberiam & Britanniam] est Insula quæ appellatur Mona. Cesar de bello Gallico. lib. 5.

* See speed his Description thereof.

* Mat. 18. 6. Luk. 17. 2.

* See Erasmus in his Chil. in Prov. Anti-onius Asinus.

Humphrey Lluyd in his learned Letters to Ortelius.

Others apprehend them *felled* (or rather *falling*) of themselves, their *weight* meeting with the *watery* and *falling* foundation; and it is more easie for one to *confute* the *conjecture* of others, than to substitute a more rational in the room thereof.

But grant this first *Knot* in these Trees *smoothed*, how they *came hither*: a worse *Knob* remains to be *plained*, how they are *preserved* sound so many *Ages*, seeing *moisture* is the *mother* of *corruption*, and such the ground wherein they are found: Except any will say, there is *clammy bituminous* substance about them (like those in * *Lancashire*) which *fenceth* them from being corrupted. I could adde to the *wonder*, how *Haste nuts* are found under ground with sound kernels in them; save it is fitter, that the former difficulties be first *conjured* down, before any new ones be *raised* up.

* Camb. Brit.
in that County.

Proverbs.

* *Mon Mam Cymbry.*]

That is, *Anglesey is the Mother of Wales.*

Not because bigger than *Wales* (as Mothers alwayes are, whilest their Children are infants) being scarce one *twentieth part* thereof: nor because (as Parents alwayes) *ancienter* than *Wales*, which being an *Island* may be presumed *junior* to the *Continent*, as probably made by the interruption of the Sea; but because when other Counties faile, she plentifully feedeth them with provision, and is said to afford Corn enough to sustain all *Wales*. Nor is she lesse happy in Cattel than Corn, so that this *Mother of Wales* is in some sort a *Nurse* to *England*. I have seen yearly great droves of fair Beasts, brought thence and sold in *Essex* it self; so that he who considers how much meat *Anglesey* spends, will wonder that it *saves* any; how much it *saves* that it *spends* any.

Crogging, Crogging.]

This Historical *By-word* (for *Proverb* properly it is none) we will consider; First, in the *Original*: Secondly, in the *Use*: Thirdly, in the *Abuse* thereof. *Originall*. In the reign of King *Henry* the second, in his many expeditions against *Wales*, one proved very unsuccessful, wherein divers of his Camp were sent to essay a Passage over *Offas ditch* at *Croggen-Castle*. These being prevented by the *British*, were most of them slain, and their graves hard by are to be discovered at this day.

Use. The *English* afterwards when having the *Welsh* at advantage, used to say to them, *Crogging, Crogging*, as a *Provokative* to revenge, and *disswasive* to give them quarter: As if the *Romans* on the like occasion should cry to the *Carthaginians*, *Canna, Canne*.

Abuse. Continuance of time, which assumeth to it self a liberty to pervert words from their primitive sense, in ignorant mouths hath made it a *disgraceful Attribute*, when the *English* are pleased to revile the *Welsh*; though to speak plainly, I conceive not how that word can import a *foul disgracing* of them, first occasioned by their valiant *defeating* of us. This *By-word* (though *Croggen-Castle* is in *Denbigh-shire*) being generally used all over *Wales*, is therefore placed in this, because the *first County* thereof.

Prelates.

GUIDO de MONA, was so fir-named from his *Birth place* in *Anglesey*. Some suspect that *Filius insule* may be as bad as *Filius populi*, no place being particularized for his birth: whiles others conceive this sounding to his greater dignity, to be denominated from a whole Island; the Village of his nativity being probably obscure, long and hard to be pronounced. He was afterwards Bishop of Saint *David's*, and Lord Treasurer of *England* under King *Henry* the fourth, who highly honoured him; for when the Parliament moved that no *Welsh-man* should be a State Officer in *England*, the King excepted the Bishops, as confident of their faithful service. Indeed *T. Wallingham* makes this *Gni* the Author of much trouble, but is the lesse to be believed therein, because of the known Antipathy betwixt Fryers and Secular Prelates; the former being as faulty in their lasie *speculation*, as the other often offending in the practical *over-activity*. This Bishop died Anno 1407.

ARTHUR BULKLEY, Bishop of *Bangor*, was born either in *Cheshire*, or more probably

* Camb. Brit.
in Anglesey.

bably in this County: But it matters not much had he *never been born*, who being bred Doctor of the *Laws*, had either never read, or wholly forgotten, or wilfully would not remember the Chapter, *De sacrilegio*; for he spoyled the Bishoprick, and sold the five Bells: being so over-officious, that he would go down to the Sea to see them shipped, which, in my mind, amounted to a second selling of them.

We have an English Proverb of him who maketh a *detrimental bargain* to himself, *That he may put all the gains gotten thereby into his eye, and see nothing the worse*. But Bishop Bulkley saw much *more the worse* by what he had gotten, being himself * suddenly deprived of his sight, who had deprived the *Tower of Bangor* of the *tongue* thereof. Thus having ended his *credit* before his *days*, and his *days* before his *life*, and having sat in that See fourteen years, he died 1555.

* Godwin in the Bishops of Bangor.

WILLIAM GLYN, D. D. Was born at in this County, bred in *Queens Colledge* in *Cambridge* whereof he was *Master*, until in the second of *Queen Mary* he was preferred Bishop of *Bangor*. An excellent Scholar, and I have been assured by judicious Persons, who have seriously perused the solemn Disputations (printed in *Master Fox*) betwixt the *Papists* and *Protestants*; that of the former none pressed his Arguments with more *strength* and lesse *passion* than Doctor *Glyn*: though constant to his own, he was not cruel to opposite judgements, as appeareth by the appearing of *no persecution* in his *Diocese*, and his *mild Nature* must be allowed at least *Causa sociæ*, or the fellow-cause thereof. He died in the first of *Queen Elizabeth*, and I have been informed that *Jeffrey Glyn* his Brother, Doctor of *Laws*, built and endowed a *Free-School* at *Bangor*.

Since the Reformation.

ROULAND MERRICK, Doctor of *Laws*, was born at *Bodingan* in this County, bred in *Oxford*, where he became *Principal* of *New-Inne-Hall*, and afterwards a *Dignitary* in the Church of *Saint Davids*. Here he with others in the reign of *King Edward* the sixth, violently prosecuted *Robert Farrar* his *Diocesan*, with intention (as they made their boast) * to pull him from his Bishoprick, and bring him into a *premunire*, and prevailed so far, that he was imprisoned.

* Fox his Acts and Mon. A. 1551. pag. 144.

This Bishop *Farrar* was afterwards martyred in the reign of *Queen Mary*. I find not the least appearance, that his former adversaries *violented* any thing against him under that *Queen*. But it is suspicious that advantage against him (I say not with their will) was grafted on the stock of his former accusation. However it is my judgement that they ought to have been, & I can be so charitable to believe that *Dr. Merrick* was penitent for his causeless vexing so good a * person. Otherwise many more besides my self will proclaim him unworthy to be (who had been a Persecutor of) a Bishop. He was consecrated Bishop of *Bangor* December 21. in the second of *Queen Elizabeth*, 1559. and sat six years in his See. I have nothing to adde, save that he was Father to *Sir Gilly Merrick*, Knight, who lost his life for engaging with the *Earl of Essex*, 1600.

* See more in the Martyrs of Carmarthen-shire.

LANCELOT BULKLEY was born in this * County, of a then right Worshipful (since Honourable) Family, who have a fair habitation (besides others) near *Beumaris*. He was bred in *Brasen-nose Colledge* in *Oxford*, and afterwards became, first *Arch-Deacon*, then *Archbishop* in *Dublin*. He was consecrated the third of *October*, 1619. by *Christopher* Archbishop of *Armagh*. Soon after he was made by *King James* one of his Privy Council in *Ireland*, where he lived in good reputation, till the day of his death, which happened some ten years since.

* Sir James Ware de Prasulibus Legeria

Seamen.

MADOC, Son to *Owen Gwineth ap Gruffyth ap Conan*, and brother to *David ap Owen Gwineth*, Prince of *North Wales*, was born probably at *Aberfraw* in this County (now a mean Town) then the principal * Palace of their royal Residence. He made a Sea-royage westward, and by all probability, those names of *Cape de Breton* in *Norwinberg*, & *Penguin* in part of the northern *America*, for a white Rock and a white headed bird, according to the *British*, were reliques of this discovery. If so; then let the *Genoveses* and *Spaniards* demean themselves as younger Brethren, and get their Portions in Pensions in

* Camb. Brit. in Angl. 7.

those parts paid as well as they may, owning us Britons (so may the *welsh* and *English* as an united Nation style themselves) for the *Heirs*, to whom the solid inheritance of *America* doth belong, for the first discovery thereof. The truth is, a good Navy with a strong Land-Army therein, will make these probabilities of *Madoc*, evident Demonstrations, and without these, in cases of this kind, the strongest Arguments are of no validity. This Sea voyage was undertaken by *Madoc*, about the year 1170.

The Sheriffs.

Expect not my description should conform this Principality to *England*, in presenting the respective *Sheriffs* with their Arms. For as to *Heraldry*, I confesse my self *Lusum in Anglia, Cacum in Walliâ*. Besides, I question, whether our Rules in *Blazonry*, calculated for the *East*, will serve on the *West* of *severne*? and suspect that my venial mistakes may meet with mortal anger.

I am also sensible of the prodigious Antiquity of *Welsh Pedegrees*, so that what *Zalmanna* said of the *Israelites* slain by him at *Tabor*, Each of them resembleth the children of a * King; all the Gentry here derive themselves from a Prince at least. I quit therefore the Catalogue of *Sheriffs* to abler Pens, and proceed to

The Farewell.

I understand there is in this Island a kind of *Allumenuous Earth*, out of which some (fifty years since) began to make *Allum* and *Coppereß*, until they (to use my * Authors phrase) like *unflesht Souldiers* gave over their enterprise, without further hope, because at first they saw it not answer their over-hasty expectations. If this Project was first founded on rational probability (which I have cause to believe) I desire the seasonable resumption thereof, by Undertakers of as able Brains and Purses, but more patience than the former, as a hopeful fore-runner of better successe.

* Judg. 8. 18.

* Speed in the Description, of Anglesey.

Brecknock.



RECKNOCK-SHIRE hath *Radnor* shire on the North, *Cardigan* and *Carmarthen*-shires on the West, *Glamorgan*-shire on the South, *Hereford* and *Monmouth*-shires on the East; the length thereof being adjudged *twenty eight*, the breadth thereof *twenty miles*.

My * Author saith, that this County is not greatly to be praised, or disliked of, with which his Character, the Natives thereof have no cause to be well pleased, or much offended. The plain truth is, the fruitfulness of the Vallies therein maketh plentiful amends for the barrenness of the Mountains, and it is high time to give a check to the vulgar error, which falsely reporteth this County the worst in *Wales*; let it suffice for me to say, *this is not it*, and which is it, let others determine.

Nor doth it sound a little to the credit of this County, that *Brecknock* the chiefe Town thereof, doth at this present afford the title of an Earl to *James Duke of Ormond*, the first that ever received that Dignity. Above *four hundred years* since, a Daughter of *Gilbert* and *Maud Becket*, (and Sister to *Tho. Becket*) was by King *Henry* the second, bestowed in marriage on one *Butler* an English Gentleman. Him King *Henry* sent over into *Ireland*, and (endeavouring to expiate *Becket's* blood) rewarded him with large lands, so that his posterity were created Earls of *Ormond*. Now therefore we have cause to congratulate the return of this noble Family into their Native Country of *England*, and wish unto them the encrease of all prosperity therein.

Natural Commodities

Otters.

Plenty of these (*Lutra* in Latine) in *Brecknock-meer*. A Creature that can dig and dive, resident in the two elements of Earth and Water. The *Badger* where he bites, maketh his Teeth to meet, and the Otter leaves little distance betwixt them. He is as destructive to Fish, as the *Woolf* to Sheep. See we here, more is required to make fine Flesh than to have fine Feeding, the Flesh of the Otter (from his innate rankness) being nought, though his Diet be dainty. I have seen a reclaimed Otter, who in a quarter of an hour would present his Master with a brace of Carps.

Otter-Wool is much used in the making of Beavers. As Physicians have their Succedanea, or Seconds, which well supply the place of such Simples, which the Patient cannot procure, so the Otter is often in stead of the Beaver, since the Beaver-Trade is much wasted in the West Indies, their remnant retiring high into the Country, and being harder to be taken. Yea Otter-wool is likely dayly to grow dearer, if Prime Persons of the weaker Sex (which is probable) resume the wearing of Hats.

Brecknock-shire equalling her Neighbours in all General Commodities, exceedeth them in

Wonders,

In the Air. He that relateth Wonders walketh on the edge of an house, if he be not careful of his footing, down falls his credite: this shall make me exact in using my Authors words, informed by credible persons who had experimented it; That their Cloaks, Hats, and Staves cast down from the top of an Hill (called *Mouch-denny*, or *Cadier Arthur*) and the North-East Rock thereof, would never fall, but were with the air and wind still returned back, and blown up again; nor would any thing descend save a stone, or some metalline substance.

No wonder that these should descend, because (besides the magnetical quality of the Earth) their forcing of their way down is to be imputed to their united and intended gravity. Now though a large cloak is much heavier than a little stone; yet the weight thereof is diffused in several parts, and fluttering above, all of them are supported by the Clouds, which are seen to rack much lower than the top of the Hill. But now, if in the like trial, the like repercussion be not found from the toppes of

* speed in his Description of this County.

Used as prizes.

of other Mountains in *Wales* of equal or greater height, we confesse our selves at an absolute losse, and leave it to others to *beat about* to find a satisfactory answer.

Gen. 1. 7.

Let me adde that waters in Scripture are divided into *waters above*, and *waters under* the Firmament: by the former, men generally understand (since the interpretation thereof relating to *Cælum Aquæum*, is exploded by the judicious) the water ingendred in the Clouds. If so, time was, *when the waters beneath were higher than the waters above*; namely, in *Noahs flood*, *when the waters prevailed fifteen Cubits above the tops of the Mountains*.

Gen. 7. 20.

In the Water.

When the *Meer Llynſavathan* (lying within two miles of *Brecknock*) hath her frozen Ice first broken, it maketh a monstrous noise, to the Astonishment of the hearers, not unlike to Thunder. But till we can give a good cause of the *old Thunder*, [and * the power of his Thunder who can understand?] we will not adventure on the disquisition of this new one.

* Job 26. 14.

In the Earth.

Reader, pardon me a word of *Earthquakes* in general. *Seneca* beholds them most terrible, because most * unavoidable of all earthly dangers. In other frights [Tempest, Lightning, Thunder, &c.] we shelter our selves in the bowels of the Earth, which here from our *safest refuge*, become our *greatest danger*. I have learned from an able * Pen, that the frequency and fearfulness of *Earthquakes*, gave the first occasion to that passage in the Letany, *From sudden death good Lord deliver us*.

* Natural
quest. cap. 1.

Dr. *Huckwill*
in his *Apolo-*
gy, lib. 2. f. 8.
4.

Now to *Wales*. The Inhabitants of this County have a constant Tradition, that where now the *Meer Llynſavathan* spreadeth its waters, stood a fair City, till swallowed up by an Earthquake, which is not improbable. First, because all the High-ways of this County do lead thither; and it is not likely that the *Loadstone* of a bare Lake should attract so much *Confluence*. Secondly, *Ptolomy* placeth in this Tract the City *Loventrium*, which all the care of Master * *Cambden* could not recover by any ruines or report thereof, and therefore likely to be drowned in this Poole. The rather because *Levenny* is the name of the River running through it.

* As he con-
fesseth in the
Description of
this shire.

Saints.

KEYNE.

Saint CANOCH.

CADOCK.

The first of these was a Woman (here put highest by the curtesie of *England*;) the two later, Men, all three Saints, and children to *Braghan*, King, builder and namer of *Brecknock*. This King had four and twenty Daughters, a jolly number; and all of them * Saints: a greater happinesse, though of them all, the name onely of * Saint *Keyne* surviveth to posterity. Whether the said King was so fruitful in Sons, and they as happy in *Sainthood*, I do not know, onely meeting with these two, Saint *Canoch* and Saint *Cadock*, (whereof the later is reported a Martyr) all flourishing about the year of our Lord 492. and had in high veneration amongst the people of *South-Wales*.

* See *Camb-*
dens Brit. in
Brecknock-
shire.

* *Rob. Buckler*
M. S. in viliis
SS. mulierum
Anglie in vita
Sanctæ Keyne.
fol. 90.

* *Carew* his
Survey of
Cornwal. pag.
130.

* *Jo. Capgrave*
in Cabal. S. S.
Brit.

* *Engl. Martyr.*
on the 19.
August.

I know not whether it be worth the reporting, that there is in *Cornwall*, near the Parish of *St. Neots*, a Well arched over with the robes of four kinds of Trees, *Withe*, *Oak*, *Elm*, and *Ash*, dedicated to Saint *Keyne* aforesaid. The reported vertue of the Water is this, *That whether * Husband or Wife come first to drink thereof, they get the mastery thereby*.

St. CLINTANKE was King of *Brecknock*, a small Kingdom for an obscure King, though eminent with some for his Sanctity. Now it happened, that a noble Virgin gave it out, that she would never * marry any man except the said King, who was so zealous a Christian. Such as commend her good choice, dislike her publick profession thereof, which with more Maiden-like modesty, might have been concealed. But, see the sad successe thereof. A Pagan Souldier purposely to defeat her desire, kild this King as he was one day hunting; who, though he lost his life, got the reputation of a * Saint, and

County.

* Godwin in
the Bishops of
Hereford. pag.
536.

* So was I
told by his
Brother Mr.
James Howell.

* Speeds Chro-
nicle in the
raign of King
Rich.the third
* Psal.7.15.

1. She

1. She was Daughter to *Groffin* Prince of Wales.
2. Wife to *Bernard de Neumarch*, a Noble Norman, and Lord by Conquest of this County.
3. Mother to *Mabel*, an hopeful Gentleman, and *Sibyl* his Sister.
4. Harlot to a young man, whose name I neither do, nor desire to know.

It happened, *Mabel* having got this Stallion into his power, used him very hardly, yet not worse than he deserved. *Nesta* maddened hereat, came in open Court, and on her Oath, before King *Henry* the second, publicly protested, (no *Manna* like revenge to malicious minds; not caring to wound their Foes, though through themselves) that *Mabel* was none of *Neumarch* his Son, but begotten on her in Adultery.

This, if true, spake her dishonesty; if false, her perjury; true or false, her peerless impudency. Hereby she disinherited her Son, and settled a vast Territory on *Sibyl* her sole Daughter, married afterwards to *Milo* Earl of *Hereford*.

The Farewell.

When Mr. *Speed* in pursuance of his Description of *England*, passed this County, no fewer than *Eight*, who had been Bayliffs of *Brecknock*, gave him courteous entertainment. This doth confirm the Character I have so often heard of the *welsh Hospitality*. Thus giving them their due praise on just occasion, I hope, that the *British Reader* will the better digest it, if he find some passages altogether as true as this, though nothing so pleasing to Him, in our following Farewells.

Cardigan.



CARDIGAN-SHIRE is washed on the *West* with the *Irish Sea*, and parted from the neighbouring Shires by *Rivers*, and the Reader will be careful that the similitude of their sounds betray him not to a mistake herein.

1. *Dovi* severing it on the *North* from *Merioneth-shire*.
2. *Tovy* on the *East* from *Brecknock-shire*.
3. *Tyvy* on the *South* from *Carmarthen* and *Pembroke-shire*.

My * Author saith the *form thereof is Horn-like* (wider towards the *North*) and I may say it hath a *Cornu-Copia* therein of all things for mans sustenance, especially if industry be used.

This County, though remotest from *England*, was soonest reduced to the *English Dominion*, whilst the Countries interposed maintained their liberty. The reason whereof was this; The *English* being far more potent in shipping than the *Welsh*, found it more facile to saile over the *Mountains of Water* (so the *Surges* of the *Sea* are termed by the * *Poet*) than march over the *Mountains of Earth*; and by their *Fleet* invaded and conquered this County in the reign of *Rufus*; and *Henry* the first bestowed the same entirely upon *Gilbert de Clare*.

* Speed in the description of this County.

* *Quantitates voluntur Aquarium. Ovidius.*

Natural Commodities.

Bever.

Plenty of these formerly did breed in the River *Tyvy*, which (saith *Giraldus Cambrensis*) was the only place afforded them in all *Britain*. A cunning Creature, yet reported by some men more crafty than he is; who relate, that, being hunted, and in danger to be taken, he biteth off his *Stones*, as useful in *Phyick* (for which only his life was then sought) and so escapeth. Hence some will have him called *Castro*, à *Castro seipsum*: And others adde, that having formerly bitten off his *Stones*, he standeth upright, and sheweth the *Hunters* that he hath none, that so they may surcease their pursuit of an unprofitable *Quare*.

Hence it was, that amongst the *Egyptians*, the *Bever* passeth for an *Hieroglyphick* of him who hurteth himself, though by *Alciat* the great *Emblematist*, he is turned to another purpose, to teach men rather to part with their *purses*, than their *lives*, and by their *wealth* to redeem themselves out of danger.

The plain truth is, all those reports of the *Bever*, are no better than vulgar errors, and are disproved both by sense and experience; For his *Stones* are so placed in his body, as those of the *Boar*, that it is impossible for himself with his *teeth* to touch them. And some maintain they cleave so fast to his *back*, they cannot be taken away without loss of his *life*.

However, grant the story true, the gelding of himself would not serve his turn, or excuse the *Bever* from *Hunters* now adays, except he could also flea off his skin, the wooll whereof is so commonly used for the making of *Hats*. All that I will add, is this, that what plenty soever there was of *Bever*s in this County, in the days of *Giraldus*, the breed of them now is quite destroyed, and neither *fore-foot* of a *Bever* (which is like a *Dogs*) nor *hind-foot* (which is like a *Goose*) to be seen therein.

Proverbs.

Being well at leisure in this little County, we will observe (what indeed is general to all *Wales*) something *Proverbial*, and conducing to our necessary information.

Talaeth, Talaeth.]

In effect the same in English with *Fine, Fine*; when Mothers and Nurses are disposed to please their little Ones in dressing them: take the original thereof: When *Roderick* the Great divided *Wales* betwixt his three Sons, into three Dominions; [*North Wales*, *South Wales*, and *Powis*.] He ordered, that each of them should wear upon his

E e e e

Bonnet

* Dr. Pamell in
his H. Ro. y of
wales pag. 36.

Bonnet or *Helmet* a *Coronet of Gold*, being a broad lace or head-band indented upwards, set and wrought with precious Stones called in the British *Talaeth*, and they from thence * *Tiri twysoc Talaethloc*, that is, *the three crowned Princes*. But now either the number of Princes is well multiplied in *Wales*, or, which is truer, the Honour of *Talaeth* is much diminished; that being so called, wherewith a Childs head is bound uppermost upon some other linnen cloaths. Thus the *English* have that, which they call the *Crown* of a *Cap*.

Bu Arthur ond tra fu.]

That is, *Arthur was not, but whilest he was*. It is sad to say, *Nos fuimus Trojes*, the greatest eminency when not extant is extinct. *The Fryer never loved what was good*.

Ne thorres Arthur Nawdd gwraig.]

That is, *King Arthur did never violate the refuge of a Woman*. *Arthur* is notoriously known for the *mirrour of manhood*. By the *Womans Refuge*, many understand her *Tongue*, and no valiant man will revenge her words with his blows. *Nullum memorabile Nomen, — Faminii in Pena*.

Caleny Sais wrab Gymro.]

That is, *the heart of a Englishman* (whom they call *Saxons*) towards a *Welsh-man*. It is either applied to such who are possessed with prejudice, or only carry an outward compliance without cordial affection. We must remember this *Proverb* was origined, whilest *England* and *wales* were at deadly *Feude*, there being better love betwixt them since the union of the Nations.

Ni Chetw Cymbro oni Gollo.]

That is, *the welshman keeps nothing until he hath lost it*. The historical truth thereof is plain in the *British Chronicles*, that when the *British* recovered the lost *Castles* from the *English*, they doubled their diligence and valour, keeping them more tenaciously than before,

A fo Pen, bid Bont.]

That is, *he that will be a Head, let him be a Bridge*. It is founded on a Fictitious tradition thus commonly told. *Benigridran* a *Britain* is said to have carried an Army over into *Ireland*; his men came to a River over which neither was *Bridge* nor *Ferrey*, hereupon he was fain to carry all his men over the River on his own back. To lesson men not to affect the empty title of a *General*, except they can supply their Souldiers with all necessities, be their *wardrobe* in want of *Cloaths*, *Kitching* in want of *Meat*, &c. Thus Honour hath ever a great burden attending it.

We will conclude these *General Proverbs* of *wales* with a Custom which was ancient in this Nation, they had a kind of Play * wherein the stronger who prevailed, put the weaker into a *Sack*; and hence we have borrowed our *English By-word* to express such betwixt whom there is apparent odds of strength, *he is able to put him up in a bagge*.

The Farewell.

It is observable what a credible * Author reporteth, that there was in this County a City (once an *Episcopal See*) called *Llan-Badern-Vaure*, that is, *Llan-Baderne the great*. Which City is now dwindled to nothing.

Reader, by the way, I observe that Cities surnamed the *Great*, come to *Little* at last, as if God were offended with so ambitious an Epithete; *Sidon* the * *Great*, *Ninive* the † *Great*, *Babylon* the * *Great*, *it is fallen*, &c. But the cause of the ruine of this City was for their cruel killing of their Bishop, which provoked Divine Justice against them.

I hope the *welsh* warned herewith, will for the future demean themselves with due respect to such persons, and am confirmed in my confidence from their commendable *Proverb*, *Na difanco y Beriglawr*, vilifie not thy *Parish-Priest*, and then much more ought the Bishop to be respected.

* Dr. Davis in
his Proverbs
litera Ch.

* Roger Hou-
den, and out of
him Mr.
Cambd. in this
County.

* Josh. 11. 8.
† Jonah 3. 2.
* Revel. 18. 2.



CARMARTHEN-SHIRE hath *Pembroke shire* on the *west*, the *Severn-Sea* on the *South*, *Cardigan shire* on the *North*, *Brecknock* and *Glamorgan-shires* on the *East*. The mountains therein are neither so many nor high as in the neighbouring Counties, affording plenty of *Grass*, *Grain*, *Wood*, *Fish*, and what not? Besides, nature here giveth the Inhabitants both *meat* and *stomach*; the sharpness of the *air* breeding an *appetite* in them.

There is a place in this County called *Golden-grove*, which I confess is no *Ophir* or *Land of Havilah*, yielding *Gold in specie*, but plentifully affording those rich Commodities, which quickly may be converted thereunto; and the *pleasure* is no less than the *profit* thereof. It is the Possession of the right Honourable *Richard Vaughan* Baron of *Emelor* in *England*, and *Earl of Carbery* in *Ireland*. He well deserveth to be owner of *Golden-grove*, who so often hath used a *Golden hand*, in plentiful relieving many eminent Divines during the late *Sequestration*. This county affording no peculiar Commodities, let us proceed to

Wonders.

Giraldus Cambrensis reporteth a Fountain to be in this County (let he himself find it out and justify it) which conformable to the Sea, ebberth and floweth twice in *four and twenty* hours. But seeing this is a *maritime shire*, possibly there may be a more then ordinary communication betwixt it and the Ocean, and then the wonder is not so great.

More credibly it is related, that there are in this *shire*, strange *subterranean Vaults*, conceived the *Castles* of routed people in the Civil Wars. And no wonder, seeing *David* first set up in a defensive posture for himself in the *Cave of Adullam*, so that having no place where he could safely set the sole of his foot above ground, all his present help was under the *Earth*, and future hope was above the *heavens*.

Martyrs.

ROBERT FARRAR an English man by birth, but where born unknown, was a prime Martyr of this County. A man not unlearned, but somewhat indiscreet, or rather uncomplying, which procured him much trouble: so that he may be said with *Saint Lawrence* to be broyled on both sides, being persecuted both by *Protestants* and *Papists*.

He was preferred to be Bishop of *Saint Davids*, by the Duke of *Sommerfet*, then Lord Protector, who was put to death not long after. Some conceive, that the Patrons fall was the Chaplains greatest guilt; and encouraged his enemies against him. Of these, two were afterwards Bishops in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, viz. *Thomas Young* Arch-Bishop of *York*, and *Rowland Merrick* Bishop of *Bangor*.

Souldiers.

Sir RICE ap THOMAS was never more than a Knight, yet little less than a Prince in this his Native County. If the Author of *Prælia Anglorum* may not be believed,

— *Ricinus Thomas flos Cambro-Britannum.*

King Henry the seventh will himself witness his worth. To him lately landed at *Milford Haven* with contemptible forces; this Sir Rice repaired with a considerable accession of choice Souldiers, marching with them to *Bosworth field*, where he right valiantly behaved himself. That thrifty King according to his cheap course of remuneration (rewarding *Gown-men in Orders* (by him most employed) with *Church Livings*, and *Sword-men with Honour*) afterwards made Sir Rice Knight of the Order, and well might he give him a *Garter*, by whose effectual help he had recovered a *Crown*.

Elmelin in this County was one of his principal seats, whose name and nature he altered, building and calling it * *New-Castle*, and I believe it one of the latest Castles in

* *Camb Brit.*
in this County.

Wales, seeing since that time it hath been fashionable to demolish, not to erect fortified Houses.

As he appeared early, so he continued long in military action, for I find him in the fourth year of King *Henry* the eighth, conductor of five hundred light horse, at the pompous and expensive siege of *Therouene*, where I meet his last mention in our English Chronicles.

WALTER de DEVEREUX son of ——— *Deveraux* and *Cicely* his Wife (sole sister to *Thomas Bourchier* last Earl of *Essex*) was born in the town of * *Carmarthen*, and by Queen *Elizabeth* in his *Maternall Right* created Earl of *Essex*. One Martially minded, and naturally hating *Idlenesse*, the *Rust* of the *Soul*.

Though time hath silenced the factions, and only sounded the *Facts* of Queen *Elizabeths* Court, no place had more heart-burnings therein, and it was a great part of Gods goodness and her prudence that no more hurt was done thereby. Many maligned our Earl ——— *Tanta ne Animis Aularibus Ira?* desirous to thrust him on dangerous designs. Nor need we consult the Oracle of *Apollo* to discover his chief Adversary, being he was a *prime Favourite*, who loved the Earls nearest relation better than he loved the Earl himself, whom he put on the project of *Ireland*.

Yet was not our *Walter* surpris'd into that service, seeing *Injuria non fit volenti*, and being sensible that his roome was more welcome to some than his company at Court, he willingly embraced the employment. Articles (the first and last I believe in that kind) are drawn up betwixt the Queen and him, who was to maintain such a * proportion of Souldiers on his own Cost, and to have part of the fair Territory of ——— *Clande-Bey* in *Ulster* for the conquering thereof. So much for the *Bears skin*, now all the craft will be to catch, kill, and fley the *Bear* himself.

Well, to maintain an Army (though a very little one) is a *Sovereigns* and no *Subjects* work, too heavy for the support of any private mans estate, which cost this Earl first the *Mortgaging*, then the selling out-right his fair Inheritance in *Essex*. Over he goeth into *Ireland* with a noble company of *Kindred* and *Friends*, *supernumerary volunteers* above the proportion of Souldiers agreed upon.

Sir *William Fitz-VWilliams* Lord Deputy of *Ireland* hearing of his coming, and suspecting (*Court jealousy* riseth very early, or goeth not to bed at all) to be eclipsed by this great Earl, sollicit the Queen to maintain him in the full power of his place, without any diminution; alledging this, much to conduce to the Honour of her Majesty whom he represented. Hereupon it was Ordered, that the Earl should take his Commission from this Lord Deputy, which with much importunity and long attendance, he hardly obtained, and that with no higher Title than Governour of *Ulster*.

After many impressions (not over succesfully) made in *Ulster*, he was by the Deputy remanded into the South of *Ireland*, where he spent much time (take much in little in my Authors words as to his general performance) *Nullius in odio sed magno suo damno*. His Friends in the English Court grow few and cold, his Foes many and active; affronts were plentifully powred upon him, on purpose either to drown him in grief, or burn him in his own anger. From *Munster* he was sent back into *Ulster*, where he was forbidden to follow his blow, and use a Victory he had gotten: Yea, on a sudden * stript out of his Commission, and reduced to be a Governour of three hundred men: yet his stout Stomach (as true tempered Steele) bowed without breaking, in all these afflictions embracing all changes with the same tenour of constancy. Pay days in *Ireland* came very thick, moneys out of *England* very flow; his noble Associates began to withdraw; common men to mutiny, so that the Earl himself was at the last recalled home.

Not long after he was sent over the second time into *Ireland* with a loftier Title, (the length of the Feather makes not the Head the higher) of Earl Marshall of *Ireland*, where he fell into a strange looseness (not without suspicion of Poyson) and he died, Anno 1576. His Soul he piously resigned to God, his Lands (much impaired) descended to his Son *Robert*, but ten years of age. His Body was brought over and buried in *Carmarthen* the place of his Nativity, and his Widow Lady (to say no more) was soon re-married

* Mills in his Catalogue of Honour in the Earls of *Essex*.

* 200. horse and 400. foot.

* *Camb. Eliz.* Anno 1573.

* *Camb. Eliz.* Anno 1575.

re-married to *Robert Earl of Leiceſter*. Let me adde, that he died in the * 36. year of his age, fatal to his Family, his Father and grand-Father dying in the ſame, which year *Robert Earl of Eſſex* his Son never attained to, and whether it had not been as honourable for his Grand-Child *Robert Earl of Eſſex* to have died in the ſame year of his age, or to have lived longer, let others decide.

* *Camb. Eliq.*
Anno 1576.

Writers.

AMBROSE MERLIN was born at *Carmarthen*, a City ſo denominated from his Nativity therein. This I write in conformity to common Tradition (and he who will not *errare cum vulgo*, muſt *pugnare cum vulgo*) my own judgement reſonſtrating againſt the ſame, finding the City called *Mariadunum* in *Ptolomy*, before *Merlins Cradle* was ever made, if *Merlins Cradle* was ever made.

His extraction is very incredible, reported to have an *Incubus* to his Father, pretending to a Pedigree older than *Adam*, even from the *Serpent* himſelf. But a * Learned Pen demonſtrateth the impoſſibility of ſuch Conjunctions. And let us not load *Satan* with groundleſs fins, whom I believe the * *Father of lyes*, but [in a literal ſenſe] no *Father of Baſtards*.

* *Dr. Brown*
in his vulgar
Errors, Book 7.
Ch. 16.
* *Ioh 8.44.*

Many are the pretended Propheſies of *Merlin*, whereof the *Britiſh* have a very high eſteem, and I dare ſay nothing againſt them; only I humbly tender to this Nations conſideration a moſt Proverb of their own Country, *Namyn Dduw nid oes Dewin; that beſides God there is no Diviner*. Yet I deny not but the Devil can give a ſhrewd conjecture; but often the deceiver is deceived. Sure I am *Merlins* Propheſies have done much miſchief, ſeeing ſuch who pretended ſkill therein, that they could unfold his meaning (though for my part I believe they muſt have the *Devils key* who open the *Devils lock*) put * *Owen Glendower* on his Rebellion againſt King *Henry* the fourth, perſwading him the time was come wherein he ſhould recover the *Welſh Principality*, which cauſed the making of thoſe cruel *Laws*, with *Draco's*, written in blood againſt the *Welſh*, which no tender *Engliſhman* can read without regret.

* *Dr. Powell*
in his Hiſtory
of *Wales*, page
386.

There want not thoſe who maintain *Merlin* to be a great *Chymiſt*, and thoſe we know have a Language peculiar to themſelves, ſo that his ſeeming Propheſies are not to be expounded hiſtorically but naturally, diſguiſing the myſteries of that faculty from vulgar intelligence.

The beſt Propheſie I meet with in *Merlin* which hit the mark indeed, is what I find cited out of him by * *Giraldus Cambrenſis*.

Sextus mania Hibernia ſubvertent, & | The Sixth ſhall overturn the walls of Ireland,
Regiones in Regnum redigentur. | and reduce their Countries into a Kingdom.

This was accompliſhed under King *JAMES* the ſixth, when their *Faſtneſſes* (*Irish Walls*) were diſmantled, and Courts of Civil Juſtice ſet up in all the Land. But enough of *Merlin*, who is reported to have died *Anno*—

* In his Hiſto-
ry of *Ireland*.

The Farewell.

How this County (with the reſt of *Wales*) hath preſerved its woods in our unhappy Civil Wars is to me unknown; yet if they have been much waſted (which I ſuſpect) I wiſh that the Pit-Coal, which in ſome meaſure it affordeth, may daily be increaſed for the ſupply of their fewell.

Carnarvon



CARNARVON. This County hath the *Irish Sea* on the *West*, *Anglesea* (divided by *Menaifret*) on the *North*, *Denby shire* on the *East*, and *Merioneth shire* on the *South*. This I have observed peculiar to this County, that all the *Market* are *Sea Towns* (being five in number, as noted in the *Maps*) which no other County in *England* or *Wales* doth afford.

The Natives hereof count it no small credit unto them, that they made the longest resistance against, and last submitted unto the *English*: And indeed for *natural strength*, it exceedeth any part of this *Principality*; so that the *English* were never more distressed, than in the *Invasion* thereof.

* *M. Paris*
Anno 1245,
pag. 924.

I am much affected with the ingenuity of an *English Nobleman*, who following the *Camp* of King *Henry the third*, in these parts, wrote home to his friends about the end of *September 1245*. The *naked truth* indeed as followeth; * *we lie in our Tents watching, fasting, praying, and freezing: we watch for fear of the Welsh-men, who are wont to invade us in the night; we Fast for want of meat, for the half peny loaf is worth five pence; we Pray to God to send us home again speedily; we Freeze for want of winter garments, having nothing but thin linnen betwixt us and the wind.*

Yet is this County in it self sufficiently plentiful (though the *welsh* had the wit to keep food from the *English*) and *Snow-don-Hills* therein are commended by my * *Author* for fertility of *wood, cattel, fish, and fowl*.

Smile not Reader, to hear of *Fish* in so high Mountains which have plenty of *Pools* interposed.

Wonders.

Giraldus Cambrensis telleth us how there is a *Lake* in *Snowden Hills* in this County, which hath a *floating Island* therein. But it seemeth that it either always swimmeth away from such who endeavour to discover it, or else that this *vagrant* wearied with long *wandering* hath at last fixed it self to the *Continent*. He telleth us also of *Monoculous Fishes*, though not fully acquainting us how their one eye is disposed. Whether *Polyphemus*-like in the midst of their head, or only on one side. The truth is, these *One-eyed Fishes*, are too nimble for any men with *two eyes* to behold them.

Proverbs.

* *Camb. Brit.* in
Carnarvon-
shire.

Craig Eriry or *Snow-don* will yield * sufficient Pasture for all the *Cattell* of *VVAles* put together.]

Some will say this cannot be literally true, except the *Cattel* of *VVAles* be few, beneath, and *Snow-don-hills* fruitful above all belief. The best is, the time is not expressed how long these hills will suffice for their pasture. But let us not be so morose, but to understand the meaning of this expression, importing by help of an *Hyperbole*, the extraordinary fruitfulness of this place.

Diange ar Gluyd, a boddi ar Gonway.]

That is, to *scape Clude* and be *drown'd* in *Conway*: parallel to the *Latine*,
Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charibdin.

However, that *Pilot* is to be pitied, who to shun *Scylla* doth run on *Charibdis*, because those rocks were neer and a narrow passage betwixt them; whereas the two Rivers of *Clude* and *Conway* are twenty miles a sunder, affording men scope enough to escape them; but little or much in such cases are the same with indiscreet persons.

Princes.

EDWARD the *Fourth* (but first surviving) son of King *Edward* the *First* and Queen *Eleanor*, was born at *Carnarvon* in this County, *April 25. 1284*. No *Prince* ever ascended the *English Throne* with greater, or used it with less advantage to himself.

First,

First, though his Father had in a manner surpris'd the *Welsh* to accept him for their Prince, (pleading his royal extraction, birth in *Wales*, in ability to speak a word of *English*, and innocence that none could tax him with *actual sin*.) Yet I find them not for his Fathers fallacy to think the worse of his Son, *sic juvat esse deceptos*, and generally they accepted him, as preferring that a *Prince* should be put with *wit*, rather than with *violence* upon them.

In *England* he succeeded to a *wise* and *victorious* Father who happily had hit the expedient to be both beloved and feared by his Subjects, leaving the land in so good a posture for government, that touch the *wheel* and it would turn in the right tract of its self. But this *Edward* first estranged himself from his Subjects, and [in effect] subjected himself to a stranger *Pierse Gaveston* his *French Minion*, and after his execution to the two *Spencers*, who though Native *English-men*, were equally odious to the *English* for their insolence.

Hence it was that he first lost the love of his Subjects, then of his Queen (the vacuity of whose bed was quickly filled up) then his *Crown*, then his *Life*. Never any *English* Kings case was so pitiful, and his person less pitied, all counting it good reason that he should give entertainment to that *woe*, which his *wilfulness* had invited home to himself. His violent death happened at *Berkley Castle*, *Septemb. 22. 1327.*

Saints.

There is an *Island* called *Berdsey* justly reduceable to this County (lying within a mile of the South-West Promontory thereof) wherein the Corps of no fewer than * *twenty thousand Saints* are said to be interred.

Estote vos omnes Sancti; Proud * *Benhadad* boasted that the dust of *Samaria* did not suffice for handfuls for all the people that followed him. But where would so many thousand Bodies find Graves in so petty an *Islet*? But I retrench my self, confessing it more facile to find Graves in *Berdsey* for so many *Saints*, than *Saints* for so many Graves.

* *Cambd Brit. in Insulis Britannicis.*

* *1 Kin. 20. 10.*

States-Men.

JOHN WILLIAMS was born at *Aber-Conwy* in this County, bred Fellow of Saint *Johns* Colledge in *Cambridge*, Proctor of the University, Dean of *Westminster*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and lastly Arch-Bishop of *York*. In my *Church History* I have offended his *Friends*, because I wrote so little in his praise, and distast'd his *Foes* because I said so much in his defence. But I had rather to live under the indignation of others, for relating what may offend, than die under the accusation of my own conscience, for reporting what is *untrue*. He died on the 25. day of *March*, 1649.

Prelates since the Reformation.

RICHARD VAUGHAN, born at *Nuffrin* (or else at *Etern*) in this County, was bred Fellow in Saint *Johns* Colledge in *Cambridge*, and was afterwards successively Bishop of *Bangor*, *Chester*, and lastly of *London*; a very corpulent man, but spiritually minded; an excellent Preacher, and pious Liver, on whom I * find this *Epigram*, which I will endeavour to *English*.

Praesules (ô Britonum decus immortale tuorum)

Tu Londinensi primus in Urbe Brito.

Hi mihi Doctores semper placuere, docenda

Qui faciunt, plus quam qui facienda docent.

Pastor es Anglorum doctissimus, optimus ergo,

Nam facienda doces ipse, docenda facis.

Prelate of *London* (O immortal grace

Of thine. own *Britons*) first who had that place.

He's good, who what men ought to do, doth teach

He's better, who doth do, what men should preach.

You best of all, preaching what men should do,

And what men ought to preach that doing too.

* Cited in *H. Holland*, but made (as I have been told) by *J. Owen*.

Here to justify the observation, *Praesul* must be taken for a plain Bishop, and *primus* accounted but from the conversions of the *Saxons* to Christianity. For, otherwise we find no fewer than * sixteen Arch-Bishops of *London*, before that time, and all of the *British* Nation. He was a most pleasant man in discourse, especially at his Table, maintaining

* Reekoned up by Bishop *Gordwin* in his Catalogue.

aining that Truth, *At meals be glad, for sin be sad*, as indeed he was a mortified man. Let me add, nothing could tempt him to betray the *Rights* of the *Church* to sacrilegious Hands, not sparing sharply to reprove some of his own Order on that account. He died *March 30. 1607.* being very much lamented.

HENRY ROULANDS born in this County, bred in the University of *Oxford*, was consecrated Bishop of *Bangor*, *Novemb. 12. 1598.* We have formerly told how Bishop *Bulkley* plundered the Tower of Saint *Asaph* of five fair Bells; now the bounty of this Bishop bought four new ones for the same (the *second Edition* in *Cases* of this kind is seldom as large as the *first*) whereof the biggest cost an * *hundred pounds*. He also gave to *Jesns Colledge* in *Oxford*, means for the maintenance of *two Fellows*. He died *Anno Dom. 1615.*

* *Godwin* in
the Bishops
of *Bangor*.

The Farewell.

The Map of this County (as also of *Denby* and *Flint-shire*) in Mr. *Speed* is not divided (as other Shires in *England* and *Wales*) with *Pricks* into their several *Hundreds*, which would have much conduced to the compleating thereof, whereof he rendreth this reason, That he could not procure the same (though promised him) out of the *Sheriffs Books*; fearing lest the riches of their Shire should be further sought into by revealing such particulars. He addeth moreover, *This I have observed in all my Survey, that where least is to be had the greatest fears are possessed.* I would advise these Counties hereafter to deny no small Civility to a painful Author, holding a Pen in his hand, for fear a drop of his Ink fall upon them; for though *juyce of Lemmon* will fetch such spots out of *Linnen*, when once printed in a Book they are not so easily got out, but remain to posterity.

Denbigh-



DENBIGH-SHIRE hath *Flint-shire, Cheshire, and Shrop-shire* on the *East*, *Montgomery and Merioneth-shires* on the *South*, *Carnarvon-shire* (divided by the *River Conway* on the *West*) being from *East to West* thirty one, from *North to South* twenty miles.

The *East* part of this County (towards the *River Dee*) is fruitful, but in the *West* the industrious Husbandman may be said to fetch his bread out of the fire, paring off their upper Turfs with a

Spade, piling them up in heaps, burning them to Ashes, and then throwing them on their barren ground, which is much fertilized thereby.

Natural Commodities.

Amelcorne.

This *English Word* (which I find in the *English * Camden*) is *Welsh* to me. Let us therefore repair to his *Latine Original*, where he informeth us, that this County produceth plenty of *Arinca*. Here the difficulty is a little changed, not wholly cleared. In our Dictionaries *Arinca* is Englished

1. *Rice*; but this (though a frequent name of many in this Country) is a grain too choice to grow in *Wales*, or any part of *England*.
2. *Amelcorn*; and now having run round, we have not stirred a step, as to more information of what we desired a kind of.

At last with long beating about, we find it to be *RYE*, in *Latine* more generally called *Serale*. * *Plinies* Pen casts three dashes on this Grain, being (it seems) no friend to it, or it to him.

1. *Est tantum ad arcendam famem utile*, Good only to drive away famine, as not pleasant at all.
2. *Est, (licet farre mixtum) ventri ingratissimum*, as griping the Guts.
3. *Nascitur quocunque solo*, any base ground being good enough to bear it.

However, (whatever his forraign *Rye* was) that which groweth incredibly plentiful in this County; is very wholesome, and generally in *England*, *Rye* maketh moistest bread in the driest Summer, for which cause some prefer it before *Wheat* it self.

Buildings.

The Church of *Wrexham* is commended for a fair and spacious building, and it is questionable, whether it claimeth more praise for the artificial Tower thereof, or for the

Organs.

These were formerly most * famous (the more because placed in a Parochial, no Cathedral Church) for beauty, bigness and tunableness: though far short of those in worth which *Michael* Emperor of *Constantinople* caused to be made of pure * Gold, and beneath those in bigness which *George* the *Salamitan* Abbot, made to be set up in the Church of his Convent, whose biggest Pipe was * eight and twenty foot long, and four spans in compass.

The first Organ which was ever seen in the *West* of *Europe*, was, what was * sent Anno 757. from *Constantine* the *Grecian* Emperor, to *Pipin* King of *France*. And their general use in Churches began about the year 828. Tread that the form of this instrument was much improved by one *Bernard* a *Venetian* (who was absolutely the best * Musician in the World) with addition of many Pipes thereunto.

What is become of *Wrexham* Organs, I know not, and could heartily wish, they had been removed into some Gentlemans house, seeing such as accuse them for superstitious in Churches must allow them lawful in private places. Otherwise such *Moroso's* deserve not to be owners of an articulate voice sounding thorough the Organ of a Throat.

Fffff

But,

* In his *Brie.* in the description of this County.

* *Nat. Hist. lib.* 28. cap. 16.

* *Comb. Brit.* in *Denbighshire*

* *Zonaras* Tom. 3.

* *Bouschius* de *Monast. Germ.* fol. 100.

* *Marian. Scot.* in *Chron.* sub *An.* 757.

* *Sabellicus* *Enne.* 10. lib. 8.

* Lord B. cons.
Henry the se-
venth, pag.
133.

But, to return to the buildings in this County, *Holt Castle* must not be forgotten; How well it is now faced and repaired *without*, I know not; I know when it was better lined *within*, than any Subjects Castle (I believe) in *Europe* at that time, *viz.* when in the possession of *William Lord Stanley*. When the ready mony and plate therein (besides Jewels and rich Household-stuff) amounted unto * forty thousand Marks, got by the plunder of *Bosworth field*. But as the River *Dee*, running by this Castle, is soon after swallowed up in the *Irish Ocean*; so it was not long before this vast treasure, upon the Owners attainder, was confiscated into the Coffers of King *Henry the seventh*.

Prelates.

* B.ishop God-
win in the Bi-
shops of Saint
Asaph.
* Camb. Brit.
in Denbigh-
shire.

LEOLINE being born in the Marches, he had a double name, to notifie him to posterity. One, after the *welsh-mode à Patre*, * *Leoline ap Llewelin ap Teyr*, the other according to the custom of the *English Clergy*; à *Patria*, *Leoline de Bromfield*, a most * fruitful tract of ground in this County. Under King *Edward the first*, Anno 1293. he was consecrated Bishop of Saint *Asaph*, and deserved right well of that See, by his manifold Benefactions, appropriating some Churches to his Chapter.

* Bishop God-
win ut prius.

As for a portion of Tithes in the Parish of *Corwen*, appropriated to the Fabrick of the Church, * he reduced it to its former estate. The first and last instance (for Precedent I dare not call it) which I have met with, of a Church legally appropriated, which reverted to its *presentative propriety*. Had King *Henry the eighth*, at the dissolution of Abbies, followed this example, the Church had been richer by many pounds; the Exchequer not poorer by a penny. I find also, that he asked * leave of King *Edward the first* to make a Will, which may seem very strange, whether it was a *Court-complement*, or *ex gratia cautela*, or because *Welsh Bishops* in that age might not Testamentize without Royal assent. By his Will he bequeathed much of Plate, rich Vests and Books to the Canons of that Church and his Chaplains, dying Anno Dom. 1313.

* Idem. Ibid.

Since the Reformation.

* Gabriel Good-
man.

GODFREY GOODMAN was born of wealthy Parentage in this County, bred under his * Uncle (of whom hereafter) in *Westminster School*, then in *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge*, where he commenced Doctor of *Divinity*, successively preterred Prebendary of *Windsor*, Dean of *Rocheſter*, and Bishop of *Gloucester*. He is here joyned to the Prelates before (though he lived long since) the *Reformation*, because he agreed with them in Judgement, dying a professed *Romanist*, as appeareth by his Will. Yet the Adversaries of our *Hierarchy* have no cause to triumph thereat, who slanderously charge Popish compliance on all his Order, being able to produce of two hundred Bishops since Queen *Elizabeth* but this only instance, and him a person of no great eminency; not only disavowed by his fellow Prelates, but imprisoned in the late Convocation for his erroneous Opinions.

Indeed in this Discourse he would be constantly complaining of our first Reformers; and I heard him once say in some passion, That Bishop *Ridley* was a very *Odde* man; to whom one presently returned, he was an *Odde* man indeed my Lord, for all the *Popish party* in England could not match him with his equal in *Learning and Religion*. To give Goodman his due, he was a harmless man, hurtfull to none but himself, pitiful to the poor, hospitable to his neighbours, against the ruining of any of an opposite judgement, and gave the most he left to pious uses. He was no contemptible Historian, but I confesse an *under-match* to Doctor *Hackwell*. But I remember the Ring bequeathed to me in his Will with the Poſſie thereof, *Requiem Defunctis*; and therefore I will no longer be troublesome to his Memory, who was made Bishop 1624. and some seven years since deceased in *westminster* almost 80. years of age.

Writers since the Reformation.

VVILLIAM SALESBURY was born in this County, where his family flourisheth at this

this day. This Gentleman out of a love to his Native language, *Amor patriæ ratione valentior omni*, composed a short *English and Welsh Dictionary*, first privately presented to, and approved by King *Henry the eighth*, (being a *Tutbar*, by his Fathers side of *Welsh* extraction) and then publickly printed, *Anno Dom. 1547*.

Some captious spirits will quarrel the usefulness thereof, seeing the *Welsh* did not want, and the *English* did not wish a Book of that nature. But, let them know that it is useful for both Nations; to the *English* for attaining, to the *Welsh* for retaining that Language.

Attaining. For being an original Tongue, an Antiquary is lame without it, (which I find by my own defect) to understand the (*few of many*) remaining Monuments of that Nation.

Retaining. That Tongue as well as others by disuse being subject not only to Corruption, but Oblivion, by the confession of the Natives of that Countrey. Indeed all Dictionaries of Languages are very useful, *Words bringing Matter to the Tongue*, and as * *Plato* well observed, ὄνομα ἐστὶ ὄργανον διδασκαλικόν. *A Name or word is an instrument of Instruction*, and ushereth Knowledge into our Understanding.

* In *Cratylus*.

However, seeing nothing can be begun and finished at once, *Salesbury* his Book, (as the first in this kind) did rather essay, than effect the work, and since hath been completed by others. He died about the year, 1560.

Benefactors to the Publick since the Reformation.

Sir THOMAS SON OF RICHARD EXMEW, was born at *Rythin* in this County. Being bred in *London* a *Goldsmith*, he thrived therein so well, that *Anno 1517*. he was Lord Mayor thereof, besides other *Benefactions* in his own Country: and to Saint *Mary Magdalen* in *Milk-street, London*, (where he lies buried.) He made the * *Water Conduit* by *London-wall* at *More-gate*. Ἄειρον ὕδωρ ὕδατος, (so *Pindar* begins his Poems) *Water* is a Creature of absolute and common Concernment, without which we should be burnt with the thirst, and buried with the filth of our own bodies.

* *Stow's Survey of London*, pag. 578.

GABRIEL GOODMAN, Son of *Edward Goodman*, Esq; was born at *Rythin* in this County, afterwards Doctor of Divinity in Saint *Johns Colledge* in *Cambridge*, and Dean of *Westminster*, where he was fixed for full forty years; though by his own parts and his friends power, he might have been what he would have been in the Church of *England*. *Abigail* said of her Husband, *Nabal is his name, and folly is with him*. But it may be said of this worthy Dean, *Goodman* was his name, and goodness was in his nature, as by the ensuing Testimonies will appear.

1. The Bible was translated into *Welsh* on his cost, as by a note in the Preface thereof doth appear.
2. He founded a *Schoole-house*, with a competent salary in the Town of his Nativity; as also, erected and endowed an *Almes-House* therein for twelve poore people.
3. He repaired the House for the Minister (there called the *warden*) of *Rythin*, furnishing it with Plate and other Utensils, which were to descend to his Successors.
4. He purchased a fair House with Land thereunto at *Chiswick* in *Middlesex*, where with his own hands he set a fair Row of Elmes, now grown up to great beauty and height, for a retiring place for the Masters and Scholars at *Westminster* in the heat of Summer, or any time of Infection. If these Lands at this Day be not so profitably employed, as they were by the Donor piously intended, it is safer to bemoan the sad effect, than accuse the causers thereof.

There needs no other Testimony of his Honesty and Ability, than that our English *Nestor*, the Lord Treasurer *Cecil*, made him one of the Executors of his Will, to dispose of great sums to charitable uses; which Trust he most faithfully discharged. He died in the year 1601. and is buried in the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, whereof he so well deserved, as of all *England*, Mr. *Cambden* performing his Perambulation about it on his expences.

* 2 Sam 23. 16

SIR HUGH MIDDLETON, Son of *Richard Middleton* was born at *Denbigh* in this County, and bred in *London*. This is that worthy Knight, who hath deserved well of *London*, and in it of all *England*: If those be recounted amongst *Dauids worthies*, who breaking through the *Army of the * Philistines*, fetcht water from the Well of *Betlehem*, to satisfie the longing of *David* (founded more on *fancy* than *necessity*,) how meritorious a work did this worthy man perform, who to quench the thirst of thousands in the populous City of *London*, fetcht water on his own cost, more than 24. miles, encountering all the way with an Army of oppositions, grappling with *Hills*, struggling with *Rocks*, fighting with *Forrests*, till in defiance of difficulties he had brought his project to perfection? But, Oh what an injury was it unto him, that a potent Person, and idle Spectator should strike in; (Reader I could heartily wish, it were a falsehood what I report) and by his greatness possess a moiety of the profit, which the unwearied endeavours of the foresaid Knight had purchased to himself!

The Farewell.

I heartily wish this County may find many like *Robert Earl of Leicester* (by his bounty much advancing the building of a new *Church* in *Denbigh*) who may willingly contribute their Charity for the repairing of all decayed *Churches* therein. Yea, may it be happy in faithful and able Ministers, that by their pains they may be built up in the Faith of the Lord.

Flint-shire.



FLINT-SHIRE. It taketh the name from *Flint*, formerly an eminent place therein. But why *Flint* was so named will deservedly bear an enquiry, the rather because I am informed there is scarce a *Flint* stone to be found in the whole shire.

An eminent * Antiquary well known in these parts (Reader I must carry my Author at my back, when I write that which otherwise will not be believed) hath informed me, it was first called *Flit-Town*, because the people *Flitted* or removed their habitations from a smal Village hard by, to and under a Castle built there by King *Edward* the first. Afterwards it was called *Flint Town*, or *Flint* to make it more follid in the prononciation. Now although sometimes *Liquids* are melted out of a word to supple it to turn the better on the tongues end; It will hardly be presided that ever the sturdy Letter *N.* was on that or any account interjected into the middle of an original word. But it is infidelity *not* to believe what is thus traditioned unto us.

* Mr. John Jones.

It hath the *Sea* on the *North*, *Shropshire* on the *South*, *Cheshire* on the *East*, and *Denbigh-shire* on the *west* thereof, the smallest County in *Wales*; whereof the Natives render this reason, That it was not handfomly in the power of King *Edward* the first (who made it a Shire) to enlarge the Limits thereof; For the English Shires, *Shropshire* and *Cheshire* he would not discompose, and on the *Welsh* side he could not well extend it without prejudice to the *Lord Marchers*, who had *Potestatem vitæ & necis* in the adjacent Territories, the King being unwilling to resume, and they more unwilling to resign, their respective Territories.

If any ask why so small a parcel of ground was made a Shire, let them know that every foot therein in *Content* was ten in *Concernment*, because it was the passage into *North Wales*. Indeed it may seem strange that *Flint*, the *Shire Town*, is no *Market Town*, no nor *Saint Asaph* (a *City, quæ sedes Episcopi*) till made so very late. But this is the reason, partly the vicinity of *Chester*, the *Market general* of these parts; partly that every *village* hath a *Market* in it self, as affording all necessary *Commodities*.

Nor must we forget that this County was parcel of the *Pallatinate* of *Chester*, paying two thousand Marks (called a *Mize*) at the change of every Earl of *Chester*, until the year of our Lord, 1568. For then upon the occasion of one *Thomas Radford* committed to prison by the Chamberlain of *Chester*, *Flint-shire* (saith my * Author, *revolted*, I dare say) *disjoyned* it self from that County Pallatine, and united it self to the *Principalities* of *Wales*, as conceiving the same the more advantagious.

* W. Smith in his *Vale Royal* of *England*, pag. 15.

Proverbs.

Mwy nag an bwa yro Ynghaer.]

That is, *more then one Yagh-Bow in Chester*. Modern use applieth this Proverb to such, who seize on other folks goods (not with intent to steal but) mistaken with the similitude thereof to their own goods. But give me leave to conjecture the original hereof, seeing *Cheshire-men* have been so famous for *Archery*.

Princes.

ELIZABETH the seventh Daughter of King *Edward* the first, and Queen *Elenor*, was born at *Ruthland Castle* in this County; a place which some unwarily confound with *Rythin Town* in *Denbigh shire*. This Castle was anciently of such receipt, that the King and his Court were lodged therein; yea, a *Parliament*, or something equivalent, was kept here, or hereabouts; seeing we have the Statutes of *Ruthland* (on the same token the year erroneously printed in the Statutes of *Ruthland*) made in the ——— year of King *Edward* the first. This Lady *Elizabeth* at fourteen years of age was married to *John*, the first of that name, Earl of *Holland*, *Zealand*, &c. And after his death, remarried to *Humphrey Bohune* Earle of *Hereford* and *Essex*, High Constable of *England*, by whom he had a numerous issue. She died *Anno Dom.* * 1316. and was buried in the *Abby-Church* of *Saffron Walden* in *Essex*.

* Speeds *Chron* pag. 564.

Saints

Saints.

CONGELLUS OR CONGALLUS. I perceive a storm a coming, and must provide a shelter against it. The omitting this *Writer* will make *Wales* angry, and the inserting him will make *Ireland* offended with me, whom a * good *Antiquary* makes the first *Abbot* of *Banchor* in this County, and a * better (though living later) first *Abbot* of *Bangor* nigh *Nockfergus* in *Ireland*. What is to be done herein? When the Controversie was started, whether the *Isle of Man* belonged to *England* or *Ireland*, it was adjudged to the later, because no *venomous Creature* will live therein. But this controverted *nativity* is not capable of that discrimination. Indeed if the difference was betwixt *Wales* and *England* my *Native Country*, concerning *Congellus*, we would (according to our premised principles) freely resign him, not daring to be so bold with an *outlandish Interest*: let him stand here so long till better evidence be brought to remove him. For if those be beheld as the worst of *Felons*, who steal stragling Children in *London* streets from their Parents, and spirit them over unto forraign Plantations; high also is their robbery, who deprive Countries of their true Natives (as to their Memories after their deaths) and dispose them elsewhere at their pleasures. As for *Congellus*, it is agreed on all hands, that he was one of a *pious life*, who wrote learned *Epistles*, and being aged *eighty five* years, died *Anno Dom. 600*.

St. *BENO* was instructor to *Saint Wenefride*, committed by her Father to his careful Education; now it happened when the head of the said *Wenefride* was cut off by *Cradocus* Son to *Alane* King of *North Wales* (for not yielding to his unlawful lust) This *Beno* miraculously set it on * again, she living fifteen years after. But if the *tip* of his *tongue* who first told, and the *top* of his *fingers* who first wrote this damnable lye, had been cut off, and had they both been sent to attend their cure at the Shrine of *Saint Beno*, certainly they would have been more wary afterwards, how they reported or recorded such improbable untruths.

ASAPH was born in these parts, of right honourable parentage, and bred at *Llan-Elvy* in this County, under *Kentigernus* (or *Mongo*) the *Scotch Bishop* in that place. Here the said *Kentigernus* had a *Convent* consisting of 663. Monks, whereof * 300. being unlearned (in the nature of *Lay-Brethren*) were employed abroad in Husbandry, as many busied about work at home, the rest attended *Divine service* in the *Convent*, so divided, that some were always officiating therein. Amongst these *Asaph* was eminently conspicuous, for *piety* and *learning*, in so much, that *Kentigernus* (being called into his own Country) resigned both his *Convent* and *Cathedral* unto him. Here this *Bishop* demeaned himself with such Sanctity, that *Llan-Elvy* lost its name, and after his death was called from him, *St. Asaph*. He was an assiduous Preacher, having this Speech in his mouth, *Such who are against the preaching of Gods Word, envy mans salvation*. *Bishop Godwin* confesseth himself ignorant of the certain time of his death, though * another (not more knowing, but more confident) assigneth the first of *May* (but with this abatement) about 569. I say not out possibly, a *randome* date may hap to hit the mark.

Here I would be thankful to them, who should expound unto me, that passage in *J. Bale*, concluding the life of this Saint, with these words,

* *Primus hic erat, qui à Romano Pontifice Unctionem accepit.*

He was the first, who received *Unction* from the Pope of *Rome*.

This neither *Pits* owneth (ready enough to steal out of *Bale*, especially to improve what might sound to *Papal* advantage) nor any other *Romanist* writing his Life, whom I have seen, so that it seems to me a Note heedlessly scattered. After the death of *Saint Asaph*, his See stood void above 500. years, until *Jeffery* of *Monmouth* was placed therein.

Prelates.

* *Bale de scrip.*
Brit. Cent. 3.
Num. 5.
Arch. B. 110.
u. h. de Brit.
E. clif. Primus.

* *Acta S. Wenefride* apud *Surv.*
Tom. 6. 3. No-
vemb. & *Bre-*
viar. sec. u. in
Sarum in lect.
S. Wenefride.
& *R. B.* in her
Manuscript
life in the *En-*
glish Colledg
in *St. Omers*.
* *Camb. Brit.*
in *Flint-shire*.

* *Hierom. Por-*
ty fides fan-
ctorum, May 1.

* *Bale de scrip.*
Brit. Cent. 1.
Num. 68.

Prelates since the Reformation.

RICHARD PARRY D. D. was born at *Ruthin* in this County; bred in *Christ Church* in *Oxford*: whence he was preferred Dean of *Bangor*, and at last Bishop of *Saint Asaph*, consecrated *Decemb. 30. 1604.* Bishop *Godwin* passeth on him this *Complement* (take it in the best derivation of the word from *Completo mentis*) that he desireth being so near unto him in time and his Studies, to be his equal in other *Episcopal Qualities.* I crave the Readers leave to forbear any further Character of him. Pictures present buildings, presumed at great distance, very small, whilest such things which are supposed near the eye, are made in a greater proportion. Clean contrary I may safely write largely on mens lives at far distance, whilest (as I may say) I must make *Landskips* of those near hand, and touch little on them, who lived in later times. Bishop *Parry* died *Anno Dom. 16....*

Souldiers.

OWEN GLENDOWER-WYE was born in his ancient Patrimony of *Glendower-Wye* in this County, then bred in *London* a Student in the *Common Law*, till he became a *Courtier*, and servant to King *Richard* the second. After whose death, this *Owen* being then on the wrong side of preferment, retired to this his Native County, where there arose a difference betwixt him and his neighbour the Lord *Gre* of *Rathen* about a piece of Common, which *Owen* by force recovered, and killed the Lord *Gre*.

There wanted not many to spur his posting Ambition, by telling him, that he was the true *Heir* to all *North Waies*, and now or never the time to regain it. That the injuries he had already offered the *English* were above pardon, and no way left to secure himself, but by committing greater. There needeth no *Torch* to light *Tinder*, where a *Spark* will do the deed, and hereupon *Owen* brake out into open rebellion.

The worst was, being angry with the King, his revenge fell upon *God*, burning down the fair Cathedrals of *Bangor* and *Saint Asaph*. His destructive nature delighted in doing mischief to others, though no good to himself. King *Henry* the fourth found it more facile by far, to depose King *Richard*, than subdue this *Owen*, who had taken *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March* (and next *Heir* to the Crown) prisoner.

Writers.

ELVODUGUS, surnamed *Probus* (and no doubt it was true of him, what was said of *Probus* the Emperor, he was *Vir sui nominis*) was a *Cambrian* by birth, and this Countryman by habitation; for he lived most of his days at *Bangor* * *Monachorum*, in that age the *Cambridge* and *Oxford* of all *Britain*. He wrote many Books (and particularly a *Chronicle* of his Nation) which the envy of time hath denied to posterity. He had many eminent men for his Scholars, amongst whom was learned *Nennius*, commonly called *Nennius Elvodugi*, assuming his Masters name for his surname, on which account some mistake him for his Father. This *Elvodge* flourished *Anno 590.*

* Bale & Pits
de scrip. Brit.

Since the Reformation.

MERIDITH HANMER, D. D. was born in this County, where a respective Family of his name and alliance flourish at *Han-meer* at this day; was Treasurer of *Trinity Church* in *Dublin*. He translated the Ecclesiasticall Histories of *Eusebius*, *Socrates*, *Euagrius*, &c. into *English*, wrote an *Ephemeris* of the *Irish Saints*, and a *Chronicle* of that Country. He died at * *Dublin* of the *Plague*, *Anno 1604.*

* J. Warrus de
scrip. Hib. pag.
137.

Benefactors to the Publick since the Reformation.

RICHARD CLOUGH was born at *Denbigh* in this County, whence he went to be a *Chorister* in the City of *Chester*. Some were so affected with his singing therein, that they

they were loath he should lose himself in *empty air* (*Church-Musick* beginning then to be discountenanced) and perswaded, yea, procured his removal to *London*, where he became an *Apprentice* to, and afterwards *Partner* with Sir *Thomas Gresham*. He lived some years at *Antwerp*, and afterwards travelled as far as *Jerusalem*, where he was made a Knight of the *Sepulchre*, though not owning it after his return under Queen *Elizabeth* (who disdained her Subjects should accept of such foreign Honour) he afterwards by Gods blessing grew very rich; and there want not those, who will avouch that some thousands of pounds were disbursed by him for the building of the *Burse* or *Royal Exchange*. Such maintain that it was agreed betwixt him and Sir *Thomas Gresham*, that the survivor should be *chief Heir* to both; on which account they say that the Knight carried away the *main* of the *Estate*. How much the *new Church* in *Denbigh* was beholding to his bounty, I am not as yet certainly informed. This is true, that he gave the Impropriation of *Killken* in *Flint-shire*, worth an hundred pounds *per annum* to the *Free Schoole* in *Denbigh*; and if the same at this day be aliened, I question whether Repentance without Restitution will secure such who are the *Causers* thereof. He died *Anno Dom, 15*—

Memorable Persons.

THOMAS ap *William*, ap *Thomas*, ap *Richard*, ap *Howel*, ap *Evan Vaughan*, &c. Esquire, was born of ancient and worshipful Parentage at *Moston* in this County. This Gentleman being called at the Pannel of a *Fury* by the aforesaid names, and many more, was advised by the * Judge in the reign of King *Henry* the eight, for brevity sake to contract his name, who thereupon denominated himself *Moston*, from the place of his Nativity and ancient Inheritance. This leading Case was precedential to the practice of other *Gentry* in *Wales*, who (leaving their Pedigrees at home) carry one surname only abroad with them, whereby much time (especially in Winter when the days are short) is gained for other employment.

* *Cam's. Rem.*
pag. 145.

The Farewell.

I understand that superstitious pilgrimages do still continue of fond people in this County to the *Well* of St. *Winifred*, and will only presume to mind them of a savoury Proverb of their own Nation, *Goreu Pererindod Cyrchu offeren Sull*, that is, *It is the best Pilgrimage to frequent the Divine Duties of the Sabbath*. A Pilgrimage it may well be called in *wales*, where some Parishes are so large, people go *ten miles* to Church, and whose pains are employed more acceptable to God, than in longer peregrinations to less purpose.

Merionith-



LAMORGAN-SHIRE hath the *Severn* Sea on the South, *Carmarthen* on the West, *Brecknock* on the North, *Monmouth-shire* (severed by the River *Remney* falling from the Mountains, which in the *British* Tongue signifieth, *to drive*) on the East thereof. The North of this County is so full of Mountains, that *almost nothing is to be had*, the South is so fruitful a Valley, *nothing at all is wanting therein*. Indeed it is the *Garden of Wales*, and I am informed, that at *Saint Donats* in this Shire (an ancient house of the right Worshipful Family of the *Stradlings*) groweth as good fruit, and as soon ripe as in any part of *England*.

Mr. *Cambden* will have it so called (though others affirm one *Morgan* a Prince thereof gave his name thereunto) from *Mor* the *British* word for the *Sea*, as agreeing to its situation.

Wonders.

Giraldus Cambrensis reports that in the Island *Barrey* (termed so from *Baruch* an Holy man that was there buried) three miles from the mouth of *Taff*, there appeareth a chink in a Rock or Cliff, to which if you lay your ear, you may easily discover a noise, not altogether unlike to Smiths at work, one while blowing of the *Bellows*, another while striking of the *Hammer*, the grinding of *Iron Tools*, the hissing of *Steel Gads*, yea the puffing noise of *Fire* in a *Furnace*. I must confess my self at a loss for the reason thereof; for it cannot proceed from the close stealing in of the *Sea water* (as some have supposed) seeing the same noise continueth even at a low *Ebb*, when the *Sea* is departed.

There is also at *Newton* on the bank of *Ogmore* west-ward, a Well, the water whereof is so low at the flowing of the *Sea* in Summer, you can scarce get up a dish full of the same; whereas at the ebb thereof you may easily recover a pail or bucket full. * Mr. *Cambden* doubting of the truth, made his own eyes Witnesses herein, finding it true according to the common relation, adding withall that it is the same (though not so discernable by reason of the accession of much rain water) in Winter.

Civilians.

Sir EDWARD CARNE is here placed with confidence, because assured to be a * *Welsh-man*, and I find his Family flourishing at † *Wenny* in this County. He was bred (I believe in *Oxford*) Doctor of the Civil Law, and was * Knighted by *Charles* the fifth, Emperor.

The first publick service he eminently appeared in was, when King *Henry* the eight having intelligence of the Popes intention, shortly to cite him to appear at *Rome*, either in Person or Proxie, dispatched him thither for his * *Excusator*, to remonstrate that his Grace was not bound by Law so to appear.

This he effectually performed, pleading, that the Emperor was so powerful at *Rome*, that he could not expect Justice; declaring, that unless they desisted, he must appeal thence to the able men in some indifferent Universities; and if this were refused, he protested a nullity in all that they did. A behaviour which spake him of no less Valour than Ability.

Queen *Mary* highly prized him, and no whit the less, for his cordial appearing for King *Henry* in the matter of her Mothers Divorce, imputing it to the discharge of his Credit and Calling, in him who otherwise was a thorow-paced *Romanist*, and whom she employed her Embassador to the Pope.

After her death he still resided at *Rome*, and by command from Queen *Elizabeth*, repaired to Pope *Paul* the fourth, to give him an account, that his Mistress was called to the Crown of *England*. To whom the * Pope returned, That *England* was a Fee of the Church of *Rome*, and that she could not succeed as *Illegitimate*. A strange reply to a civil Message, and fitting his mouth with whom it was a usual saying, * *That he would have no Prince in his Companion, but all Subject under his Foot*.

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Besides

* In his *Brit.*
in this Coun-
ty.

* *Camb. Eliq.*
Anno 1559.
† *Gwallions*
Displan.
* *Camb. Eliq.*
Anno 1561.

* Lord *Herber*
in the life of
K. Hen. 8.

* *Hist. Council*
of *Trent* lib. 5.
1558.
* *Ibid. Paul*
ante eod.

* Cont. Hist.
A.D. 1519.

Besides, he commanded Sir *Edward Carne*, to lay down the Office of an Embassador, and under the pain of the greater * *Excommunication*, and *confiscation* of all his goods, not to go out of the City, but to take on him the Regiment of the English Hospital therein. So that I see not how Queen *Elizabeth* can be taxed by the Papists for a Schismatick, and wilful breach from the Church of *Rome*, being thrust away thence by the Pope himself, so barbarously treating her Embassador (whilest as yet she had made no alteration in Religion) against the Law of Nations; though I confess, some conceive, that the crafty old Knight was (such his addiction to Popery) well contented with his restraint, wherein he died, 1561.

The Farewell.

I heartily congratulate the return of the Name (and with it of the See) to *Landaff* in this County. Sure I am, our Civil Wars had deprived it of the better moiety of its appellation *Land*, leaving bare *aff*, thereunto. I am not Ignorant that *Landaff*, in *British*, is the Church by *Taff*, though that Church I fear will not stand long that hath lost its ground. Happy therefore is it, that now *Landaff* may be truly termed *Landaff*, having through Gods goodness, (and long may it possess them) regained its ancient Lands and Revenues.

Merionith.



MERIONITH-SHIRE, (in Latine *Mervinia*) hath the *Sea* on the West side, on the South (for certain miles together) *Cardigan-shire*, severed by the River *Dony*, and on the North bounded upon *Carnarvon* and *Denbigh-shire*.

It is extream mountainous, yea (if true what *Giraldus Cambrensis* reporteth thereof) so high the Hills therein, that men may discourse one with the other on the tops thereof, and yet hardly meet (beneath in the Valley) in a days time. Yet are not the Mountains altogether useless, feeding great numbers of Sheep thereon. Mr. *Cambden* takes especial notice of the beauty and comeliness of the Inhabitants of this Shire.

Nor must it be forgot that there is a place at this day called *Le Herbert* upon this account;

When the unhappy difference raged betwixt the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, *David ap Jenkin ap Enion*, a stout and resolute Gentleman (who took part with the House of *Lancaster*) valiantly defended the Castle *Arleck* against King *Edward* the fourth, until Sir *William Herbert* (afterwards Earl of *Pembroke*) with great difficulty made his passage unto it, and so furiously stormed it, that immediately it was surrendered.

Wonders.

There is a Lake in this County called in British *Lhin-tegid*, in English *Pimble-mear*, which may be termed our *Leman Lake*, having the same work of wonder therein, though set forth by nature in a less Letter. For as *Rhodanus* running through that *French Lake*, preserveth his stream by it self (discernable by the discolouration thereof) with the Fishes peculiar thereunto. The same is here * observed betwixt the River *Dee*, and the water of the Lake; so that here is (what some cavil at in the *Grammar*) a *Conjunction disjunctive*. Let Philosophers dispute, what invisible partition incloseth the one severally from the other. I have heard some, by way of similitude, apply it to such, who being casually cast into bad company, lie at such a cautious posture of defence, that they keep their own innocency entire, not maculated with the mixture of their bad manners, as rather being in, than of, their Society.

* *Camb Brit.*
in *Merionith-shire*.

We must not forget another strange quality of *Pimble-mear*, viz. It swelleth not with all the Waters, and those very many, which fall therein by the bordering Mountains, whereas * a blast of wind will quickly make it mount above the bounds and banks thereof. Like some strange dispositions, not so much incensed with blows, as provoked by words (accounted but wind) into passion.

* *Idem Ibidem.*

I know not whether it be worth the relating, what is known for a truth of a Market Town called *Dogelthy* in this Shire, that

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|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Walls thereof are 3. miles high. 2. Men come into it <i>over the water</i>, but 3. Go out of it <i>under the water</i>. 4. The Steeple thereof doth grow therein 5. There are more <i>Ale-houses</i> than <i>houses</i>. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Mountains which surround it. 2. On a fair bridge. 3. Falling from a Rock, and conveyed in a wooden Trough (under which Travellers must make shift to pass) to drive an <i>Over-shot Mill</i>. 4. The Bells (if plural) hang in an <i>Yeugh tree</i>. 5. <i>Tenements</i> are divided into two or more <i>Tipling-houses</i>, and Chimnyless Barns used to that purpose. |
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This last I had [mediately] from the mouth of a Judge in his Charge condemning the same.

Saints.

Saint THELIAN was of *British* extraction, and placed here until with certainty he

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can be removed to another County. He was bred under *Dubritius* Bishop of *Landaff*, by whose Holy care he attained to a competent Learning, and exemplary Sanctity. Great his acquaintance and intimacy with Saint *David* Bishop of *Menevia*.

In his days the *Picts* harraſſed his Country, he was much envied for his Holineſs, by one of their chief Commanders, * who ſent two lewd Strumpets, ſuppoſing by their tempting tricks to entrap this holy man. Theſe women counterfeiting madneſs (whereby they might aſſume the more liberty to themſelves of filthy diſcourſe) returned *distracted* * indeed, not having underſtanding enough to relate the cauſe of their ſad miſfortune, which wrought ſo much upon the firſt deſign of their practiſes, that he received the Faith and was baptized, and ever after had a great veneration and eſteem for this our Saint.

He accompanied Saint *David* to *Jeruſalem*, and returning into his own Country, by his fervent Prayers freed the ſame from the Plague, wherewith it was then much infeſted. His death happened *February* the ninth, about the year of our Lord, 563.

The Farewell.

This County (the inhabitants whereof generally betake themſelves to the feeding of Sheep) was much beholding to *Ludwall* their Prince, who (King *Edgar* impoſing on him as a yearly Tribute, the preſenting him with three hundred Wolves) did in a manner freed this County from Wolves. It is my deſire, that ſeeing that ill natured creature is at this day totally removed out of it, that the people wholly lay aſide all ſtrife and animoſities, and give no longer occaſion to the Proverb, *Homo Homini Lupus*.

Montgomery-



MONTGOMERY-SHIRE is bounded on the South side with *Cardigan* and *Radnor-shire*, on the East with *Shrop-shire*, on the North with *Denbigh-shire*, and on the West thereof with *Merioneth-shire*. Nature cannot be accused for being a Step-Mother unto this County; For although she hath mounted many an high Hill (which may probably be presumed not over fruitful) yet hath she also sunck many a delightful Valley therein, (*Humility* is the common attendant of *Greatness*, accompanied with *true worth*) which plentifully yield all necessaries for mans comfortable subsistence. The Chief Town therein bestoweth its Name upon the whole County. It never dignified any with the Title of Earl thereof, until the raign of King *JAMES*, who created *Philip Herbert*, second Son to *Henry Earl of Pembroke*, Baron *Herbert of Shurland*, and Earl of *Montgomery*.

Natural Commodities.

Horses.

How good and swift are bred in this County, I may well spare my Commendation, and remit the Reader to the Character I find given of them in a good * Author;

* *Draiton* in
his *Polyolbion*,
pag. 95.

—————From the Gomerian fields,
Then which in all our Wales there is no Country yields
An excellenter Horse, so full of Natural fire,
As one of Phœbus Steeds had been that Stallions Stre
Which first their race begun, or of th' Asturian kind,
Which some have held to be begotten by the wind.

Now after proportionable abatement for his Poetical Hyperbole, the remainder is enough to inform us of the good Strain this Shire doth afford.

Proverbs.

[*Tair Chimiorydd.*]

In English the *Three Sisters*, being a common By-word to express the three Rivers of *wye*, *Severn*, *Rhiddiall*, arising all three in this County, out of the South-west side of *Plynnillimmon Hill*, within few paces one of another, but falling into the Sea more miles asunder; *Severn* into the Severn Sea, *wye* into the Severn, *Rhiddiall* into the Irish Sea.

The Tradition is, that these three sisters were to run a race, which should be first married to the Ocean, *Severn* and *wye* having a great journey to go, chose their way through soft Meadows, and kept on a Travellers pace; whilest *Rhiddiall* (presuming on her short Journey) staid before she went out, and then to recover her lost time, runs furiously in a distracted manner, with her mad stream, over all opposition.

The Proverb is applyable to Children of the same Parents, issuing out of the same Womb, but of different dispositions, and embracing several courses of lives in this World, so that their Cradles were not so near, but their Coffins are as farre asunder.

[*Pwys Paradwys Cymry.*]

That is, *Powis* is the Paradise of Wales. This Proverb referreth to *Teliesfen* the Author thereof, at what time *Powis* had far larger bounds than at this day, as containing all the land inter-jacent betwixt *wye* and *Severn*; of the pleasantness whereof we have spoken * before.

* In the Pro-
verbs in Here-
ford-shire.

Gwan

Gwan dy Bawl yn Hafren, Hafren fydd hifel cymt.]

That is, *Fixt thy Pale* [with intent to fence out his water] *in Severn, Severn will be as before.* Applicable to such who undertake projects above their power to perform, or grapple in vain against Nature, which soon returns to its former condition.

Writers.

GEORGE HERBERT was born at *Montgomery-Castle*, younger Brother to *Edward Lord Herbert* (of whom immediately) bred Fellow of *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge*, and Orator of the *University*, where he made a speech no less learned than the occasion was welcome, of the return of *Prince Charles* out of *Spain*.

Nehemiah, 5.

He was none of the Nobles of *Tekoa*, who at the building of *Jerusalem* * put not their necks to the work of the Lord; but waving worldly preferment, chose serving at Gods Altar before State-employment. So pious his life, that as he was a copy of primitive, he might be a pattern of Sanctity to posterity, to testify his independency on all others, he never mentioned the name of *Jesus Christ*, but with this addition, *My Master*. Next God the Word, he loved the Word of God, being heard often to protest, That he would not part with one leaf thereof for the whole world.

Remarkable his conformity to Church-Discipline, whereby he drew the greater part of his Parishioners to accompany him daily in the publick celebration of Divine Service. Yet had he (because not desiring) no higher preferment than the Benefice of *Bemerton* nigh *Salisbury* (where he built a fair house for his Successor) and the Prebend of *Leighton* (tounded in the Cathedral of *Lincoln*) where he built a fair Church, with the assistance of some few Friends free Offerings. When a Friend on his death bed went about to comfort him with the remembrance thereof, as an especial good work, he returned, *It is a good work if sprinkled with the Blood of Christ*. But his Church (that unimitable piece of Poetry) may out-last this in structure. His death hapned *Anno Dom. 163—*

So was I informed by Sir Hen. Herbert his younger Brother, late Master of the Revels.

EDWARD HERBERT, Son of *Richard Herbert*, Esquire, and *Susan Newport* his Wife, was born at *Montgomery* * Castle in this County, Knighted by King *James*, who sent him over Embassador into *France*. Afterwards King *Charles* the first created him Baron of *Castle Island* in *Ireland*, and some years after Baron of *Cheirbury* in this County; he was a most excellent Artist and rare Linguist, studied both in Books and Men, and himself the Author of two Works most remarkable, viz. *A Treatise of Truth*, written in *French*, so highly prized beyond the Seas, that (as I am told) it is extant at this day with great Honour in the *Popes Vatican*.

He married the Daughter and sole Heir of Sir *William Herbert* of *Saint Julians* in *Monmouth-shire*, with whom he had a large Inheritance both in *England* and *Ireland*. He died in *August*, *Anno Domini 1648*. and was buried in *Saint Giles* in the fields, *London*, having designed a fair Monument of his own Invention to be set up for him in the Church of *Montgomery*, according to the * Model following;

* Courteously communicated unto me by Mr. Stone the Stone-cutter at his House in *Long Acre*.

Upon the ground a Hath pace of fourteen foot square, on the midst of which is placed a Dorrick Columne, with its rights of Pedestal Basis, and Capital fifteen foot in height; on the Capital of the Columne is mounted an Urn with an Heart Flambeol supported by two Angels. The foot of this Columne is attended with four Angels placed on Pedestals at each corner of the said Hath pace, two having Torches reverst, extinguishing the Motto of Mortality; the other two holding up Palmes, the Emblems of Victory.

This Monument hath not hitherto, (by what obstruction I list not to enquire) and I fear will not be finished, which hath invited me the rather to this Description, that it might be erected in Paper when it was intended in Marble.

Memorable

Memorable Persons.

HAWIS GADARN. She was a Lady of remark, sole Daughter and Heir to *Owen ap Gruffyth*, Prince of that part of *Powis* called *Powis Wenwinwin*, which taketh up this whole County. She was justly (as will appear) surnamed *Gadarn*, that is, the *Hardy*. I confess *Hardy* sounds better when applyed to men (as *Philip the Hardy*, a Prince in *France*) meek and mild, being a more proper Epethite for a woman. Yet some competent hardiness (to comport with troubles) mis-becometh not the weaker Sex; and indeed if she had not been *Hawis the Hardy*, she had been *Hawis the Beggerly*. She had four Uncles, her Fathers Brethren, *Llewelyn*, *John*, *Griffith Vachan*, and *David*, which Uncles became her *Cosens*, detaining all her inheritance from her. Give (said they) a Girle a little Gold and marry her, God and nature made Land for men to manage.

Hereupon *Hawis* comes to Court, complains to King *Edward* the second. The mention of her minds me of the Daughter of *Zelophehad*, who pleaded so pathetically for her patrimony before *Moses* and *Joshua*. The King commiserating her case, consigned his Servant *John Charleton* (born at *Apple* in *Shropshire*) a vigorous Knight to marry her, creating him in her right Baron of *Powis*.

Thus was he possessed of his Lady, but get her Land as he can, it was bootless to implead her Uncles in a Civil Court, Action was the only Action he could have against them, and he so bestirred himself with the assistance of the Kings Forces, that in short time he possessed himself of three of her Uncles prisoners, and forced the fourth to a composition. Yea, he not only recovered every foot of his Wives Land, but also got all the Lands of her Uncles, in default of their issue male to be settled upon her. I wish that all Ladies injured by their potent Relations, may have such Husbands to marry them, and match their adversaries. These things hapned about the yeare of our Lord, 1320.

Know Reader, there were four *Johns Charletons* successively Lords of *Powis*, which I observe rather, because their *Homonymy* may not occasion confusion.

JULINES HERRING was born at *Flambere-Mayre* in this County 1582. His Father returned hence to *Coventry*, to which he was highly related. *Coventry*, whose Ancestors (for the space of almost two hundred years) had been in their course chiefe Officers of that City. Perceiying a pregnancy in their Son, his parents bred him in *Sidney Colledge* in *Cambridge*, he became afterwards a profitable and painful Preacher at *Calk* in *Derby-shire*, in the Town of *Shrewsbury*, and at *Rendbury* in *Cheshire*, being one of a pious life, but in his judgement disaffected to the English Church-Discipline.

I could do no less than place him amongst the memorable Persons, otherwise coming under no Topick of mine (as writing no Books to my knowledge) finding his Life written at large by Mr. *Samuel Clark*.

I say Mr. *Clark* whose Books of our modern Divines I have perused, as Travellers by the Levitical Law were permitted to pass thorow other mens Vineyards. For they must eat their fill on conditions they put no Grapes up in their * Vessels. I have been satisfied with reading his works, and informed my self in Places and Dates of some mens births and deaths. But never did nor will (whatever hath been said of me, or done by others) incorporate any considerable quantity of his Works in my own, detesting such Felony, God having given me (be it spoken with thanks to him, and humility to man) plenty of my own, without being plagiarist to any Author whatsoever.

* Deut. 23. 24.

To return to *Julines Herring*, whose Christian name is very usual in the Country amongst people of quality, in memory of *Julius Palmer* (in the *Marian Days* martyred, and) a Native of that City; he being prohibited his preaching here, for his non-Conformity, was called over to *Amsterdam*, where he continued Preacher to the English Congregation, some years well respected in his place, and died in the year of our Lord, 1644.

The

The Farewell.

And now being to take our leave of this County, the worst I wish the Inhabitants thereof, is, that their *Horses* (excellent in their kind, whereof before) may (to use the Country-mans expression) *Stand well*, being secured from all Infectious and pestilential Diseases. The rather because when God is pleased to strike this Creature (not unfitly termed *mans wings*, whereby he so swiftly flyeth from one place to another, for dispatch of his occasions) it is a sad presage, that he is *angry* with the Riders, and will (without their seasonable Repentance) punish their sins with some exemplary judgment.

Monmouth-



MONMOUTH-SHIRE. I may fitly call this an *English-Welsh* County, for though it lie West of *Severn*, yea of *wye* it self; and though the *welsh* be the common Language thereof; yet it doth wear a double badge of *English* relation. *First*, whereas formerly all *welsh* Counties sent but one *Knight* to the Parliament, this had the priviledge of *two*, Conformable to the Shires of *England*. *Secondly*, it is not subject to the *Welsh* Jurisdiction, but such *Itinerant Judges* as go *Oxford* Circuit have this County within the compass of their *Commission*.

Manufactures.

Caps.

These were the most ancient, general, warm, and profitable coverings of mens heads in this *Island*. It is worth our pains to observe the tenderness of our Kings to preserve the trade of *Cap-making*, and what long and strong struggling our State had to keep up the using thereof, so many * thousands of people being maintained thereby in the land, especially before the invention of *Fulling-Mills*, all *Caps* before that time being wrought, beaten, and thickned by the hands and feet of men, till those *Mills* as they eased many of their labour, outed more of their livelihood. Thus ingenious inventions conducing to the compendious making of Commodities, though profitable to private persons, may not always be gainful to the publick, to which what employes most, is most advantageous, as Capping anciently set fifteen distinct Callings on work, as they are reckoned up in the * Statute,

* 8000. in London, Stat. 13. of Q. Eliz. cap. 19. and probably twice as many in the land beside.

* 13. of Q. Eliz. cap. 19.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Carders. | 9. Dyers. |
| 2. Spinners. | 10. Battellers. |
| 3. Knitters. | 11. Shearers. |
| 4. Parters of Wooll. | 12. Pressers. |
| 5. Forsers. | 13. Edgers. |
| 6. Thickers. | 14. Liners. |
| 7. Dressers. | 15. Band-makers. And other Exercises. |
| 8. walkers. | |

No wonder then if so many Statutes were enacted in Parliaments, to encourage this Handicraft, as by the ensuing Catalogue will appear.

1. Anno 22. of Edward the fourth Cap. 5. That none thicken any Cap or Bonnet in any Fulling-Mill, upon pain to forfeit forty shillings.
2. Anno 3. of Henry the eighth, Cap. 15. That no Caps or Hats ready wrought should be brought from beyond the Seas, upon the forfeiture of forty shillings. Yet because notwithstanding this Statute, some still presumed to import forraign Wares, it was enacted,
3. Anno 21. of Henry the eighth, Cap. 9. That such outlandish Hats should be sold at such low prices as are specified in the statute, meerly to deter the Merchant from importing them, because such their cheapness that they would turn to no accompt.
4. Anno 7. of Edward the sixth, Cap. 8. Fulling-Mills beginning now to take footing in England, the Statute made the 22 of Edward the fourth was revived, to stand and remain in full force, strength and effect.
5. Anno 8. of Queen Elizabeth, Cap. 11. Fulling-Mills still finding many to favour them, the pains and profit of Cap-making was equally divided betwixt the Mills and the Cap-makers, it being enacted, That no Cap should be thicked or fulled in any Mill, untill the same had first been well scoured and closed upon the Bank, and half footed at least upon the foot-stock.
6. Lastly, to keep up the usage of Caps, it was enacted the 13. of Queen Eliz.

H h h h

Cap.

Cap. 19. That they should be worn by all persons (some of worship and quality excepted) on Sabbath and Holy-days, on the pain of forfeiting ten groats for omission thereof.

But it seems nothing but Hats would fit the Heads (or humors rather) of the English, as fancied by them fitter to fence their fair faces, from the injury of wind and weather, so that the 39 of Queen *Elizabeth* this Statute was repealed. Yea, the Cap accounted by the Romans an emblem of liberty, is esteemed by the English (except Faulconers and Hunters) a badge of servitude, though very useful in themselves, and the Ensign of *constancy*, because not discomposed, but retaining their fashion, in what form soever they be crouded.

The best Caps were formerly made at *Monmouth*, where the Cappers Chappel doth still remain, being better carved and gilded than any other part of the Church. But on the occasion of a great plague hapning in this Town, the trade was some years since removed hence to *Beaudly* in *worcester-shire*, yet so that they are called *Monmouth Caps* unto this day. Thus this Town retains, though not the *profit*, the *credit* of *Cap-ping*, and seeing the Child still keeps the Mothers name, there is some hope in due time she may return unto her.

All I will adde is this, if at this day the phrase of *wearing a Monmouth Cap* be taken in a bad acception, I hope the inhabitants of that Town will endeavour to disprove the occasion thereof.

Saints.

Saint AMPHIBALUS a Citizen of *Carlion*. See the Saints in *Hereford-shire*.

Saint AARON was a wealthy Citizen of *Carlion* in this County, who for the testimony of the Christian Faith, was martyred under the Tyrant Emperor *Dioclesian*. By the way we may observe the names of the three first *British* Martyrs as to their Language.

1. Alban	⌘		⌘	Latine	⌘
2. Amphibalus	⌘	Of	⌘	Greek	⌘
3. Aaron.	⌘		⌘	Hebrew	⌘
				Originall.	

It seems that the Christian *Britons* at the Font quitted their Native names as barbarous, and imposed on their Children those of the learned Languages. This *Aaron* was martyred, *Anno Dom.* 303.

Saint JULIUS. It is pity to part so fast friends, both being Citizens of *Carlion*. Yea, *they were lovely in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided*, both suffering martyrdom together, and therefore like *Philip* and *Jacob* one day is assigned to their Memories in the Kalendar.

Nor must I forget how *Carlion* the place of their abroad, though now a small Town, was once a great City stretching so far on both sides of the River, that * Saint *Julians* (a house of late of Sir *William Herberts*) was sometimes within the City, though now about a mile South-West thereof, being a Church dedicated anciently to the Memory of this Saint *Julius*.

Cardinals.

GEFFERY of *Monmouth* is by * some very firmly avouched to have been created a *Cardinal*, but by what Pope, and with what Title uncertain; but my worthy * Author justly suspecteth the truth hereof; alledging that Popes in that age advanced few Forraigners at so great a distance to that Title, except their merits to the *See of Rome* (which appears not to this *Jeffery*) were very great. Let me adde, that it is improbable so much honour should be done unto him whilest living, who was so solemnly disgraced after his death; whose Books (extant in his life) were afterwards by the Court of *Rome* publickly prohibited. See him therefore in this Shire under the Title of *Writers*.

JOHN of *Monmouth*, so called from the place of his Nativity, D. D. and Canon

* *Camb. Brit.*
in *Monmouth-*
shire.

* *Cicconius*

* Bishop God-
win in the
Catalogue of
the Bishops
of *S. Asaph*.

of *Lincoln*, was chosen *Anno 1296*. Bishop of *Landaff*. The manner whereof was remarkable, for when *Robert Kilwarby* complained to Pope *Celestine*, how that *Cathedral* had been for seven years without a Bishop, (caused either by the troublesomeness of those Times, or the exility of revenue thereof) his Holiness remitted his Election wholly to the discretion of this Arch-Bishop, to conferre that vacant *see* on whomsoever he pleased. The Arch-Bishop knowing all eyes intent on his Integrity herein, resolved on a *Welsh-man* by his birth (as most proper for, and acceptable in the place) and on one of merit for the Function.

Both Qualifications met in this *John* of *Monmouth*, as *British* by his birth and alliance, and Charactered to be *Doctus & Pius Theologus*. One of his * Successors in that *Bishoprick* acknowledgeth that he was *Multimodis sedi sue Benefactor*, and more particularly, that he procured the Rectory of *Newland* in the *Forrest* of *Dean* to be appropriated thereunto. But one Bishop [*Anthony Kitchen* by name] more unlanded *Landaff* in one, than all his Predecessors endowed it in four hundred years. This *John* dying *April 8. 1323.* was buried in *Saint Maries Chappel*, whose Epitaph in *French* is hardly legible at this day on his Marble Monument.

WALTER CANTILUPE was Son to *William* [the elder] Lord *Cantilupe*, whose prime residence was at *Abergavennie* in this County. One of high birth, higher preferment (made by King *Henry* the third, Bishop of *worcester*) and highest spirit. In his time the Popes Legate came into *England*, and complained of many Clergy-men, keeping their livings against the Canons, intending either to force such irregular Incumbents into avoydance, (so to make room for the Popes Favourites) or else to compound for their continuance at his arbitrary price. But our *Walter* would not yield to such extortion. Indeed he was one of a keene nature, and his two-edged spirit did cut on both sides, against

The Pope.

Telling *Rusland* his Legate, coming hither 1255: that he would preferre to be hang'd on the * Gallows, rather than ever consent to such expilation of the Church.

The King.

Siding with the Barons, he encouraged them in their Civil Warres, promising Heaven for their reward, though this doctrine cost him an excommunication from the Pope.

Lying on his death-bed he was touched with true * remorse for his disloyalty, and upon his desire obtained absolution. He died *February* the fifth, 1267. whom I behold as Uncle unto *Thomas Cantilupe* the Sainted Bishop of *Hereford*.

Souldiers.

RICHARD de *CLARE* was born (as from all concentred probabilities may be conjectured) at *Strigule-Castle* in this County, and had the Title of *Earl* of *Strigule* and *Pembroke*. He was otherwise surnamed *Strongbow*, from drawing so strong a Bow, and had *Brachia projectissima*, saith my * Author; though I can hardly believe that Reacher, which another writeth of him, that + *with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he stood up right*. More appliable to him is the expression of * *Tully*, *Nihil egit levi brachio*, being a person of effectual performance.

It hapned that *Mac Murugh* Lord of *Leinster*, in the year of our Lord 1167. being expelled his Territory for several Tyrannies, by the Lords of *Meib* and *Conaght*, repaired to our King *Henry* the second, and invited him to invade *Ireland*. But that politick King, fearing, if failing in success, to forfeit the reputation of his discretion, would not engage in the design, but permitted such Subjects of his, who had a mind *Militare propriis stipendiis*, to adventure themselves therein.

Amongst these *Richard Strongbow* was the principal, going over into *Ireland* with twelve hundred men, too great for an Earls Train, yet too little for a Generals Army, to make a National Invasion; yet so great his success, that in a short time he possessed

H h h h h 2

himself

* Harpf. Hist. Eccl. Ang. pag. 490.

* Godw. in his Catalogue of Bishops in Landaff.

* Antiq. Brit. Anno predicto.

* Godwin in the Bishops of Worcester.

* Camb. Brit. in this County.

+ Milis in his Catalogue of Hon. pag. 1082 * Epist. ad Alcum, lib. 4.

himself of the Ports of *Leinster* and *Mounster*, with large lands belonging thereunto; insomuch that King *Henry* grew jealous of his greatness, remanded him home, and commanded him to surrender his acquests into his hands, which done, he received them again by re-grant from the King, save that *Henry* reserved the City of *Dublin* for himself.

This *strongbow* is he who is commonly called *Domitor Hibernia*, *The Tamer of Ireland*; though the Natives thereof then, and many hundred years after, paid rather verbal submission, than real obedience to our English Kings. Yea, some of their great Lords had both the power and Title of Kings in their respective Territories, witness the Preface in the Commission, whereby King *Henry* the second made *William Fitz Adelme* his Lieutenant of Ireland; *Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Regibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, & omnibus fidelibus suis in Hibernia, salutem*. Where Kings are postponed to Bishops, which speaketh them Royolets by their own ambition, and by no solemn inauguration. This Earl *Richard* died at *Dublin* 1177. and lieth buried in *Trinity Church* therein.

Sir ROGER WILLIAMS born of an ancient Family at *Penrosse* in this County, was first a Souldier of Fortune under Duke *D'Alva*, and afterwards successfully served Queen *Elizabeth*, having no fault, save somewhat over-free and forward to fight.

* Camb. E'ig.
in Anno 1581.

When a *Spanish* Captain challenged Sir *John Norris* to fight a single Combat (which was beneath him to accept, because a *General*) This *Roger* undertook the *Don*. And after they had fought some time (both * Armies beholding them) without any hurt, they pledged each other a deep draught of Wine, and so friendly departed.

* Idem. 1586.

Another time at midnight he assaulted the Camp of the Prince of *Parma*, nigh *Venloe*, slew some of the enemies, and * pierced to the Tent of the General, as highly blamed by some for rashness, as commended by others for his valour. He bravely defended *Sluse*, whilst any hope of help.

WILLIAM HERBERT, Earl of *Pembroke*, with Sir *Richard Herbert* his Brother, were both undoubtedly born in this County; but whether or no at *Ragland Castle*, is uncertain. Both valiant men, and as fast Friends to King *Edward* the fourth, as professed Foes to *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*. They gave the last and clearest evidence hereof in the Battel of *Banbury*, where we find it reported, that these two leading the Army of the *Welsh*, with their Poll-Axes, twice made way through the Battel of the *Northern men* (which sided with King *Henry* the sixth) without any mortal wound.

There passeth a tradition in the Noble Family of the *Herberts* of *Chierbury*, that this Sir *Richard* their Ancestor slew that day one hundred and forty men with his own hands, which if done in charging, some censure as an act of impossibility; if after a rout in an execution, as a deed of cruelty. But others defend both truth and courage therein, as done in passing and repassing through the Army. Indeed Guns were and were not in fashion in that age, used sometimes in sieges, but never in field service; and next the Gun, the Poll-Ax was the mortal Weapon, especially in such a Dead hand as this Knight had, with which *Quot icti, tot occisi*. He is reported also to be of a Giants stature, the Peg being extant in *Mountgomery Castle*, whereon he used to hang his Hat at dinner, which no man of an ordinary height can reach with his hand at this day.

However both these brave brethren, circumvented with the subtilty of their Foes (Odds at any time may be bet on the side of treachery against valour) were brought to *Banbury*, beheaded and buried, the Earl at *Tinterne* and Sir *Richard* at *Abergavenny* in this County.

Writers.

* E'ile de scrip.
B'el. Cont. 2.
Num 86.

JEFFREY of *Monmouth* was born in, and named from, *Monmouth*. He was also called ap *Arthur*, from his Father, (as I suppose) though others * say, because he wrote so much of King *Arthur*; but by the same proportion *Homer* may be termed *Achillides*, and *Virgil* the Son of *Aeneas*. Yea, this *Jeffrey*, by an ancienter title might be firnamed

med *ap Bruir*, whose story he asserteth. He translated and compiled the various *British* Authors into one Volume.

I am not so much moved at *William Newbrough*, calling this his book *Ridicula figmenta*, as that *Giraldus Cambrensis* his Countryman, and (as I may say) *Con-sub-temporary*, should term it *Fabulosam historiam*. Indeed he hath many things from the *British Bards*, which though improbable, are not *ipso facto* untrue. We know *Herodotus*, nicknamed by some *Pater Fabularum*, is by others acknowledged to be *Pater Historiarum*.

The truth is, that both *Novelants* and *Antiquaries* must be content with many falsehoods, the one taking Reports at the first rebound, before come to; the other raking them out of the dust, when past their perfection.

Others object, that he is too hyperbolical in praising his own Countrey: A catching disease, seeing *Livy* mounts *Italy* to the skyes, and all other Authors respectively; and why should that be mortal in our *Monmouth*, what is but venial in others? And if he be guilty in Mis-timing of actions, he is not the onely Historian without company in that particular.

However on the occasion of the premisses, his book is prohibited by his Holiness, whilst the *lying Legend* is permitted to be read without controul: Thus *Rome* loves *questuosa, non inutilia figmenta*, Falsehoods whereby she may gain. Some conceive it to be his greatest fault, that he so praiseth the ancient Church in *Britain*, making it Independent from the See of *Rome*, before *Austin* the Monk came hither. One maketh him a *Cardinal*, which is improbable, whilst it is more certain that he was Bishop of *St. Asaph*, and flourished Anno 1152.

THOMAS of * *Monmouth* was probably born, certainly bred and brought up in the chief Town of this County. Nor doth it move me to the contrary, because *Pits* calls him an *Englishman*, *Monmouth* in that Age being a Frontier Garrison, peopled with *English* Inhabitants.

It happened at this time many *Jews* lived in *Norwich*, where their habitation was called * *Abrahams Hall*, though therein not practising the piety of that worthy Patriarch. He, out of conformity to Gods command, sacrificed his one and onely son; they, contrary to his will in his Word, crucified the child of another, *William* by name. His Sepulchre was afterwards famed for many miracles, whereof this *Thomas* wrote an History, and dedicated it to *William de Turbes*, Bishop of *Norwich*, though he lived above fix score miles from the place of those strange performances: But probably the farther the better, *Major è longinquo reverencia*, and miracles are safest reported, and soonest believed at some competent distance. He flourished Anno 1160. under King *Henry the Second*.

Benefactors to the Publick.

HENRY PLANTAGENET, first Duke of *Lancaster*, was born in *Monmouth-castle*, the chief seat of his Barony. He is commonly surnamed * *de torto collo*, or the *wry-neck*, and by others the * *good Duke of Lancaster*, by which name we entitle him, it being fitter to call men from what was to be praised, than what to be pitied in them; not from their natural defects, but moral perfections. His bounty commends him to our mention in this place, being head of the Guild of *Corpus-Christi* in *Cambridge*, and the first Founder of a College so called in that University. Indeed the Land was but little he conferred thereon, but great the countenance of so eminent a person in procuring and settling their *Mortmain*. He dyed in the year of our Lord, 1361. and was buried in the Collegiate Church at *Leicester*, which he founded. *Blanch* his onely daughter which had issue, was married to *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*.

Since the Reformation.

WILLIAM JOHNES was a Native of the Town of *Monmouth*, a person whose Estate was very considerable in several respects, viz. in

* *Bale de script.*
Brit. cent. 2.
num. 94.

* *Id. Ibid.*

AMP.
* *Speeds Chro.*
in the foundation of *Benet College*.
* *Mills Catal.*
of Honour in the Dukes of *Lancaster*.

His

1. His *Emptiness*, being forced out of *Monmouth*, for not being able to pay ten Groats: as the late * Recorder of that Corporation hath informed me. How had he been undone, if he had not been undone?
2. His *Filling*, flying to *London*, he became first a Porter, and then (his Brains being better than his Back) a Factor, and going over to *Hamborough*, by his industry and ingenuity made such a vent for *Welsh Cottons*, that what he found Drugs at home, he left Dainties beyond Sea.
3. His *Refunding*, founding a fair School-house in the place of his Nativity, allowing fifty pounds yearly for the Master, thirty for the Usher, with one hundred Marks salary to a Lecturer. Besides, a stately Almes-house for twenty poor folk, each of them having two Rooms and a Garden, with half a Crown a week, besides other conveniences.

All which his * Benefactions, and many more, he by Will submitted to the oversight of the honourable Company of *Haberdashers* in *London*, who at this day right worthily discharge their trust herein. He dyed *Anno Dom. 16*—.

Memorable Persons.

WILLIAM EVANS was born in this County, and may justly be accounted the Glant of our Age for his stature, being full two yards and an half in height: He was Porter to King *Charles* the First, succeeding *Walter Persons* in his place, and exceeding him two Inches in height, but far beneath him in an equal proportion of body; for he was not onely what the *Latines* call *Compernis*, knocking his Knees together, and going out squalling with his feet, but also halted a little; yet made he a shift to dance in an Antimask at Court, where he drew little *Jeffrey* the Dwarf out of his pocket, first to the wonder, then to the laughter, of the beholders. He dyed *Anno Dom. 163*..

Sheriffs.

This was made a Shire by Act of Parliament in the 27. year of King *Henry* the Eight, but it seems not solemnly settled till five years after.

Name.	Place.	Armes.	Name	Place.	Armes.
HEN. VIII. <i>Anno.</i>			2 Geo. Iames, ar.		
32 Car. Herbert, ar.			3 Rog. Williams		
33 Walt. Herbert, ar.	ut prius	Per pale, Azure and Gules, 3 Lions rampant. Arg.	4 Will. Herbert	Colebrok	
34 Walt. ap Robert, ar.			5 Will. Herbert	St. Julian	
35 Hen. Lewis, ar.			6 Will. Morgan, ar.	Tredeger	ut prius.
36 Re. ap Howel, ar.		Gules, a Lion rampant guardant, Arg.	7 Ioh. Henry Kemis		Vert, on a Cheveron, Or, 3
37 Io. Hen. Lewis, ar.		Azure, six Mulletts, 3, 2, 1. Or.	8 Wil. Ioh. ap Roger.	ut prius	Pheons, Sable.
38 Anth. Welsh, ar.			9 Will. Morgan, ar.		
EDW. VI. <i>Anno</i>			10 Christ. Welsh, ar.	ut prius	
1 Tho. ap Morgan, ar.	Lantrera		11 Row. Morgan, ar.	ut prius	
2 Car. Herbert, mil.	ut prius	Or, a Griffin segreant, Sab.	12 Will. Herbert	ut prius	
3 Will. Morgan, mil.	ut prius		13 Tho. Herbert	ut prius	
4 Will. Herbert, ar.	ut prius		14 Will. Morgan, ar.	ut prius	
5 Walt. Herbert, ar.	ut prius		15 Milo Morgan	ut prius	
6 Will. Herbert, ar.	ut prius		16 Row. Kemis, ar.	ut prius	
MAR. REG. <i>Anno</i>			17 Christ. Welsh, ar.	ut prius	
1 Anth. Welsh, ar.	ut prius		18 Rich. Morgan	ut prius	
2 Walt. ap Robert			19 Wil. Ioh. ap Roger		Per pale, Azure and Gules
3 Will. Joh. Thomas			20 Will. Lewes, ar.		3. Lions rampant, Arg.
4 Roul. Morgan, ar.	ut prius		21 Will. Herbert, mil.	ut prius	
5 Hen. Lewis, ar.			22 Tho. Morgan, ar.	ut prius	
6 Tho. Morgan, mil.	ut prius		23 Edw. Morgan, ar.	ut prius	
ELIZ. REG. <i>Anno</i>			24 Edw. Morgan, ar.	ut prius	
1 Tho. Herbert, ar.	ut prius		25 Mat. Herbert, ar.	ut prius	
			26 Will. Lewes, ar.	ut prius	
			27 Rich. Morgan, ar.	ut prius	
			28 Io. Iones, ar.		Sab. a Stag standing at Gaze,
			29 Hen. Morgan	ut prius	Arg. Attired and ungated,
			30 Hen. Herbert, ar.	ut prius	Or.
			31 Nich. Herbert, ar.	ut prius	

Name	Place.	Armes.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
32 Edw. Lewis, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		12 VVill. Iones, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
33 Walr. Vaughan, ar.			13 Tho. Vane, ar.		
34 Row. Morgan, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		14 Tho. Morgan, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
35 VValt. Iones, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		15 Geo. Milbourn, ar.		<i>Gules, a Chevron betwixt three escalops, Arg.</i>
36 Math. Herbert, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		16 VVill. Hughes, ar.		
37 Mar. Prichard, ar.		<i>Sable, a Lyon rampant, Arg.</i>	17 Tho. Gocks, ar.		
38 Andr. Morgan, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		18 VValt. Aldey, ar.		
39 Hen. Herbert, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		19 Rob. Iones, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
40 VVill. Morgan, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		20 VVill. VValter, ar.		
41 Hen. Billingsley			21 David Lewis, ar.		
42 Rich. Kemis, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		22 Ed. Morgan, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
43 Edw. Kemis, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
44 Edw. Morgan, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
45 Hen. Morgan, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>				
46 Joh. Gainsford, ar.					
JACOB.			CARO. I.		
<i>Anno</i>			<i>Anno</i>		
1 Joh. Gainsford, ar.			1 Car. Somerset, ar.		
2 Row. VWilliams, ar.			2 Car. VWilliams, m.		
3 Valen. Prichard, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		3 VVill. Keymis, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
4 VVill. Price, ar.			4 VVill. Thomas, ar.		
5 VValt. Mountague			5 Joh. VValter, ar.		
6 Car. Iones, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	<i>Argent, three Fusils in fess, Gules, a border, Sable.</i>	6 VVill. Baker, ar.		
7 Hen. Lewis, ar.			7 Nich. Keymeis, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
8 VVill. Ramlyns, ar.			8 Nich. Arnold, ar.		
9 VVil. Morgan, mil.	<i>ut prius</i>		9 Lodo. Vane, ar.		
10 Rog. Batherne, ar.			10 Geo. Milborne, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
11 Egid. Morgan, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>		11 Hen. Probert, ar.		
			12 Tho. Morgan, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			13 VVill. Herbert, ar.	<i>ut prius</i>	
			14 Nich. Moor, ar.		

The Farewell.

I understand that in * *January 1607.* part of this County which they call the *Moore*, sustained a great loss by the breaking in of the *Severn sea*, caused by a violent *South-west wind*, continuing for three dayes together: I heartily desire the Inhabitants thereof may for the future be secured from all such *dangerous inundations*, (water being a good *servant but bad master*) by his Providence, who *bindeth the sea in a girdle of sands*, and *saith to the waves thereof, Thus far shall ye go and no further.*

* *Cantab. Brit.*
in this County.

Pembroke-



EMBROKE-SHIRE is surrounded on all sides with the Sea, save on the North-East, where it boundeth on *Cardigan*, and East where it butteth on *Carmerthen-shire*. A County abounding with all things necessary for mans livelihood; and the East part thereof is the *pleasanteſt* place in all *VVAles*, which I durſt not have ſaid for fear of offence, had not * *Giral-*
duſ their own Country-man affirmed it.

Nor is it leſs happy in Sea than in Land, affording plenty of Fiſh, eſpecially about *Tenby*, therefore commonly called *Tenby-y-Piſcoïd*; which I rather obſerve for the vicinity of the Britiſh *piſcoïd*, with the Latine *piſcoſus*, for *fiſhfull*, though never any pretended an affinity between the two Languages.

A part of this Country is peopled by *Flemmings*, placed there by King *Henry* the fiſt, who was no leſs politick than charitable therein. For, ſuch *Flemmings* being driven out of their own Country, by an irruption of the Ocean, were fixed here to defend the land given them againſt the *Welſh*, and their Country is called *little England beyond Wales*. This mindeth me of a paſſage betwixt a *Welſh* and *Engliſh-man*, the former boaſting *Wales* in all reſpects beyond *England*; to whom the other returned, he had heard of an *England beyond Wales*, but never of a *Wales beyond England*.

Natural Commodities.

Faulcons.

Very good are bred in this County of that kind, they call *Peregrines*, which very name ſpeaks them to be no *Indegina*, but Forraigners, at fiſt lighting here by ſome casualty: King *Henry* the ſecond paſſing hence into *Ireland*, caſt off a *Norway* Goſhawk at one of theſe: but the Goſhawk taken at the ſource by the Faulcon, ſoon fell down at the Kings foot; which performance in this *ramage*, * made him yearly afterward, ſend hither for *Eyefſes*. Theſe Hawkes *Aeries* (not ſo called from building in the Air, but from the *French* word *Aire* an *Egge*) are many in the Rocks in this Shire.

Buildings.

For a ſacred ſtructure, the Cathedral of Saint *David* is moſt eminent, began by Biſhop *Peter* in the reign of King *John*, and finiſhed by his Succellors; though, having never ſeen it, I can ſay little thereof. But in one reſpect, the roof thereof is higher than any in *England*, and as high as any in *Europe*, if the ancient abſolute & independent juřiſdiction thereof be conſidered, thus ſtated by an Authentick * Author, *Episcopi Wallie à Menevenſi Antiftite ſunt conſecrati, & ipſe ſimiliter ab aliis tanquam ſuffraganeis eſt conſecratus, nulla penitus alii Eccleſia facta profeſſione vel ſubjectione*. The generality of which words muſt be conſtrued to have reference, as well to *Rome* as to *Canterbury*; Saint *David*s acknowledging ſubjection to neither, till the reign of King *Henry* the fiſt.

Princes.

HENRY TUTHAR, Son to *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, and *Margaret* his Lady, was born at * *Pembroke* in this County, *Anno Dom.* — In the reign of King *Henry* the ſixth, he was bred a Child at Court, when a young man, he lived an *Exile* in *France*, where he ſo learned to *live of a little*, that he contracted a *habit of frugality*, which he did not depoſe till the day of his death. Having vanquiſhed King *Richard* the third, in the battel of *Boforſth*, and married *Elizabeth* eldeſt Daughter to King *Edward* the fourth, he reigned King of *England* by the name of *Henry* the ſeventh.

He is generally eſteemed the wiſeſt of our *Engliſh* Kings, and yet many conceive, that the Lord *Bacon* writing his life, made him much wiſer than he was, picking more prudence out of his actions, than the King himſelf was privy to therein, and not content to allow him *politick*, endeavour'd to make him *policy* it ſelf.

Yet

* *It. ego totius
VVAles ame-
a ſine, Giral.
Cambr. en.*

* *Giral. Cambr.*

* *Gral. Itin.
Cambr. lib. 2.
cap. 1.*

* *Sir Francis
Bacon in the
concluſion of
his Character
in his life.*

Yet many think his judgement failed him, when refusing the fair proffer of *Columbus*, for the discovery of *America*, who might therein have made a secret adventure, without any prejudice to the reputation of his wisdom. But such his wariness, he would not tamper with costly *Contingencies*, though never so probable to be gainful; nor would he hazard a *hook of Silver* to catch a *fish of Gold*. He was the first King, who secretly sought to abate the formidable greatness (the Parent of many former Rebellions) in the *English Peerage*, lessening their *Dependencies*, countenancing the *Commons*, and encouraging the *Yeomanry*, with provisions against Depopulations. However hereby he did not free his Successors from fear, but only exchanged their care, making the *Commons* (who because more numerous, less manageable) more absolute and able in time to contest with Sovereignty.

He survived his Queen, by whom he had the true Title to the Crown, about five years. Some will say, that all that time he was King only by the *Courtesie of England*, which I am sure he was loth to acknowledge. Others say he held the Crown by *Conquest*, which his Subjects were as unwilling to confess. But let none dispute *how he held*, seeing he *held it*, having *Pope, Parliament, Power, Purse, Success*, and some shadow of *Succession* on his side.

His greatest fault was, grinding his Subjects with grievous exactions, he was most magnificent in those Structures he hath left to posterity. Amongst which, his devotion to God is most seen in two Chappels, the one at *Cambridge*, the other at *Westminster*; his charity to the poor in the Hospital of the *Savoy*; his Magnificence to himself in his own Monument of gilded *Copper*; and his vanity to the World in building a Ship called the *Great Harry*, of equal cost, saith some, with his Chappel, which afterwards * sunk into the Sea, and vanished away in a moment.

He much employed Bishops in his service, finding them honest and able. And here I request the judicious and learned Reader to help me at a dead lift, being posed with this passage written in his life, by the Lord *Verulam*.

He did use to raise Bishops by steps, that he might not lose the profits of the First fruits, which by that course of gradation was multiplied.

Now, I humbly conceive, that the *First fruits* (in the common acception of the word) were in that age paid to the Pope, and would fain be informed, what *By-First-Fruits* these were, the emolument whereof accrued to the Crown. This politic King at his Palace of *Richmond*, April 22. 1509. ended his life, and was buried in the *Magnificent Chappel* aforesaid. On the same token that he ordered by his last * Will and Testament, that none save such of the *Blood Royal* (who should descend from his *Loyns*) should be buried in that place, straitly forbidding any other of what *Degree* or *Quality* soever, to be interred therein. But only the *Will* of the *King of Heaven* doth stand inviolable, whilst those of the most *Potent earthly Princes* are subject to be infringed.

Saints.

JUSTINIAN was a Noble *Briton* by birth, who with his own inheritance built a Monastery in the Island of *Ramsay* in this County, where many Monks lived happily under his discipline, until three of them, by the Devils instigation, * slew this *Justinian*, in hatred of his sanctity, about the year of Christ, 486. His body was brought with great veneration to *Menevia*, and there interred by Saint *David* himself, and since much famed with [supposed] Miracles.

Writers.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS, whose Sir-name, say some, was * *Fitz-Girald*, say others was † *Barry*, and I believe the latter, because he saith so himself in his Book, * *De vita sua*, and was born at *Tenby* in this County.

His Father.

William de Barry an Englishman.

His Mother.

Angareth, the daughter of *Nesta*, daughter of *Rhese Prince of South-Wales*.

IIIII

He

* In the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Mary*, *Stow*. pag. 16.

* *VVevers* Fun. Mon. pag. 20.

* *J. Capgrave* in *Catal. S. S. Brit.*

* *Godwin* in the *Bishops of St. Davids*.

† *J. VVareus* de *scrip. Hib.* pag. 112.

* *Lib. 1. cap. 2.* extant in *Sir R. Cottons Library*.

* In the 11th c.
time of King
H. 1. his fa-
ther.

He was Nephew to *David* the second Bishop of *St. Davids*, by whom he was made Arch-Deacon of *Brecknock*. He was wont to complain, that the *English* did not love him because his Mother was a *welsh-woman*; and the *welsh* did hate him because his Father was an *English man*; though by his excellent writings he deserved of *England* well, of *Wales* better, and of *Ireland* best of all; making a *Topographical* description of all three: But acting in the last as a Secretary under King * *John*, with great *industry* and *expence*. Yea, he was a great Traveller, as far as *Jerusalem* it self, and wrote *De mirabilibus terræ Sanctæ*, so that he might be styled *Geraldus Anglicus, Hibernicus, Hierosolymitanus*, though it was his mind and modesty only to be *Cambrensis*.

One may justly wonder that having all *Dimensions* requisite to preferment, *his birth*, *broad acquaintance*, *deep learning*, *long life*, (living above seventy years) he never attained to any considerable Dignity. Hear how betwixt grief and anger he expresth himself concerning his ill success at Court;

* K. H. 2. and
his Sons.

*Irreparabili damno duo ferè lustra consumens, nihil ab illis * preter inanes vexationes & vacua veris promissa suscepi.*

Indeed for a long time no Preferment was proffered him, above a beggerly Bishoprick in *Ireland*, and at last the See of *S. Davids* was the highest place he attained. Whilest some impute this to

His { *Planet*: the malignant influence whereof hath blasted men of the most merit.
Pride: some men counting it their due for preferment to court them; and that it is enough for them to receive, too much to reach after it.
Profitableness to be employed in meaner places. Some having gotten an useful Servant, love to wear him out in working, and (as Gardiners keep their hedges close cut, that they may spread the broader) maintain them mean, that they may be the more industrious.

Giraldus himself tells us the true reason that he was ever beheld *oculo novercali*, because being a *Welsh-man* by the surer side, and then such the Antipathy of the *English*, they thought no good could come out of *Wales*. Sad, that so worthy a man should *pœnas dare Patriæ & Matris suæ*.

* And to make
it an absolute
Metropolitan.

Being at last (as we have said) made Bishop of Saint *Davids*, he went to *Rome*, and there stickled for an exemption of that his See from * *Canterbury*, whereby he highly offended *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. But *Giraldus* after long debates, being rather over-born with *Bribes*, than over-come in Cause, returned *re infecta*, died and was buried in his own Cathedral, about the year 1215.

The Farewell.

I know not what better to wish this County, than that the *Marle* (a great fertilizer of barren ground) which it affordeth, be daily encreased, (especially since Corn is in all probability likely to grow scarcer and scarcer;) that their land through Gods blessing being put in heart therewith, may plentifully answer the desires of the Husbandman, and hereafter repair the Penury of this, with the Abundance for many succeeding years.

Radnor-



ADNOR-SHIRE, (in British *Sire Maisseveth*) in form three square, is bounded on the North-West with *Hereford-shire*, and on the South side (separated by the River *Wye*) with *Brecknock-shire*, and on the North part thereof with *Montgomery-shire*. Nature may seem to have chequered this County, the *East* and *South* parts being fruitful, whilst the *North* and *West* thereof (lying rough and uneven with Mountains) can hardly be bettered by the greatest pains and industry of the Husband man. Yet is it indifferently well stored with woods, and conveniently watered with *running Rivers*, and in some places with *standing Meers*.

* Mr. *Cambden* telleth us, that there is a place therein termed *Mellenith*, (from the Mountains thereof being of a Yellowish colour) which stretcheth from *Offa Dike* unto the *River Wye*, which cutteth overthwart the West corner of this Shire; where meeting with some stones which impede its motion on a sudden, for want of ground to glide on, hath a violent downfall, which place is termed *Raihader Gowy*, that is, *the Fall or Flood-gates of Wye*. * Hereupon he supposeth it not improbable, that the English men forged that word for the name of this Shire, terming it *Radnor-shire*.

* In his *B. it.* in this Shire.

* *Ibid* *ibidem*.

Princes.

HENRY of **MONMOUTH**, (so called from that well known Town wherein he was born) hath his Character fixed here, because formerly passed over in its proper place, through the posting speed of the Press. He was Son to King *Henry* the fourth, (by *Mary* one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Humfrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, and) whom he succeeded on the Throne (being the fifth of that name) and began his reign *March 20. Anno 1413.*

He cannot be excused from extravagancies in his Youth, seeing the King his Father expelled him his Council, (substituting his younger Brother the Duke of *Clarence* President in his stead) for the same. Yet as those bodies prove most healthful, which break out in their youth, so was his soul the sounder for venting it self in its younger days: For, no sooner was his Father dead, but he reclaimed himself, and became a glory to his Country, and a constant terror to his Enemies. Yea, he banished all his idle Companions from Court, allowing them a competency for their subsistence.

When the Lord Chiefe Justice (who had secured him when Prince, for striking him for the commitment of some of his lewd Companions) begg'd his Pardon for the same, he not only forgave him, but rewarded his Justice, for distributing it without fear or partiality.

In his reign a Supplication was preferred, that the Temporal Lands given to pious uses, but abusively spent, might have been seized to the King. This was wisely awarded by *Chicheley* Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, by putting the King on the design of recovering *France*. Yea, this King by his valour reduced *Charles* the sixth King of *France*, to such a condition, that he in a manner resigned his Kingdom into his hand.

And here the French men found him as good (or rather worse) as his promise, which he made to the *Dolphin* (who sent him a Barrel of *Paris Tennis-Balls*) sending such *English Balls*, that they proved to their great loss.

He died at *Boys S. Vincent* in *France*, the last day of *August*, *Anno 1422.* and was brought over with great solemnity, and interred in *Westminster Abby*.

Prelates.

ELIAS de }
GUILLIELMUS de } RADNOR.

I joyn them together for three Reasons; First, because Natives of the same Town, understand it *Old Radnor*, the new town of that name being built probably since their decease.

* In his Catalogue of the 8th ps of Landaff.

decease. Secondly, because Bishops of the same See, *Landaff*. Thirdly, because *eminent*, being *eminent for Nothing*, the *names* and *dates* of their deaths (the one *May 6. 1240.* the other *June the 30. 1256.*) being all that learned Antiquary and their Successour, * Bishop *Godwin*, could recover of their memories, which disheartnech me from farther enquiry after them. For, let them never look for a *crop*, who *sow* that *ground*, which so skilful an *husband-man* thought fit to *lie fallow*.

The Farewell.

* Dr. Powel in his History of Wales. pag. 387.

It much affected me (and I believe all others whose hearts are of flesh and blood) what I read in an * Author concerning the rigorous laws imposed on the observation of the *Welsh*. For when *Owen Glyndower-dwy* (inveigled by some well skilled in *Merlins* Prophecies, that the time was come, wherein the *Britains* through his assistance should recover their ancient freedom and liberty) raised a Rebellion, making war upon the Earl of *March* (the Heir apparent both to the Crown of *England* and Principality of *wales*) King Henry the fourth (inraged at his proceedings) enacted these ensuing Laws.

* Ibid. Ibidem.

First, That no *Welshman* should purchase Lands, or be chosen Citizen or Burgeses of any City, Borough, or Market Town, nor be received into any Office of Mayor, Bayliff, Chamberlaine, &c. or to be of the Councel of any Town, or to bear Armour within any City. Besides that, if any *Welsh-man* should impeach, or sue an *English-man*, It was ordained, he should not be convicted, unless by the judgment of *English* Justices, verdict of *English* Burgeses, or by the Inquest of the *English* Boroughs where the suits lay: Yea, that all *English* Burgeses who married *Welsh* Women should be disfranchised of their Liberties. No congregation or Council was permitted to the *Welsh-men*, but by licence of the chief Officers of the same Seigniorie, and in the presence of the same Officers. That no Victuals should be brought into *Walls*, unless by the especial licence of the King and his Council. That no *Welshmen* should have any Castle, Fortrefs, or House of Defence of his own, or any other mans to keep. That no *Welsh-man* should be made Justice, Chamberlain, Chancellor, &c. of a Castle, Receivor, Eschetor, &c. nor other Officer or Keeper of Records, &c. nor of the Council of any *English* Lord. That no *English-man* that in time to come should marry a *Welsh-woman* be put in any Office in *Wales*, or in the Marches of the same.

Now as I am heartily sorry that ever the *Welsh* were bound to the observance of so rigorous Laws, so am I truly glad, that at this day they are (to the happiness both of *England* and *Wales*) freed from the same: Yea, I shall constantly pray, that God would be pleased to grant us of the Loins of our Sovereign, one who may be born Prince of the *one*, and (after the [though late] decease of his Majesty) King of the *other*.

F I N I S.



A N

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

T O

FULLER'S *Worthies* of England.

NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.	NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.
A.					
S T. Aaron	Monm.	50	Henry D'Anvers	Wilt.	153
Robert Abbot	Surr.	82	Sir Edmund Appleby	Leicest.	136
George Abbot	Surr.	83	Thomas de Appleby	Westmorl.	137
Sir Roger Achley	Shrop.	10	Roger de Appleby	ibid.	
John Acton	Middl.	104	Sir Simon Archer	Warw.	133
Ralph Acton	ib.	178	William Armyne	Linc.	155
Sir Thomas Adams	Shrop.	10	David Archidiaconus	Bedf.	124
William Adams	ib.	10	King Arthur	Cornw.	201
William Adams	Kent	77	Prince Arthue	Hant.	4
Adam de Marisco	Somer.	27	John Arundle	Cornw.	209
St. Adelme	Wils.	147		202, 209	
Pope Adrian IV.	Hertf.	20	Thomas Arundell	Suff.	103
Agelnoth	Kent	68	St. Afaph	Flint.	38
William Alabaster	Suff.	70	Roger Ascham	York.	209
^a Alan de Morton	Berk.	104	John Ashburnham	Surrey	95
Albericus de Veer	Bedf.	121	Thomas Askine	Berk.	91
^b Alan of Lynne	Norf.	256	William Ascough	Linc.	156
Flaccus Albinus, alias Alcuinus	York.	227	Anne Askewe	ib.	155
King Alfred	Berk.	96	Thomas Ashbourne	Derby	236
Alfred of Beverly	York.	205	Sir Thomas de Ashton	Lanc.	122
Henry de Aldecheleia	Staff.	50	John de Aston	Staff.	48
John Alcock	York.	214	Sir Walter Aston	ib.	50
Albricius of	Lond.	216	Atwell	Cornw.	202
Robert Aldricke	Bucks	131	Edmund Audley	Staff.	42
William Alley	ib.	131	Sir Thomas Audley	Essex	327
William Aldersea	Ches.	191	James Lord Audley	Devon.	258
St. Alride	Cumb.	217	John Aylmer	Norf.	238
St. Alkmund	Derb.	231	B.		
James Altham	Essex	347	Richard Badew	Essex	335
William Alton	Hant.	11	John Badby	Lond.	204
St. Alban	Hertf.	19	Sir Francis Bacon	Westmin.	241
St. Alnulpus	Bedf.	115	Robert Bacon	Oxf.	337
^c William Allan	Lanc.	109	Sir Nicholas Bacon	Suff.	62, 75
Edward Allin	Lond.	223	Ralph Baines	York.	197
Rose Allin	Essex	323	John Baconthorpe	Norf.	255
Bertram Fitz-Allin	Linc.	166	William Baitman	Norw.	276
Thomas Allin	Staff.	42	Sir Richard Baker	Oxf.	338
John Amerham	Buck.	135	John Bale	Suff.	60
St. Amphibalus	Monm.	50	Thomas Bagnols	Staff.	44
Anderton	Lanc.	119	Christopher Bambridge	Westmorl.	136
Sir Edmund Anderson	Linc.	161	Bankinus Londin.	Lond.	217
Anderson	Northumb.	310	Sir John Banks	Cumb.	219
Lancelot Andrewes	Lond.	206	John Ball	Oxf.	339
Thomas Andrewes	Northamp.	300	John Bancroft	ib.	333
Richardus Anglicus	Lond.	215	Richard Bancroft	Lanc.	112
Laurentius Anglicus	ib.	216	Ralph Baldock	Hertf.	21
Anne, D. to King Charles	Westm.	229	Sir Paul Bannying	Essex	347
Richard Angervile	Suff.	29	Hugo de Baltham	Camb.	160
			Amias Bamfeild	Devon.	272

A

Richard

NAMES.	SHIRES.	PAGE.	NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.
Richard Barnes	Lanc.	110	William Bowyer	Staff.	53
William Barry	Kent	94	William Booth	Chesh.	174
Thomas Barrington	Essex	340	Laurence Booth	ibid.	
John Barnston	Chesh.	183	John Booth	ib.	155
John Barkham	Devon.	276	Edward Bone	Cornw.	206
Juliana Barnes	Lond.	217	Wenfr. Boniface	Devon.	249
Richard de Barking	Essex	325	Sir George Bowes	York.	223
Adam of Barking	ib.	332	Henry Bouchier	Essex	338
Thomas Barret	ib.	340	John Bouchier	Heref.	27
a John Barret	Norf.	258	Thomas Bouchier	Essex	324
John Barnett	Heref.	21	William of Bouthsham	Cambr.	152
Edward Bath	ib.	30	Andrew Boide	Lond.	215
Richard de Baskerville	Heref.	44	Philip Bottiller	Essex	345
Sir James Baskervill	ib.	46	Bofo	Heref.	20
John Barningham	Suff.	69	John Bray	Cornw.	205
Herbert de Basham	Suffex	101	Sir John Bramston	Essex	329
William Barlow	ib.	103	Robert Braybrook	Northamp.	284
Salephilax the Bard	Wales	13	Henry de Braybrook	Bedf.	122
John of Basingstoke	Hant.	10	Robert de Braybrook	ibid.	
b Valentine Barret	Kent	94	Henry Bradshaw	Chesh.	190
John Basket	Berk.	108	Sir Henry Bradshaw	ib.	177
Thomas Basket	Dorces.	281	Robert Brassy	ib.	182
John Basket	Wilt.	163	John de Bradfield	Berk.	92
Abbot of Battle	Suffex	106	John of Bridlington, alias Birlington	York.	193
Walter de Baud	Essex	343	a William Breton	Wales	14
Simon & alii			Walter Brute	ib.	8
James Baynam	Glocest.	354	Sir Henry Bromfleet	York.	221
Richard Basslet	Bedf.	121	Gualo Britannus	Wales	14
John Basslet	Cornw.	210	Hugh Broughton	ib.	16
Thomas Beckington	Somers.	23	Richard Broughton	Hant.	53
Thomas Becket	Lond.	203	b John Briton, alias Breton	Heref.	37
— Bede	Durham	292	Nicholas Breakspear	Heref.	20
Sir Thomas Beigney	Devon.	265	William de Brito	Kent	91
Philip de la Beach	Berk.	104	Sir Richard Brakenburgh	ib.	95
Margaret Beaufort	Bedf.	115	Maurice Bryn	Essex	339
Anne Beauchamp	Oxf.	330	Giles de Bruce	Breckn.	23
Richard Beauchamp	Berk.	92	John Bradford	Lanc.	108
	& Worc.	171	Sir Thomas Bromley	Staff.	43
Sir Edward Bellingham	Westmorl.	138	John Bromley	ibid.	
Thomas Bell	Glocest.	362	Sir Thomas Brumley	Shrop.	6
— Beavois	Hant.	9	William Briewere	Berk.	103
Sir Robert Bellknapp	Leicest.	131	Sir John Brewerton	Chesh.	185
Richard Belgrave	ib.	132	Edward Brerewood	ib.	190
Sir Henry Bellasis	York	223	William Brewer	Devon.	252, 268
John Bellasis	ibid.		Fulco de Breantee	Berk.	104
St. Beno	Flint.	38	Walter Bronscombe	Dev.	274
Thomas Benion	Somers.	34	Ralph Browning	Suff.	61
Thomas Bendish	Essex	340	Sir Robert Brooke	ib.	65
Thomas Bentham	York	197	Sir David Brooke	Somers.	25
Robert Bennet	Berk.	92	Walter Browne	Lond.	218
Thomas Berkeley	Gloc.	363	William Browne	Rutl.	348
Gilbert Berkeley	Norf.	238	Christopher Browne	ib.	253
Dame Katherine Berkeley	Gloc.	361	John Browne	ib.	354
Bertram Fitz-Allen	Linc.	166	Stephen Browne	Northumb.	308
St. Bertelin	Staff.	40	Matthew Browne	Surr.	98
Peregrin Berty	Linc.	161	Thomas Bradwardine	Suff.	102
Sir Richard de la Bere	Heref.	46	Wulfstan of Braundsford	Worc.	168
Alfred of Beverly	York	205	Robert Bristow	ib.	176
St. John of Beverly	ib.	192	Ralph of Bristol	Somers.	34
William Bischof	Warw.	129	Henry Bright	Worc.	177
Benedict. Biscop	York.	192	William Brightman	Notringh.	319
Thomas Bickely	Buck.	131	Fulk de Brent	Middl.	182
Sir Richard Bingham	Dorf.	281	Edmund Brudenell	Northamp.	300
John Bird	Warw.	22	Henry Bullock	Berk.	95
Thomas Bilson	Hant.	7	John Buckingham	Buck.	130
Sir Francis Bigot	York.	209	Edward Bulfrod	ib.	141
John of Birlington, alias Bridlington	ib.	193	William Burgoin	Devon.	265
Sir Thomas de Billing	Northamp.	286	Hubert de Burgo	Kent	91
Philip Bifs	Som.	30	Thomas Lord Burgh, or Borough	Linc.	159
John Bloxham	Linc.	165	Arthur Bulkly	Anglesey	118
Michael Blaunpays	Corn.	203	Lancelot Bulkly	ib.	19
Peter Blundell	Dev.	265	Sir Ralph Butler	Gloc.	356
Cornelius Bongy	Warw.	120	Charles Butler	Hant.	13
Uttred Bolton	Wales	14	Sir Thomas Burge	Linc.	174
Robert Bolton	Lanc.	116	Henry } Burton	Staff.	46
John Boise	Suff.	71	Robert }	Suff.	67
David Boyse	Wales	15	William Butler	Leic.	134
Dr. John Bois	Kent	84	William Burton	ibid.	
Sir William Boleyn	ib.	95	Robert Burton	Leic.	140
Queen Anne Bollen	Lond.	202	Sir Thomas Burdet	Suff.	69
Sir Godfrey Bollen	Norf.	258	John of Bury	Linc.	165
Edward Bonner, alias Savage	Worc.	169	Bofton of Bury		

NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.	NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.
Robert Burnel	Shrop.	4	Jeffrey Chaucer	Oxf.	337
Henry Burwath	Suff.	103	William Chillingworth	ibid.	339
John Buckeridge	Wilt.	151	Child	Devon.	266
Nicholas Byfield	Warw.	122	John Chritmas	Essex	345
Hub. de Burozo	Kent	91	John Chedworth	Gloc.	355
C.			Thomas Charnock	Kent	82
Sir Peter Carew	Devon.	272	David of Chirbury	Shrop.	8
Nicholas Carew	Surr.	96	Thomas Church-yard	ibid.	9
Richard Carew	Cornw.	205	Sir John Champneys	Som.	31
Sir John Cary	Devon.	253	Thomas Chune	Suff.	109
James Cary	ibid.		John Chylmarke	Wilt.	156
Valentine Cary	Northumb.	305	Sir Roger Cholmley	York.	200
Henry Cary	Hertf.	23	Sir William Chauncey	Northamp.	301
Sir Henry Cary	ibid.		Sir Dudley Charlton	Oxf.	334
John Careless	Warw.	120	Roger the Cistercian	Devon.	263
Robert Canutus	Wilt.	155	Francis Clarke	Bedf.	118
Sir George Calvert	York.	201	William Clarke	Oxf.	345
Sir Robert Carr	ib.	230	George Clearke	Lanc.	121
Thomas Cattleford	ib.	207	Sir John Clarke	Northamp.	299
Caducanus	Wales	10	Richard de Clare	Monm.	51
Gualt. Calenius	ib.	14	St. Richard Clough	Flint.	39
St. Canock	Breckn.	22	St. Clintanke	Breck.	22
St. Cadock	ibid.		Francis Clifford	York.	223
Sir Edward Carne	Glamor.	41	George Clifford	ibid.	203
Walter Cantilupe	Monm.	51	Anne Clifford	Westmor.	140
Giraldus Cambrensis	Pemb.	57	Richard Clarke	Dorf.	282
Vinarus Capellanus	Norf.	269	Osbern Claudian	Gloc.	357
Sir John Cavendish	Suff.	65	Katherine Clyvedon	ibid.	361
Thomas Cavendish	ib.	66	Sir Jervase Clifton	Camb.	169
John Cavendish	ib.	72	Richard Clifford	Kent	70
William Caxton	Camb.	157	John Cleaveland	Leic.	135
Sir Hugh Calvely	Chesh.	178	Hugh Clopton	Warw.	129
John Canon	Cumb.	220	Elizabeth Clare	Suff.	71
Robert. Epif. Carliol.	ib.	225	Nicholas Close	Westmorl.	137
Edmund Campian	Lond.	222	Alice Coberly	Wilt.	148
Sir Robert Catelin	Leic.	131	Sir Francis Cottingham	ibid.	152
John Caius	Norf.	275	Hugh Coren, alias Curwen	Westmor.	137
Sir Philip Calthrope	ib.	270	John Comin, alias Cumin	Worcest.	167
Sir William Capell	Suff.	73	Sir Thomas Coventry	ibid.	170
Richard Capell	Gloc.	361	Walter of Coventry	Warw.	124
Arthur Capell	Hertf.	28	Vincent } of Coventry	ibid.	
Nathaniel Carpenter	Devon.	264	William }		
John Carpenter	Gloc.	355	Roger Ep. Covent. & Litch.	Berk.	104
Sir William Catesby	Northamp.	286	Walt. de Constantiis	Wales	10
George Carleton	Northumb.	304	St. Congellus, alias Comgalus	Flint.	38
Thomas Cantilupe	Heref.	35	Constantine G.	Essex	322
Osburn of Canterbury	Kent	99	William Coberly	Wilt.	148
Thomas Cartwright	Hertf.	27	Sir Edward Conway	Warw.	123
Thomas Carden	Surr.	96	Miles Coverdale	York.	198
William Cecill	Linc.	159	Sir William Compton	Worc.	179
Jane Cecill	ib.	168	Cocke	Devon.	261
David Cecill	Northamp.	299	Henry Cocke	Hertf.	32
Sir Thomas Cecill	ib.	300	Sir Edward Coke	Norf.	250
David Cerington	Wilt.	159		& Buck.	141
Cecily Daugh. to Edw. IV.	Westmin.	237	Sir John Cooke	Derb.	233
Sir Julius Cesar	Middl.	185	George Cooke	ibid.	232
King Charles I.	Kent	67	Sir Thomas Cooke	Suff.	73
King Charles II.	Westmin.	237	Sir Anthony Cooke	Essex	327
Witt. Chappell	Notting.	317	John Cowell	Devon.	262
Humphry Chetham	Lanc.	121	Roger Comes	ibid.	268
Sir Thomas Chaleton	Middl.	187	Dr. John Cosen	Durh.	295
Maurice Chamner	Lond.	222	Dr. Richard Cosen	ibid.	296
Henry Chichely	Northamp.	292,	Thomas Cole	Berk.	97
	&	283	Sir John Cokeyn	Bedf.	116
Richard Chichester	Devon.	263	Richard Cox	Bucks.	131
Sir Arthur Chichester	ibid.	254	Samuel Collins	ibid.	137
Robert Chichester	ibid.	251	Ralph of Cogshall	Essex	332
Roger of Chester	Chesh.	189	Henry Cotton	Hants.	7
Richard Chamond	Cornw.	211	Sir Robert Cotton	Hunting.	52
William Chadderton	Chesh.	175	Sir Rowland Cotton	Shrop.	16
Sir Hugh Cholmley	ibid.	187	William Cotton	Lond.	206
Lawrence Chaderton	Lanc.	117	Thomas Cotton	Camb.	167
John de Cheshill	Essex	325	William Colier	ibid.	161
John Christopherfon	Lanc.	110	John of Cornwall	Cornw.	203
Thomas Cheyney	Kent	96	Godfrey of Cornwall	ibid.	
William Cheyney	ibid.	95	Sir John Cornwall	Shrop.	15
Sir Francis Cheney	Buck.	141	Brian Cornwall	Staff.	53
Sir John Cheeke	Camb.	156	Richard Conwail	Heref.	46
Thomas Chafe	Bedf.	115	Thomas Conisby	Hertf.	32
Peter Chapman	Berk.	97	Sir Thomas Conisby	Hertf.	47
Thomas Chaucer	ibid.	106	John Courcy	Somers.	25
			John Corington	ibid.	30

NAMES.	SUIRE	PAGE	NAMES.	SUIRE.	PAGE.
Thomas Collet	Somerf.	31	Robert Dormer	Bucks.	141
William C. pinger	Suff.	71	Thomas Dorman	ibid.	137
Sir William Co. d. l.	ibid.	71	John Dod	Chefh.	181
F. m. r. Coban	Surr.	80	Thomas Dove	Lond.	207
Richard Carter	ibid.	83	John Doreward	Effex	339
John Colton	Norf.	255	Sir John Doderidge	Devon.	257
John Coupland	Northumb.	312	George Downham	Chefh.	189
Richard Courtney	Devon.	252	John Downham	ibid.	191
William Courtney	ibid.	250	John Donne	Lond.	221
Peter Courtney	ibid.	253	John Douglas	Westminst.	244
Richard Crackanthorp	Cumb.	221	Edmund Doubleday	ibid.	245
Sir Randall Crew	Chefh.	178	Sir Robert Doyle	Oxf.	345
Randal Crew	ibid.	184	Sir William Drucry	Suff.	6
William Crew	ibid.	ibid.	Drugo Drury	Norf.	272
Thomas Crofts	Suff.	75	Thomas Drax	Warw.	125
James Cranford	Warw.	128	Michael Drayton	ibid.	126
Lyonel Cranfield	Lond.	211	John Driton	Suffex	109
Sir James Crofts	Heref.	41	— Drutius	Hants.	12
Thomas Cranley	Surr.	81	Sir Francis Drake	Devon.	261
Thomas Cranmer	Nott.	316	St. Dunstan	Somerf.	21
Robert Crowley	Northamp.	290	William Dudley	Staff.	42
Roger of Crowland	Linc.	164	Edmund Dudley	ibid.	43
Thomas Cromwell	Surr.	83	John Dudley	ibid.	44, 53
Sir Oliver Cromwell	Hunt.	54	Sir Robert Dudley	Surr.	84
Thomas Cromwell	Cambr.	168	Augustin Dudley	Northamp.	283
Sir Henry Cromwell	ibid.	169	John of Dunitable	Bedf.	116
Sir George Crooke	Buck.	133	Arthur Ducke	Devon.	262
John Croke	ibid.	140	Brian Duppa	Kent	73
John Crane	Camb.	160	James Duport	Leic.	134
William Crowmer	Kent	95	Richard Dugard	Worc.	176
Ralph Cudworth	Lanc.	117			
Henry Cuffe	Somerf.	28		E.	
Bartholomew Culie	Leic.	132	Robert Eaglesfield	Cumberl.	222
Thomas Curfon	Lond.	223	Adam de Easton	Heref.	36
John Curd	Northamp.	283	St. Ealpage	Kent	67
Sir John Cuts	Cambr.	168	John Easday	ibid.	99
Roger Curfon	Derb.	232	Ealread of Rievaulx	York.	209
John Cut-cliffe	Devon.	263	St. Ebba	Northumb.	304
Hugh Curwen, alias Coren	Westmor.	140	Thomas Ecklestone	Chefh.	180
John Cumín, alias Comín	Worc.	167	King Edward III.	Berk.	88
			Edward Son to King Edgar	Dorset.	278
			King Edward I.	Westmin.	236
			King Edward IV.	Caernar.	28
			St. Edward the Confessor	Oxf.	331
			King Edward V.	Westmin.	337
			King Edward VI.	Middl.	178
			Edward Son to Edward III.	Oxf.	330
			Edward Son to King Richard III.	York.	191
			Edward Son to King Henry VI.	Westmin.	236
			St. Edmund	Berk.	89
				& Suff.	56
			Edmund, Son to King Henry VII.	Kent	66
			Edmund, Son to King Edward III.	Heref.	19
			Edmund, Son to King Edward I.	Oxf.	330
			Edmund of Hadham	Heref.	19
			Thomas Edwardston	Suff.	59
			Sir Clement Edmunds	Shrop.	6
			Sr. Edwold	Oxf.	331
			St. Edinburgh	Hant.	4
				& Buck.	128
			Thomas Eden	Effex	336
			Richard Edgcomb	Devon.	271
			Sir Peter Edgcombe	Cornw.	210
			St. Edith	Wilt.	147
			William Edendon	ibid.	150
			John Ede	Wales	15
			St. Edilburge	Effex	312
			William Egremont	Cumb.	220
			Sir Thomas Egerton	Chefh.	176
			Elcanor, Daughter to King Edward I.	Berk.	88
				& Hants.	4
			Queen Elisabeth	Kent	66
			Elisabeth, Daughter to King Edward IV.	Westmin.	237
			— Daughter to King Charles I.	ibid.	239
			— Daughter to Earl of Clare	Suff.	71
			— Daughter to King Edward I.	Flint.	37
			Thomas of Ely	Suff.	68
			Hugh Eliot	Somerf.	35
			Sr Thomas Eliot	Cambr.	168
			Nicholas of Ely	Cambr.	152
			Humphry Ely	Heref.	41
			St. Elfid	Hunting.	49
				John	

NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.
John of Elrham	Kent	65
Bridget of Eltham	ibid.	
John Elryngton	Middl.	188
Elvodus Probus	Flint.	39
Sir Richard Empson	Northamp.	287
William Englebert	Dorces.	284
Samson Erderswick	Staff.	45
John Erghom	York.	230
William Effex	Berk.	108
Henry de Effex	Bedf.	121
Alexander of Effebay	Somerset.	27
Nicholas Estwick	Northamp.	291
Ethelbert	Heref.	35
St. Ethelburgh	Essex	322
Sylvester de Everton	Bedf.	116
John Eversden	Cambr.	157
Hugh	} of Evesham	168
Elias		174
Walter		176
Eustathius		195
Marbod Evan	Wales	10
William Evans	Monm.	54
Sir Ralph Evars, alias Eure	York.	222
Sir Thomas Exmew	Denb.	35
William of Exeter	Devon.	275
Sir Simon Eyre	Suff.	71

F.

Peter Fabell	Middl.	186
Anthony Faunt	Leic.	142
Robert Fabian	Lond.	218
John Fastolfe	Norf.	253
Eustathius de Fauconbridge	York.	195
Guido de Fairfax	ibid.	199
Sir Nicholas Fairfax	ibid.	222
Robert Farrar	Caermar.	27
Sir Jeffrey Fenton	Notting.	319
Edward Fenton	ibid.	318
Roger Fenton	Lanc.	116
John Fen	Somerset.	29
Sir Richard Fenys	Oxf.	345
Daniel Featly	ibid.	340
Nicholas of Fernham	Surr.	80
John Feckenham	Worc.	177
Haimo of Feversham	Kent	80
Besil Feriplace	Berk.	110
Henry Filmer	ibid.	90
Sir Anthony Fitz-Herbert	Derb.	253
Richard Fishacre, alias Fizacre	Devon.	203
Richard Fishbourn	Hunt.	53
Simon Fish	Kent	69
John Fisher	Leic.	141
	& York.	194
Edward Fines	Linc.	158
Sir Moile Finch	Kent	96
Sir Henry Finch	ibid.	76
Sir John Fineux	ibid.	ibid.
Bertram Fitz-Allin	Linc.	166
Robert Floyd, alias Fludd	Kent.	78
Richard Fletcher	Kent	72
Giles Fletcher	ibid.	78
	& Lond.	221
John Flercher	Northamp.	288
Fleta, or Fleet	Lond.	212
Florence of Worcester	Worc.	174
William Flowre	Cambr.	151
Humphry Foster	Berk.	107
Humphry Forster	ibid.	109
Elizabeth Foster	Cumb.	218
John de Ford	Devon.	263
John Fowler	Somerset.	36
Gilbert Foliot	Devon.	251
Robert Foliot	ibid.	ibid.
Sir Henry	} Fortescue	ibid.
Sir John		
Sir Adrian		
Edward Fox	Gloc.	355
Richard Fox	Linc.	157
John Fox	ibid.	167
Martin Fortherby	ibid.	158
William de Folvil	Leic.	133
John Freeman	Northamp.	301

NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.
Ralph Fresbourn	Northumb.	307
St. Frideswide	Oxf.	334
Valentine Freefe	York.	228
Edward Freefe	ibid.	ibid.
Sir Martin Frobisher	ibid.	202
Acceptus Fruin	Suff.	104
Sir Thomas Frowicke	Middl.	182
Thomas Frowicke	ibid.	182
William Fulke	Lond.	219
Fuoco de Breanree	Berk.	104
Stephen de Fulburne	Cambr.	152
Nicholas Fuller	Hants.	12

G.

William Gascoigne	Bedf.	125
Thomas Gascoigne	York.	208
Sir William Gascoigne	ibid.	199
Sir John Gates	Essex	346
John de Gatesden	Heref.	24
William of Gainsborough	Linc.	155
Simon of Gaunt	Lond.	205
Henry of Gaunt	Linc.	153
Harvis Gadarn	Monrg.	4
Thomas Gataker	Shrop.	
Stephen Gaudiner	Suff.	6
Christopher St. German	Lond.	212
Richard George	Essex	323
Sir Humphrey Gilbert	ibid.	332
William Gilbert	ibid.	ibid.
Guilemin Gilbert	Hants.	5
Gilbert of	Westminst.	242
John Gibbon	Som.	29
Gilbert of Sempringham	Linc.	154
Thomas Gibbon	Northumb.	307
William Gifford	Staff.	46
Gildas the Wife	Somerset.	27
Gildas the 4th	Wales	13
Bernard Gilpin	Westmor.	139
Richard Gilpin	ibid.	141
John Giles	Hertf.	24
Anthony Gilby	Linc.	167
Giles de Brufe	Breckn.	23
Giraldus Cambrensis	Pembr.	57
Robert Glover	Kent	82
	& Warw.	120
John Glover	ibid.	ibid.
Bartholomew Glanville	Norf.	269
William Glyn	Anglesey	19
Owen Glendowerwye	Flint.	39
Robert of Gloucester	Gloc.	358
Richard Duke of Gloucester	Cumb.	228
Edmund Gourney	Norf.	258
John Goslin	ibid.	275
Matthew Gournay	Somerset.	25
Francis Godwin	Northamp.	284
Thomas Godwin	Berk.	92
Gabriel Goodman	Denb.	35
Godfrey Goodman	ibid.	34
Katherine Gowches	Hants.	5
Roger Goad	Buck.	136
Thomas Goad	Cambr.	159
Godfrey Goldsborough	ibid.	153
Sir Francis Godolphin	Cornw.	211
John Godard	Essex.	333
Nicholas Gorrham	Hertf.	26
James Goldwell	} Kent	72
Thomas Goldwell		
Thomas Goodrich	Linc.	157
William Gouge	Middl.	184
George Goring	Surr.	96
John Gower	York.	207
	& Berk.	107
William Goldingham	Essex	339
Sir Thomas Gresham	Norf.	259
Henry Greene	Northamp.	297
Anne Greene	Oxf.	341
William Grochie	Somerset.	36
Robert Grothead	Suff.	57
Sir Fulke Grevill	Warw.	127
William de Grenvil	Cornw.	199
Thomas Granvil	ibid.	210
Sir Richard Greenvil	Devon.	258

C

Henry

to FULLER'S *Worthies of England.*

NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.
Sir John Huddleston	Camb.	168
Hucarius Levita	Cornw.	202
Sir William Hufer	Linc.	160
John Hufer	ibid.	174

I.

William James	Chesh.	175
Thomas James	Hants.	12
Richard Fitz-James	Somerset.	23
John Fitz-James	ibid.	24
James, Son to King Charles I.	Westmin.	239
Thomas Jackson	Durb.	297
Robert Jermin	Suff.	75
John Jewell	Devon.	253
John Jegen	Essex	326
Jeffery	Rutl.	348
Sir John Jefferey	Sussex	105
Thomas Ilam	Lond.	233
John Incent	Herts.	29
Sir Francis Inglesfeild	Berk.	109
John, Son to King Edward I.	ibid.	88
Sir Oliver St. John	Wilt.	152
Sir John St. John	Bedf.	125
Oliver St. John	ibid.	ibid.
Hugh Johnes	Wales	11
William Johnes	Monm.	53
Thomas Jones	Lanc.	112
Benjamin Johnson	Westmin.	243
Thomas Johnson	York.	204
Robert Johnson	Linc.	169
Joan, Daughter to King Edward II.	Lond.	201
Thomas Joyce	Oxf.	332
George Joy	Bedf.	117
Sir Ralph Josceline	Herts.	29
Joceline of Wells	Somerset.	22
Josephus Iscanus	Devon.	274
Barthol. Iscanus	ibid.	ibid.
Roger of St. Ives	Hunting.	51
Sir Anthony Jud	Kent	84
Robert Ivory	Lond.	217
St. Justinian	Pembr.	57
William Juxton	Sussex	104

K.

Katharine, Daughter to King Henry III.	Lond.	201
Katharine, Daughter to King Henry VII.	ibid.	202
Katharine, Daughter to King Charles I.	Westmin.	240
John Kendrick	Berk.	97
St. Kenelme	Gloc.	353
John Kemp	Kent	69
Thomas Kempe	ibid.	71
John of Kent	ibid.	80
Henry Keble	Lond.	233
Matthew Kellison	Northamp.	292
Richard Kendall	Westminst.	139
Sir Edward Kelley, alias Talbot	Worc.	172
St. Keyne	Breckn.	22
St. Kiby	Cornw.	198
Kiltor	ibid.	205
John King	Buck.	132
Henry King	ibid.	ibid.
Sir William Kingdon	Gloc.	368
Sir Anthony Kingdon		
Robert Kinafton	Shrop.	16
John Kinyngham	Suff.	68
Kidstone	Lanc.	122
John Kite	Lond.	205
Hugh Kirkstead	Linc.	164
John of Killingworth	Warw.	124
John de Kirkby	Westmor.	136
William Knight	Lond.	205
Henry de Knighton	Leices.	133
Sir Robert Knowles	Chesh.	179

Sir Francis	Knowles	Oxford	334
Sir Henry			
Sir William			
Sir Robert			
Sir Thomas			
Lettice	Knowles	Oxford	335
Sir Thomas Kneifworth			
	Cumb.		160

NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.
Nicholas Latham	Northamp.	293
William Lawd	Berk.	93
Roger Layburn	Cumb.	218
Gerh. Langbane	ibid.	221
Henry Langley	Essex	339
Edmund of Langley	Herts.	19
Robert Langland	Shrop.	8
Richard Laken	ibid.	12
Richard Lanham	Suff.	68
Robert Langton	Westmor.	140
Stephen Langton	Kent	97
Simon Langton	ibid.	99
Walter de Langton	Leic.	128
Thomas Langton	ibid.	133
John Laurence	Essex	323
Arthur Lakes	Hants.	7
Sir Thomas Lakes	ibid.	9
Lamfrid	ibid.	10
William Lambe	Keat	85
Hugh Latinier	Leic.	127
William Laxton	Northamp.	293
William Lawes	Wilt.	156
Blegabride Langauride	Wales	13
Laurentius Anglicus	Lond.	216
Thomas Legge	Norfolk.	276
John Lewkenor	Surr.	95
Francis Leigh	Warw.	133
Thomas Leigh		
Sir James Ley	Wilt.	152
Edward Lee	York.	194
Paulin de Leeds	ibid.	215
John Lepton	ibid.	231
Leoline	Derb.	34
John Leventhorpe	Essex	340
Hucarius the Levite	Cornw.	202
Hugh Legat	Herts.	26
Thomas Leaver	Lanc.	115
William Lempster	Herts.	39
Sir Anthony St. Leger	Kent	73
William de Leicester	Leic.	132
Robert de Leicester	ibid.	
Thomas Linacer	Derb.	235
August. Linsell	Essex	326
Thomas de la Lynd	Dorc.	284
Simon Lynch	Essex	337
	& Kent	85
William Lyford	Berk.	96
William Lynwood	Linc.	156
William Lilly	Hants	11
William Lidlington	Linc.	164
Nicholas Lyra	Lond.	217
Nicholas of Lynne	Norfolk.	254
Alan of Lynne	ibid.	256
Thomas Lydyate	Oxf.	338
Edward Littleton	Staff.	42
Sir Thomas Littleton	ibid.	ibid.
	& Worc.	171
William de Lichfield	Staff.	45
John Lydgate	Suff.	68
Herbert Lofing	Oxf.	332
	& Suff.	58
Adam Loftus	York.	198
William Longchamp	Essex	342
John Lowe	Worc.	168
Sir Richard Lovelace	Berk.	110
Henry Lenguile	Buck.	141
Maud Lucy	Cumb.	222
John Lucas	Essex	347
Egid. Lucas	ibid.	340
William de Lubbenham	Leic.	132
Thomas Lupsett	Lond.	218

M.

John Marbeck	Berk.	91
John Mason	ibid.	93
Thomas Magnus	Notting.	320
Sir Henry Martin	Lond.	214
Gregory Martin	Suff.	111
Richard Martin	Devon.	275
William Martin		
Alan de Marton	Berk.	104

D

Mar-

NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.	NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.
Sir Roger Owen	Shrop.	16	George Porter	Cumber.	220
John } of Oxford	Oxf.	337	Sir Lewis Pollard	Devon.	256
Robert }			Henry de la Pomeroy	ibid.	265
P.			John Points	Gloc.	366
William Pagett	Lond.	210	John Poynt	Kent.	72
George Pain	Chesh.	182	Sir Edward Poynings	ibid.	73
Edward Palmer	Gloc.	362	Richard Poor	Wilt.	149
James Palmer	Westminst.	444	William de la Pole	York.	215
Julius Palmer	Warw.	120	Reginald Pole	Staff.	40
John }			Sir John Popham	Somerset.	25
Henry } Palmer	Suffex	112	Sir John Portman	ibid.	24
Thomas }			Sir Amyas Powlet	ibid.	ibid.
Eusebius Pagett	Northamp.	290	William Powlet	Hants.	8
Sir John Packington	Worc.	181	Sir John Poulney	Leic.	136
William Packington	ibid.	174	John Poulney	ibid.	137
Katherine Parr	Northamp.	282	William Prude	Kent	98
	& Westmorl.	136	John Prideaux	Devon.	254
Sir Thomas } Parr	Northamp.	298	Roger de Prideaux	Cornw.	209
Sir William }	bis		John Preston	Northamp.	291
Thomas Parr	Shrop.	11	Sir Amias Preston	Somerset.	26
Richard Parr	Lanc.	113	Elvodugus Probas	Flint.	39
Richard Parry	Flint.	39	Sir John Puckering	York.	201
Stephen Parrington	York.	196	Sir William Purchas	Cambr.	160
Henry Parker	ibid.	208	George Purient	Hert.	32
Richard Park r	Camb.	159	Robert Pullen	Oxf.	332
Matthew Paris	ibid.	156	Q.		
William }			Francis Quarles	Essex	334
Sir Clement } Paston	Norf.	249	R.		
Sir William }			Ralph Radcliffe	Chesh.	180
Peter Pateshall	Northamp.	290	Thomas Ratcliffe	Essex	330
Martin de Pateshall	ibid.	286		& Leic.	132
John Paulet	Somerset.	32	William Ratcliffe	Linc.	168
Walter Parsons	Staff.	48	Elias } de Radner	Radn.	59
John Paschall	Suff.	59	Gulielmus }		
John Parkhurst	Surrey	81	Thomas Ramme	Berk.	93
William Perkins	Warw.	125	William Ramsey	Hunt.	51
William Pemble	Suffex	109	Sir John Ramiden	York.	224
John Peckham	ibid.	101	Ranulphus, or Randall of Chester	Chesh.	190
Sir William Pelham	ibid.	106	Thomas Randolph	Northamp.	291
Peter Petow	Warw.	120	William de Raleigh	Devon.	252
Thomas Peverell	Suff.	59	Sir Walter Rawleigh	ibid.	261
Robert Person	Somerset.	29	William Raftall	Lond.	212
Anthony Persons	Berk.	90	John Raftall	ibid.	219
Robert Perpoint	Notting.	323	Richard Rawson	ibid.	232
Dorothy Petre	Essex	336	Thomas Ravis	Surr.	82
John Peach	Kent	95	William } of Reivaulx	York.	205
Thomas Penketh	Lanc.	114	Ealred }		
Andrew Perne	Norf.	259	Philip Repington	Wales	9
William Piercy	York.	196	Robert Record	ibid.	12
Sir William Piercy	ibid.	222	William of Reading	Berk.	92
Reginald Peacock	Wales	9	Philip de Repingdon	Derb.	232
Petrok	ibid.	13	Hugh of Reading	Berk.	95
Robertus Perscrutator, alias the Searcher	York.	206	John Reinolds	Devon.	264
John Plough	Notting.	319	Michael Reneger	Hants.	11
Edmund Plowden	Shrop.	6	William Read	Kent.	71
George Plantagenet	ibid.	2	Peter Read	Norf.	255
Edward Plantagenet	Warw.	119	Margaret } Rich	Berk.	89
Marg. Plantagenet	Wilt.	146	Alice }		
Richard Plantagenet	York.	191	Robert Rich	ibid.	95
Thomas Plantagenet	ibid.	192	Richard Rich	Hants.	8
Henry Plantagenet	Monm.	53		& Lond.	232
Richard Plantagenet	Northamp.	282	Sir Rice ap-Thomas	Caerm.	27
	& Shrop.	2	King Richard I.	Oxf.	329
Thomas Phaier	Wales	12	King Richard III.	Cumb.	228
Dr. Phillips	ibid.	11		& Cornw.	210
John Philpot	Hants.	5	Richardus Comes	Devon.	268
	& Kent	82	Richardus Anglicus	Lond.	215
Sir John Philpot	ibid.	84	Sir Richard of Wich	Worc.	167
John Phreas	Lond.	215	Sir Thomas Richardson	Norf.	252
John Pitts	Hants.	13	John Richardson	Cambr.	158
Agnes Pireft, or Prest	Devon.	249		& Chesh.	176
Hugh Pirry	Gloc.	362	St. Richard of Wich	Worc.	167
John Pilkinton	Lanc.	110	Sir John Rhese, alias ap-Rice	Wales	15
Peter of Rippon	York.	206	Sir George Ripley	York.	203
William Platt	Lond.	224	George Ripley	Surrey	85
Thomas Playfere	Kent	85	Sir Thomas Ridley	Cambr.	158
Thomas Playford	ibid.	83	Sir Thomas Ryves	Dorc.	282
Robert Plympton	Devon.	263	Edward Rishton	Lanc.	118
Sir Thomas Pope	Lond.	223	Peter of Rippon	York.	206
Barnaby Potter	Westmor.	138	Sir Richard Roberts	Cornw.	211
Christopher Potter	ibid.	140	F.		

NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.	NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.
Thomas Robertson	York.	209	William Sengham	Lond.	216
Robert the Seribe	ibid.	205	John Seld.n	Suff.	110
Henry Robinson	Cumb.	219	William Selater	Beauf.	117
John Rogers	Lanc.	107	John Scrivener	Buck.	129
Robert Rogers	Dorset.	283	Richard Senhouse	Cumber.	219
Roger of Chelster	Chesh.	188	William Sevenoake	Kent	84
Rog. Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield	Berk.	104	John Scitlegger	ibid.	94
John Rochford	Linc.	172	St. Sewall	York.	227
Sir John Rochford	ibid.	174	Thomas } Seymore	Wilt.	151
Roger the Cistercian	Devon.	263	Edward } Jane Seymore	ibid.	146
Thomas Rokeby	York.	221, 218	Sir Francis Seymore	ibid.	164
Sir Thomas Roper	Lond.	213	Robert the Searcher, alias Persecutor	York.	207
John Roule	Warw.	125	Sertor of Wales	Wales	10
Richard Role, alias Hampole	York.	193	William Shakespeare	Warw.	126
John Roman	Cornw.	205	Edmund Sheffield	Linc.	166
	& York.	228	John Shorditch	Middl.	188
Henry Roulands	Caernar.	32	Sharnborn	Norf.	264
Anthony Roule	Cornw.	211	Robert of Shrewsbury	Shrop.	4
John Roper	Kent	96	Ralph } of Shrewsbury	Shrop.	4
Dennis Rolls	Devon.	272	Robert } of Shrewsbury	Shrop.	8
Rofamund	Heref.	41	Sir Anthony } Shily	Suffex.	107
Richard Rothwell	Lanc.	122	Sir Robert } Shily	Suffex.	108
Sir Ralph Rowlet	Essex	346	Sir Thomas		
Henry Fitz-Roy	ibid.	321	William Shirwood	Durb.	297
Sir Francis Ruffel	Bedf.	125	Robert Sherborn	Hants.	6
	& Northumb.	314	John of Shepey	Kent	71
John Ruffel	Hants.	6	Anthony Shugburgh	Warw.	133
	& Dorcesf.	281	Nathaniel } Shute	York.	211
John Ruffel	Worc.	181	Josiah } Shute	York.	211
Thomas Rudborne	Heref.	21	Richard Sharpe	Somerset.	34
John Ruthall	Gloc.	355	William Siveyer	Durb.	297
St. Rumald	Buck.	128	Edward Simonds	Hertf.	28
Helias Rubeus	Cambr.	157	Sir Henry } Sidney	Kent	74
St. Ruffinus	Staff.	40	Sir Philip } Sidney	Kent	75
			Francis } Sidney	Kent	85
Thomas } Sackvill	Suffex.	105	Humphrey Sidenham	Somerset.	29
Richard } Sackvill	Suffex.	102	Richard Sibbs	Suff.	69
Arnold Savage	Kent.	94	Robert Skinner	Northamp.	285
Thomas } Savage	Chesh.	175	John Skelton	Cumb.	221
John } Savage	Chesh.	187		& Norf.	257
Edmund Savage, alias Bonner	Worc.	169	Sir William de Skipwith, bis	Linc.	160
Sir John Savace	ibid.	179	William Skipwith	Leic.	142
Andrew			John Skuifh	Cornw.	204
Richard			Sir James Skudamore	Heref.	47
Sir Robert } Sackvill	Surrey	92	William Sleightholm	York.	193
Sir John } Sackvill	Surrey	92	Sir Henry Slingsby	ibid.	223
Sir Jordan } Sackvill	Surrey	92	Henry Smith	Surrey	87
Johan. de Sacro Bosco	York.	206	Sir Thomas Smith	Berk.	94
Salkeld	Cumb.	221		& Essex	328
Sir Henry Savill	York.	210	John } Smith	Chesh.	179
Sir George Savill	ibid.	224	William } Smith	Chesh.	184
Goodwin of Salisbury	Wilt.	155	Miles Smith, D. D.	Heref.	38
Johannes Sarisburiensis	ibid.	149	Richard Smith	Worc.	175
Sutton of Salisbury	ibid.	157	William } Smith	Lanc.	119
John Saltmarsh	York.	212	John } Smith	Lanc.	120
Salephilax the Bard	Wales	13	Henry } Smith	Leic.	134
Sir Ralph Sadler	Middl.	183	Robert } Smith	Leic.	136
Henry Saltrey	Hunt.	50	Robert Southwell	Suff.	71
William Salisbury	Denb.	34	Laurence Sommercote	Suff.	103
Fulke } of Samford	Somerset.	22	Sophia, Daughter to King James	Kent	67
John } of Samford	Somerset.	22	Robert Sommercoat	Linc.	155
Nicholas de Sandford	Shrop.	15	William of Somerset	Wilt.	154
Sir Edwyn Sandys	Worc.	174	Maurice Sommerfet	Somerset.	27
George Sandys	York.	212	John Spicer	Wilt.	148
Edwyn Sandys	Lanc.	110	John Spine	Somerset.	35
James Sands	Staff.	47	Thomas Spring	Suff.	71
Nicholas Sanders	Surr.	86	John Speed	Chesh.	181
Laurence Sanders	Warw.	120	John Sprint	Gloc.	360
Henry of Sandwich	Kent	71	Miles Spencer	Westmor.	140
Robert Samuel	Suff.	58	Edmund Spencer	Lond.	219
William Saurer	Lond.	203	William } Spencer	Nor.	299
Gilbert Segrave	Leic.	128	Robert } Spencer	thamp.	300
Thomas Scroope	Suff.	69	Thomas Sparkes	Linc.	167
Richard Scroope	York.	196	Charles Stuart, Son to James D. of York	Westminst.	240
Sir Jervas Scroop	Linc.	174	John Still	Linc.	158
Robert the Scribe	York.	205	Nicholas Stanford	ibid.	165
Thomas Scott	ibid.	214	Sir William Stamford	Middl.	183
John Scott	Kent	95	Sir Simon Steward	Cambr.	169
William Scott	ibid.	94	Henry Stafford	Breck.	23
John Scotus	Northumb.	307		& Staff.	45
Gilbert de Sempringham	Linc.	154		Edmund	

to FULLER'S *Worthies of England.*

II

NAMES. SHIRE. PAGE.

Edmund } Stafford	Staff.	45
John } Stafford	Dorc.	279
Humphrey Stafford	Leic.	141
Henry } Standish	Lanc.	109
John } Standish	Lanc.	114
Thomas Stanley	Staff.	53
James Stanley	Lanc.	109
John } Stratford	Warw.	121
Ralph } Stratford	Warw.	121
Robert } Stratford	Warw.	121
William Fitz-Stephens	Lond.	216
John Stow	ibid.	219
Alexander Strange	ibid.	224
Egid. Strangways	Dorces.	289
Sir Humphrey Starkey	Chesh.	177
John Stathom	Derb.	233
John Stanbery	Devon.	253
Thomas Stapleton	Suff.	111
Sir Robert Stapleton	York.	223
William of Strickland	Westmor.	137
Richard Stocke	York.	231
Simon Stocke	Kent	80
Matthew Stoakes	Buck.	135
Thomas Stuckely	Devon.	258
Walter de Stucheffly	Gloc.	363
Thomas Sternhold	Hants.	11
Stumps	Wilt.	157
Henry Sturmy	ibid.	161
Sir Richard Sutton	Chesh.	182
Richard Sutton	Linc.	168
Sir George Summers	Dorc.	282
Simon Sudbury, alias Tibald	Suff.	59
Richard Sulcard	Westmin.	242

T.

Sir John Talbot	Shrop.	7, 12
Richard } Talbot	ibid.	5
Sir Gilbert } Talbot	ibid.	16
Sir Edmund Talbot	York.	221
Sir Edward Talbot, alias Kelley	Worc.	172
Thomas Tarlton	Staff.	47
William Tavernour	Oxf.	344
Rowland Tailour	Suff.	57
Thomas Tailour	York.	210
Robert Testwood	Berk.	96
Hester Temple	Buck.	138
John Terer	Chesh.	192
Alan of Tewksbury	Gloc.	358
Thomas Thirby	Cambr.	153
Robert Thorne	Somerset.	36
Sir Nicholas Throckmorton	Warw.	123
Sir Arthur Throgmorton	Northam.	301
John Thornborough	Wilt.	151
Sir John Thin	ibid.	164
Francis Thin	Kent.	82
St. Theliah	Merion.	43
Sir Rice ap-Thomas	Carmar.	27
Thomas of Woodstock, Son to King Edward III.	Oxf.	330
Thomas, Son to Edward I.	York.	191
Thomas ap-William, &c.	Flint.	40
St. Theorithoid	Essex.	312
John Thorpe	Norf.	257
Simon Thurway	Cornw.	203
John Tiptoft	Cambr.	155
Sir James Tirrel	Cornw.	210
John Tyril	Essex.	338
Gervase of Tilbury	ibid.	332
Sir Frederick Tilney	Linc.	161
Dr. Tighe	ibid.	167
Christopher Tye	Westmin.	244
Thomas Tisdall	Oxf.	341
St. Tibba	Rutl.	347
Simon Tibald, alias Sudbury	Suff.	59
Cuthbert Tonstall	York.	197
Robert Tomion	Hants.	10
John Towers	Norf.	149
Robert Townson	Cambr.	153
Sir Roger Townsend	Norf.	272
John Towers	ibid.	249

NAMES. SHIRE. PAGE.

Michael Tregury	Cornw.	199
John Tregonwell	ibid.	202
John Trevifa	Cornw.	204
Bartholomew Traheron	ibid.	ibid.
Nicholas } Tremaine	Devon.	266
Andrew } Tremaine	Devon.	266
Edward Trotman	Gloc.	356
Sir William Tracy	ibid.	ibid.
Richard Tracy	Gloc.	359
Sir Edmund de Trafford	Lanc.	122
Elias de Trekingham	Linc.	164
George Trigg	ibid.	168
Treftram	Middl.	186
Sir Thomas Treflam	Northamp.	300
Thomas Treflam	Northamp.	300
William Turner	Northumb.	305
William Tucker	Devon.	275
John Tuckvile	ibid.	276
James Turbervil	Dorc.	279
Richard Turpin	Leic.	133
Thomas Tuffer	Essex.	334
Sir Brian Tuke	ibid.	346
Roger Twiford	Middl.	184
William Twisse	Berk.	96

V.

Robertus de Vaus	Cumber.	225
Sir Nicholas Vaux	Northamp.	298
Walter Vaghan	Wilt.	164
Richard Vaughan	Carmar.	31
Henry Vavafor	York.	222
Albericus de Veir	Bedf.	121
Veal	Cornw.	205
John Vernon	Derb.	244
Sir Francis } Vere	Essex.	331
Sir Horace } Vere	Essex.	331
Henry } Vere	Essex.	331
Aubrey de Vere	ibid.	333
Henry Veer	Northamp.	298
Sir Robert Venile	Norf.	252
John Vesty, alias Harman	Warw.	122
Richard Verney	ibid.	133
George Villiers	Leic.	130
Richard Vines	ibid.	134
Machell Vivan	Northumb.	308
Thomas Vipont	Westmor.	136
Robert de Vipont	ibid.	141
Vinariius Capellanus	Norf.	269
Richard Ulverston	Lanc.	114
Sir Henry Umpton	Berk.	94
Sir Edward Umnpton	ibid.	110
John Underhill	Oxf.	333
Thomas Underhill	Warw.	150
Nicholas Upton	Devon.	264
St. Urfula	Cornw.	199

W.

John Watson	Worc.	170
Robert Watson	Norf.	276
John Warner	Westmin.	241
John Walch	Linc.	174
Sertor of Wales	Wales	10
Richard Walfh	Worc.	181
John Wallis, or Welsh	ibid.	174
Henry Wakefield	York.	196
Armigell Waad	ibid.	202
Robert Walby	York.	229
John Walby	ibid.	230
Simon Ward	ibid.	218
Samuel Ward	Suff.	70
John Walter	Essex.	298
Walter Bishop of Carlisle	Heref.	41
Robert Fitz-Walter	Cumb.	225
Matilda Fitz-Walter	Essex.	330
Sir John Walter	ibid.	336
Richard of Wallingford	Shrop.	7
George Walker	Berk.	95
John of Waltham	Lanc.	118
Roger of Waltham	Essex.	325
Sir Isaac Wake	ibid.	333
Nicholas Wadham	Northamp.	286
	Somerset.	30

F

SI

NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.	NAMES.	SHIRE.	PAGE.
Sir Francis Walsingham	Kent	75	John Williams	Carnar.	31
Roger Walden	Essex	325	Sir Roger Williams	Monm.	52
Thomas Waldensis	ibid.	333	Walter Winterburn	Wilt.	148
Sir John Walslop	Hants.	9	William Withers	Suff.	112
Joan Wast	Derby.	231	John of Wilton	Wilt. }	155
William Warham	Hant.	6	Thomas of Wilton		
William of Ware	Hertf.	25	Edmund Windham	Norf. }	271
Richard de Ware, alias Warren	ibid.	20	Sir Edmund Windham		
Richard Waler	Kent	94	Sir William Winter	Gloc.	357
Sir Edward } Waterhouse	Hertf.	21	William Wickham	Hants.	5
John				& Middl.	182
Thomas Waterhouse	ibid.	30	Thomas Wickham	Berk.	106
Mary Waters	Kent	85	Roger of Windsor	ibid.	95
William Waynflet	Linc.	156	Sir William Windsor	Bedf.	125
John Weaver	Lanc.	117		& Buck.	133
William Wells	Norf.	256	Hugo de Windlesore	Kent	91
Jocelin of Wells	Somerset.	22	Henry Bishop of Winchester	Hants.	15, 16
William Webb	Chesh.	184	St. Richard of Wich	Worc.	167
Thomas West	Lanc.	120	Richard Wightwick	Berk.	97
Nicholas West	Surr.	87	Edward Wingate	Bedf.	116
William Westbry	Wilt.	159	St. Willibald	Devon.	249
Thomas Wentworth	York.	202	Sir Hugh Willoughby	Derb.	233
	& Lond.	210	William Wilford	Devon.	260
Sir Thomas Wentworth	Suff.	65	Sir Thomas Wiatt	Kent	81
John Wenlocke	Bedf.	124	Henry of Wingham	ibid.	70
Walter de Wenlocke	Shrop.	4	Sir John Wiltshire	Kent.	96
Sulcard			Robert Wivill	Leic.	129
Gilbert } of Westminster	Westminst.	242	Thomas Wilson	Linc.	159
Matthew			Alice Wilkes	Middl.	185
St. Werborough	Northamp.	282	Lyonel Wydevill, alias Woodvill	Northamp.	284
Sir Richard Wenman	Oxf.	345	Richard Wydevill, alias Woodevill	ibid.	297
Richard de Wendover	Buck.	129	Robert Woodlark	Northumb.	308
Roger de Wendover	ibid.	135	St. Wolfadus	Staff.	40
Thomas Westfeild	Camb.	154	Thomas Wolfey	Suff.	58
Richard Wetherfet	ibid.	157		& York.	194
Richard Weston	Essex	329	Sir Thomas Woodhouse	Norf.	271
Elizabeth Weston	Surr.	87	St. Wolstan	Warw.	119
William Whately	Oxf.	339	St. Wolfhild	Essex	322
Abraham Whelock	Shrop.	9	Wolstan of Braunsford	Worc.	168
John White	Oxf.	340	Elizabeth Woodvile	Northamp.	281
	& Hants.	6	Robert Worfop	Notting.	319
Thomas White	Somerset.	37	Thomas of Woodstock, Son to King	Oxf. }	330
Richard White	Hants.	13	Edward III.		
	& Wilt.	148	Florence of Worcester	Worc.	174
Sir Thomas } White	Hert.	30	John Workeman	Gloc.	360
Francis	Hunt.	50	Wolstanus	Hants.	10
John	ibid.	51	Thomas Woodford	Leic.	132
William	Kent	68	William Woodford	Leic. }	140
John Wheatstamstead	Hertf.	26	Thomas Worthington		
William de Whittlesey	Hunt.	49	Nicholas Wootton	Kent	77
William Whitaker	Lanc.	115	Nicholas Wood	ibid.	86
Jeremiah Whitacre	York.	213	John Woolton	Lanc.	111
Robert Whittington	Staff.	45	Sir William Wrey	Cornw.	211
John Whitgift	Linc.	158	Sir Christopher Wrey	York.	200
Roger Whelpdale	Cumb.	218	Francis Wray	Linc.	169
Thomas Wharton	ibid.	228	Matthew Wren	Middl.	208
David Whitehead	Hants.	12	William Wroth	ibid.	188
Andrew Willet	Camb.	158	Thomas Wriothefly	Lond.	210
Robert Winchelsea	Suff.	101	Walter Wrotesly	Staff.	53
John Winchelsea	ibid.	109	St. Wulfey	Westm.	240
Roger de Wirley	Staff.	53	Wulfine	Lond.	203
William Wilmer	Northamp.	101			
John Winscombe	Berk.	98			
Benedict Winchcombe	Buck.	141			
Tideman de Winchcomb	Gloc.	354			
John Wickliffe	Durh.	292			
Thomas Winniffe	Dorc.	280			
Sir John Williams	Berk.	108			
William, Son to King Edward III.	ibid.	89			
	& Hertf.	18			
William of Exeter	Devon.	275			
William Fitz-Williams	Essex	346			
Thomas ap-Williams, &c.	Flint.	40			
Sir William Fitz-Williams	Northamp.	285			
	&	298			

Y.

William Yoo	Devon.	269
John Young	Hunt.	51
	Buck.	130
John Young	Lond.	206
	York.	213
James Yorke	Linc.	169

Z.

William le Zouch	Northamp.	283
------------------	-----------	-----

